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QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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No. 1.

Queen's College Journal,

The organ of the ALMA MATER SOCIETY of Queen's University.

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HARD-A-LEE! Once more our journalistic craft is off on another stretch. And if the steady breeze of good wishes, and interest on the part of our readers continue, we hope the tack of 1882-83 will bring us to a point on the shores of journalism, which will alike please us and satisfy them. We will have an eye on the sharks, and will run into no one (who does not attempt to cross our bow). Having thus said our little piece, we retire, and let the play proceed.

A PRACTISED eye might observe a slight change in the cut of our coat since last session. The reason of this is that we have changed our tailor. The A. M. Society, with that fairness which characterizes all its proceedings, decided last spring to patronize the other reliable steam printing-house in the city, and gave the contract to Mr. Lewis W. Shannon, publisher of the *Daily News*. It is needless to say we are perfectly satisfied with the change. A glance at this paper is enough to show that the job printing of the *News* is equal to any in the Province.

M R. SHANKS, appointed Managing Editor of this paper for this session, to the regret of his associates, has found it necessary to resign the post. A member of the old staff will supply his place, until some one is appointed permanently. We have begun publication earlier than usual, and our staff being much stronger than in former years, we hope to spare ourselves the humiliation of apologising for delayed issues. We make the usual request for communications, from men of all the faculties. If you have any suggestion of improvements in the curriculum, the societies, or clubs, give the college the benefit of them. If written at all forcibly they will do good. Abridge your essays, and prepare them for publication. Put together in the form of an article, any incidents or adventures that occurred during your vacation. Many such must have happened, when so many students are cruisers, campers, and rovers. There are poets and epigrammatists in College. Why not give our columns the benefit of your talent? The JOURNAL is yours. If it is ever uninteresting from lack of news, it is your fault as much as any one's. Write local items, and if they are at all readable and not obscure, we will be glad to get them. It is principally they, which made the JOURNAL interesting to those about College.

T HE annual lecture with which it has always been thought necessary to start a session has disappeared this year, for what cause no body seems to be aware. Whether the omission is due to the magnanimity of the Professor whose turn it was to deliver this christening address, or in answer to the

prayer of a petition is alike unknown.

But notwithstanding the natural repugnance felt in a college to the breaking up of old customs, it is certain the omission was little felt. We are riddled from October to May with lectures, lecturettes and sermons, and one less is perhaps more of a relief than otherwise.

IT is to be regretted that politics should mix to such extent as they do with educational questions in this Province. Because the Minister considered it his duty to withdraw "Marmion" from the high school curriculum, he has been abused like a pick pocket. If the Roman Catholic Archbishop is to be consulted as to what works shall be used in the schools, it was certainly a mistake not to have obtained his sanction of Marmion before it was placed on the list. But when he, as the head of such a large class of the population, did object to its use, we don't see how the minister could do otherwise than withdraw it.

WE have before us a circular bearing the stamp of the Toronto Students Union, which details a students co-operation scheme, whereby books and apparatus can be obtained at a price much less than that at which the ordinary dealers can afford to sell. The manager guarantees to furnish all goods at 10 p.c. advance on invoice price. Whether the thing will work to advantage as regards students outside of Toronto, we are not sure; but students compose a large class in Ontario, and there is no reason why, with proper management, co-operation should not be beneficially adopted, as it has been so successfully in Britain among many classes—notably the army and navy, and the civil service. At any rate we commend the scheme to the attention of the college. To become members and procure price lists would do no harm, and might prove advantageous.

WE extend our welcome to the incoming first year class, the largest yet on the rolls, and which on the whole presents a most respectable appearance. Among the odd fifty there will of course be men who have come to work and those who come with the intention of devoting a large portion of their time to "loafing." We might give a little bit of advice to both classes. To the former we would say, don't immerse yourselves altogether in your books. The man who does so is naturally selfish. The Alma Mater Society, the Glee Club, and other Societies demand your assistance in making them a success and their proceedings vigorous and interesting. The football clubs, and rifle company also want all the men they can get for two months at least. To the latter, and probably younger class, we would ask to consider what the end of an idle session will be. You may think you are able to catch up, but the Final cometh at an hour ye know not, and the chances are that it will be "pluck" right through. Venus, Bacchus, and Momus, may be excused in vacation, but a little of them should go a long way during the session. Kingston girls know a freshman thoroughly, and they would think much more of you if they knew you paid some attention to your books, than if they saw you spent your time gadding about town, no matter how much of a masher you may be. Wait till you are upper classmen before you commence to play your parts in making love and winning hearts.

There is no use telling you to be respectful to your seniors, the seniors themselves will take care of that. And remember that it is generally the steady and unassuming man who is popular in the end; not he who begins with a flourish of trumpets, who speaks most, and who is elected to represent his class in societies. Such men are too often like the stick of the rocket. We close these few remarks by wishing the gentlemen of the first year, a successful and agreeable course.

IT is gratifying to see that our continued agitation for a longer session has at last borne fruits. Lectures began this year a fortnight earlier than usual, and everything is in full swing at the time when in former years we were but beginning. Although we have not got all we want yet by any means, we hail the change with the utmost pleasure. The only reason for the extreme length of our vacation has been that men who require the earnings of the summer to meet the expenses of the winter, may be suited. It is not to be presumed that this class is diminishing in number; but the number of men who have leisure during the summer is increasing so largely, that it is manifestly unfair that their time and energies should be sacrificed. We hope yet to see the time when the Matric. will be over before October, and the "Statutory meeting of Senate for conferring degrees" will be held in the end of May instead of April. The amount of work we have to get through in a session is crowded into far too short a time. We want a little more learned leisure if you please. Especially is this the case in such studies as Philosophy and History in order that the reading may comprise something more than the class lectures, and a few text books. Reading, of course, may be, and is by many, kept up during the long vacation, but it will be conceded that reading without a tutor is apt to be desultory. We dont pray for more work but we want a longer time in which to do our present work. * * *

It is manifest that Athletics will be more systematically practised than heretofore. That may be seen even already. With the whole of October and November for practice, both divisions of football ought to put teams in the field which will retrieve our former reputation. If we had a month more in spring we could also get on cricket matches with Kingston and neighboring towns and the Military College. As it is, we expect to see many good games of Rugby football with the latter club.

We trust the Senate may see their way to go on lengthening the session by degrees, and by so doing, have the thanks of the great majority of students.

WE should surely lose all claim to being a public spirited journal, did we not take an opportunity of expressing our gratification at the result of the Egyptian war. The prestige of our Empire has undoubtedly been enhanced in the eyes of Europe, and the mouths of the carpers in the House of Commons, and out of it, who think the service is going to the devil, will be effectually closed for some time. We must throw our little quota of praise and congratulation on the stream that is being, or should be, showered on Mr. Childers, Lord Northbrook, Wolseley, and Seymour, and the gallant brigades, and regiments which took part in the war.

And not only should we feel proud of our gallant countrymen, but the thanks of civilized nations must be given to the British Government, for nipping in the bud, what would undoubtedly have been an uprising which would not only have endangered the peace of Europe, but would have plunged Asia into all the horrors of a Mohammedan war. We hear that all Mohammedan States were praying both secretly and openly for the success of Arabi Bey, while the battle of Tel-el-Kebir was the only deterrent of an uprising of the tribes of Northern Africa. John Bull with Liberal advisers is averse to unnecessary warring, but when he threatens he means business.

As regards minor matters, we hope those to blame for the insufficiency of transport and hospital supplies (it is said that not even chloroform could be had at the front) will be made an example of, and punished as richly as they deserve. It is also to be hoped that the Government will reconsider its nomination of Baker Pasha to the post of reorganizing the Egyptian army. It has not transpired

that this officer has ever shown any talent for military administration while in Turkey. His reputation rests alone on the fact of his being a good cavalry officer. There may be some diplomatic move in this nomination, which is beyond common understanding, but that he should be dismissed from the British army, and so soon after given so important a post is certainly unaccountable to the ordinary mind. It would seem that a man had only to outrage society, and become notorious in order to become distinguished.

The outcome of this Egyptian affair, is what no statesman seems willing to commit himself in predicting. Great minds are wrestling with the question. But it does not seem probable that the policies of England or the Powers will be known for some time yet.

THE press of local matter in this number necessitates the holding over of several literary articles until next issue.

ENDOWMENT.

THE last effort of the Principal to better the financial status of the University met with singular and gratifying success. In the space of a few weeks in the early summer, he succeeded by means of a few open circulars, coupled with personal solicitation, in adding nearly nine thousand dollars to the annual income for the period of five years. Certainly the alumni, and friends of Queen's can never be charged with illiberality. This last addition will stave us over a few years, as the Principal says, and then we will have time to look about us again.

It is to be hoped that before the five years are up, the institution will receive bequests which will make up the loss in revenue consequent on the determination of that period.

THE FACULTY.

ONE more gentleman has been added to the permanent teaching staff, and another will be appointed next month. Principal Grant is now in Britain for the pur-

pose of selecting a successor to the venerable Vice-Principal in the chair of Physics. The testimonials accompanying applications for this chair were so uniformly high, that the trustees thought they would not be justified in selecting any one in preference to the others. Hence the Principal's visit to the Old Country in order to judge on personal grounds of their fitness. Professor Dupuis' successor in Chemistry is Mr. George McGowan.

This gentleman is an F.R.S.E. and a Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London and Berlin. Mr. McGowan's chemical education has been of the widest and most thorough kind obtainable in Europe. He was not only a distinguished student in Scotland, where he assisted Mr. J. Y. Buchanan of the "Challenger" expedition staff in working out the problems arising from results of the 'Challenger researches,' but he also studied Organic Chemistry in the Laboratory of Professor Kolbe in Leipsic, and Analytical Chemistry under Professor Fresenius, of Weisbaden, the two most distinguished chemists in Germany. Mr. McGowan has also had exceptional opportunities for studying Industrial and Agricultural Chemistry.

We shall be sorry to lose Dupuis' lectures in Chemistry, because they have always been one of the chief features of our course. But with his favorite subject of Mathematics alone to deal with, we may expect great things from those in that department.

Our staff, of course, is not yet by any means as complete as it should be. History and English Literature are subjects too vast for the grasp of one man. There should also be separate instructors in French and German, while a tutor in Mathematics would take an immense amount of work off the Professor's shoulders. We have this year a lecturer in Political Economy, formerly one of Professor Watson's subjects, and it would be a capital thing if this lectureship were permanent. There are other subjects for which it would be of course premature and senseless to hope for professors. But we are steadily going forward, and at the present rate of progress we can easily foresee the time, when we shall be able to call ourselves of the most efficient University in the Dominion.

The staff of the College, according to recent changes, is now as follows:

ARTS:

Classics—Senior and Honor—Professor Fletcher.
Junior—Mr. Nicholson.

Mathematics—Professor Dupuis.

History and English Literature—Professor Ferguson.

Astronomy—Professor Williamson.

Mental and Moral Philosophy—Professor Watson.

Chemistry—Professor McGowan.

Physics—Professor ————— (to be appointed next month.)

Natural Science—Mr. Fowler.

Modern Languages—Mr. Nicholson.

Political Economy—Rev. R. Campbell, M.A., B.Sc.

THEOLOGY:

Divinity—Principal Grant.

Hebrew and Biblical Criticism—Professor Mowat.

Church History—Rev. Jas. Carmichael, M.A.

Apologetics—Rev. Donald Ross, B.D.

Elocution—Vacant.

The faculties of Medicine and Law are unchanged.

PROFESSOR MOWAT, Honorary Registrar of the University for many years, has been relieved of the arduous clerical duties of that office. His successor is the Rev. George Bell, LL.D., one of the first students of the College. Dr. Bell has already taken up his residence in Kingston, and will also be co-Librarian with Mr. Fowler. We are glad that the Doctor will thus become a permanent member of the staff, and hope to see his genial face about the halls for many years to come.

THE LATE HON. JOHN HAMILTON.

ONE of the few remaining links which connect the past and present history of the University, has been removed by the strong arm of death.

The venerable Senator Hamilton, Chairman of the Board of Trustees from the foundation of the University in 1841, passed quietly away at his residence, Maitland Street, Kingston, on Tuesday, October 10th, in the eighty-first year of his age.

This sad event is one of no ordinary moment, for not only does Queen's College lose her temporal head, but in the death of Mr. Hamilton the Dominion loses her senior Senator, Kingston her first citizen, and the country one of her most patriotic and honorable sons.

John Hamilton was the youngest son of the late Hon. Robert Hamilton, one of the first Legislative Councillors of Upper Canada appointed in 1792. The family home was at Queenston, Ontario, where John was born in 1802. After spending a short time at school there he was sent to Edinburgh, where he entered the Academy and received a classical training of that order, which has made the school famous. At the age of sixteen he came back to Canada to follow business pursuits, and two years afterwards he entered a large mercantile house in Montreal. After serving a thorough apprenticeship there, he returned to his home in Queenston, where he entered upon the business of building and running steamboats on his own account. He owned—though he did not build—the Frontenac, the first steamer that plied the waters of Lake Ontario. Mr. Hamilton's energy and enterprise were remarkable. He built the Queenston, the Great Britain, the Lord Sydenham (which was the first large boat that ever ran the rapids), the Passport, Canada, and Kingston, besides chartering nearly all the boats then running which were fitted for lake travel. For a long time he made a determined stand against the Grand Trunk Railway which had become a competitor for the carrying trade of Upper Canada. He retired from business in 1862.

In January, 1831, Mr. Hamilton was called by letters patent of His Majesty William IV., to the Legislative Council, and for over half a century he took part in the deliberations of each successive legislature of the Province, and earned for himself the title of Nestor of the Senate. A public career so remarkable could not fail to meet with fitting acknowledgment, and on January the 29th, 1881,

the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the Council, he was presented by his colleagues with the following address:

"Dear Mr. Hamilton,—We, your colleagues in the Senate, desire to offer you our congratulations on this the 50th anniversary of your being summoned to the Upper House of the Legislature of your native province. During the eventful years which have since elapsed, and amidst various territorial changes incident to the growth of a new country, successive Governments have renewed to you the honor conferred by His Majesty King William IV., and your colleagues in the Senate to-day rejoice in the pleasure of your presence, and assistance in their deliberations. But it has not been in Parliament alone that you have served the country. The annals of Canada for the last fifty years will recount the important enterprises of commerce in which you have been engaged. To you in early days Upper Canada owed her predominance on Lake Ontario. The organization of the first line of steamers which plied on that lake, and which in good and ill fortune you maintained for five-and-twenty years, the establishment of steam communication between Kingston and Montreal, the courage and perseverance which first directed large steamers to descend the rapids of the St. Lawrence, and the maintenance of lines of stage-coaches for autumn and winter communication between the provinces which are now Ontario and Quebec, all bear testimony to your vigorous and far-reaching enterprise.

"We rejoice to have an opportunity of recording our appreciation of the value of these and other public services which have marked your career. Your well-spent life, it may be, is drawing to a close, but you are surrounded with 'honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,' and as 'the father of the Senate,' your colleagues congratulate you on the occurrence of this interesting anniversary, and heartily wish you a cheerful and happy old age."

To this the venerable Senator replied as follows:

"My Dear Friends and Colleagues in the Senate,—My feelings will not permit me to acknowledge suitably your unexpected and most kind congratulations on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of my appointment to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. In this country where seats are not hereditary the lives must be few in which a similar event will find a place. The territorial growth of our country, its progress in population and in wealth, appear marvellous to me. I regard these and the increased unity of our people with profound thankfulness. The retrospect of the past fills me with hope and confidence in the future of the Dominion. Your allusion to my commercial career revives many memories, some pleasing, some sad, but I shall not dwell upon them further than to say that I regret it was not in my power to do more than I did to promote the prosperity of my native land. Advancing years prevent my taking any active part now in the business of legislation, but I continue to feel a deep interest in it, and I look forward to meeting my colleagues each session with extreme pleasure.

"I assure you it is most gratifying to discover by your

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highly valued address that I am still welcome among you. This evidence of your friendship so warmly manifested is not only grateful to my own heart, but will be treasured by my children and their children. I pray that you, one and all, may long be spared in the enjoyment of health and happiness to serve Canada in the Senate."

The speaker of the Senate, Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Sir Alexander Campbell, who read the address, and the other senators then came forward and congratulated their colleague individually.

In early life Mr. Hamilton married Frances Pasia, daughter of David Macpherson, Esq., of Inverness, Scotland, and sister of the Hon. David L. Macpherson, Speaker of the Senate. By her he had a large family. John, now County Attorney at Sault Ste. Marie; Clarke, Collector of Customs, Kingston; Mrs. John Paton, of New York; Herchmer, now dead; David, who practices medicine in Batavia, N.Y.; Mrs. Mackenzie, wife of Dr. Mackenzie, of Hillcroft, Kingston; Joseph, now dead; Mrs. Foote, of Denver, Colorado; and George, and Samuel, dead.

Mr. Hamilton was one of those thoroughly aristocratic men with whom it is a pleasure to have relations in business and social life. Cultured and dignified, kind-hearted and courteous and remarkably handsome in personal appearance, he at once commanded the respect, admiration and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. As it was remarked by a evening paper, "Seldom is it that a man is found in the community so full of years and honors." His death was due to no particular disease, though an attack of bronchitis last spring undoubtedly weakened a frame already enfeebled by age. But at the end, his family who surrounded his bedside were scarcely conscious when the spirit of this truly beloved and honorable man took flight. Lectures were suspended on account of the funeral, which was attended by undergraduates in Medicine and Arts, and both Faculties in academic costume, and by a large following of citizens and carriages.

→ ROYAL & COLLEGE. ←

THE session of 1882-83 commenced on Monday, Oct. 9th, and a large number of Freshmen have registered on the list of students, several Arts graduates being among the number.

Subjoined is the list up to date:

- H. E. Young, Napanee.
- J. D. Ashton, Newcastle.
- M. L. Dixon, Frankville.
- Wm. Coy, Kingston.
- A. N. White, Kingston.
- W. M. Mather, Belleville.
- Geo. J. Neish, Kingston.
- E. J. McArdle, Dundas.
- Geo. G. Jack, Belleville.
- S. J. Mellow, Sillsville.
- E. W. Wright, Bath.
- J. M. Conerty, Jasper.
- Ed. McLaughlin, Dundela.
- H. Burdett, Belleville.

H. H. Stone, Frankville.
Arch. Jamieson, Kars.
Joseph Casselman, North Williamsburg.
W. W. Madge, Kingston.
J. D. Dunlop, Orillia.
D. Foley, Westport.
Wm. Spankie, Kingston.
Jas. A. Brown, Beaverton.
Thos. Allford, Kingston.

The number of lady students has been augmented by the addition of the following:

Marion Oliver, St. Mary's, Ont.
Ellen Blaylock, New Carlisle, Que.

The final class has received an addition in the person of Thos. A. Page of Brockville, late of McGill Medical College.

THE Registrar, Dr. Fowler, has posted the following announcement in the "Den" in reference to the coming examinations: Before a student can compete for honors he must first obtain at the written examinations 60 per cent. of the marks except in chemistry, in which subject only 40 per cent. is required.

THERE will be for the final students a competition for a gold and a silver medal. This will be determined by an oral examination, the very same questions being put to each competitor. The subjects of the oral examination will be practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics.

In like manner a silver medal will be awarded to primary students upon the result of an oral examination upon anatomy, histology and institutes of medicine. These medals are given through the generosity of Dr. Murdock Mathesson '70, of Aramac, Queensland, who has not forgotten his alma mater, though busy attending to the demands of a large practice which he has worked up in the Island Continent. In like manner four other prizes will be awarded to primary students upon the result of an oral examination upon anatomy, practical anatomy, institutes of medicine and *materia medica*. No student can gain more than one prize.

LOCAL.

"SUBS" do not *keep well* this weather.

"SUBJECTS," gentlemen, are not made of any different material as they are found in the dissecting rooms of London, Vienna, Dublin, or Edinburgh. To hear some people talk one would be led to think that they were, and would call to mind the story of Paddy, who had just returned from a visit to the metropolis of the world, and surrounded by a group of admiring friends, exclaimed, "My! but ye's ought to see the moon in London!"

WE are glad to welcome back again G. C. McCammon and J. E. Stirling, who were not with us last session. They take the Primary and Intermediate Exam's together in the spring.

Roy: oh, where! oh, where! is he gone?

DR. A. S. OLIVER, Professor of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics* in the Royal, has been appointed Examiner on Theory and Practice of Medicine for the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

DR. M. SULLIVAN, Professor of Surgery, resigned his position as Examiner in Anatomy for the College of P. S. of Ontario. His successor is Dr. Fulton, Toronto, a very able man. We congratulate the Council on their choice.

DR. J. M. STEWART, '82, spent a few days here recently. The Dr. looks well as ever, and gives glowing accounts of his western experience. He is practising at Chesley, Bruce County.

DR. R. S. ANGLIN, '82, is located in Springfield, Nebraska. He is doing well in his new home. His old friend Dr. Dan Cameron, stopped here to visit his many friends before leaving for the West. He intends to settle in Nebraska.

S. H. SNIDER, M.D., C.M., '81, is meeting with extraordinary good luck in Manitoba. On good authority we learn that he cleared \$20,000 by judicious speculation in the recent great boom in real estate.

DRS. MAGURN, '81, and Rutherford, '82, were in the city on a short visit some time ago. They are both doing well in their profession.

DR. A. A. MORDY, '82, pursues the even tenor of his way in Kars. Our jovial friend will succeed wherever he goes. We wish him luck.

DR. C. JARVIS, '82, has gone over to the ranks of Homeopathy.

DR. G. DENIKE, '82, is holding out in Fulton, N.Y.

CHEMISTRY.

The great number and variety of subjects embraced in the medical curriculum, render the study of medicine a difficult and important pursuit.

While it is essential that a certain number of special subjects should be placed on the curriculum, it is absurd to waste valuable time on subjects, a certain knowledge of which only is requisite, and which are forgotten before the student leaves College. Yet such is the case. The authorities of Queen's University compel every medical student to attend two full courses of lectures on chemistry, and in addition render the course exceedingly difficult and laborious.

To pass the examination in chemistry is no easy task therefore to the medical student, who has at the same time to pass in other difficult and comprehensive subjects. He has not the time to devote to the study of chemistry which the course pursued here requires, consequently it has always been a stumbling block to our students, and while the present arrangements exist unchanged it always will.

Some assert that chemistry is important. We do not deny this, but we do deny that it is as important as sanitary science or histology, two subjects which receive but little of the attention which they merit in a school of medicine, more especially when they are beginning to be recognized as essential factors in the education of the student in medicine. We hope some change will be brought about whereby other subjects could be substituted for the too lengthy and useless instruction received in this subject.

R.C.P.S.K.

TOBACCO AND TYPHOID FEVER.

In addition to the many motives which lead a man to indulgence in the fragrant weed, comes this last which

has been going the rounds of the press, viz., the statement of a Virginia physician that "he has never known an habitual consumer of tobacco to have typhoid fever."

The assertion must undoubtedly have given much aid, and comfort to those who are addicted to its habitual use as an exhilarant, and find it hard to give up an injurious habit. If it, or rather the inference to be drawn from the statement, were true, it would certainly prove a very valuable fact, for then the nicotiana tabacum might be added to our list of specifics and the course of that formidable disease, typhoid, be shortened very materially if not nipped in the bud.

But in order that this statement may have any value we would like to know just how many cases of typhoid fever this physician has come in contact with, as though he may be thoroughly sincere in the matter, it is just possible that in his particular experience, tobacco and typhoid never met together, but if his experience has been a limited one, the stated fact would not go for much. To be of any value the generalization must be based upon a uniform series of statistics collected from the experiences of many men, extending through a number of years, and in different localities.

It may have been true just as he says, and nevertheless tobacco has had nothing to do with the exemption of its users from fever after all.

We are reminded of the grave proclamation of a medical savant some years since that he had noticed in all cases of diphtheria that the victim had previously been a potato eater! Wherefore let those who would escape diphtheria eschew potatoes! And of the similar notion that tomatoes favor the development of cancer because some persons thus afflicted have been fond of that esculent. If like could be depended on to cure like, there would be some plausibility in the notion that tobacco should antidote typhoid fever, filth fighting filth, but as it is only in infinitesimal doses that the doctrine of similars professes to hold good, it is probably not the explanation of the present case, for habitual consumers of tobacco generally use tangible quantities of the weed. The question is, however, a fair one to ask, whether any one has ever known an habitual consumer of tobacco to have typhoid fever? At present it seems a very lame excuse indeed for indulgence in a habit which is pronounced by so many eminent physicians to be pernicious.

OBSTETRICS.

M. Tarnier, the eminent French obstetrician gives some remarkable statistics of favourable results obtained in hospital practise by isolation, the use of antiseptics and all means proper to ward off contagion. In the new pavilion he has had constructed, in which each chamber can only be entered by a separate door leading outwardly without any aperture towards the hospital except a single, large pane of glass let into the wall permitting the surveillance of the patients. He has had but six deaths in 1,200 cases of labor and within the past ten years there have been 600 cases without a single death.

FOOTBALL.

THE annual meeting of the College F. B. C. was held in the Reading Room, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 4th. In the absence of the Captain, Mr. A. McLeod took the chair. As the holding of the annual meeting on this date was contrary to the constitution, which requires that it be held on the day succeeding University Day, and it being specially desirable to have the club at once organized for practice, it was moved by Mr. G. F. Henderson, and

seconded by Mr. H. E. Young, that the constitution be suspended for this meeting. This motion was carried. After an opportunity had been given to the Freshmen of becoming members of the club, and the minutes of the last meeting had been read, the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with. The following gentlemen were elected by acclamation: Mr. Ramsay Duff, Hon. President; Mr. A. McLeod, Captain, and Mr. R. Max. Dennistoun, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer. The Executive Committee is composed of Messrs. J. A. Brown (Medical College), G. Y. Chown, Lennox Irving, and Max. G. Hamilton (Arts). Mr. Alex. McLachlan, the retiring Secretary, then gave an account of his correspondence with the Secretary of the Central Ontario Football Association, and stated that he had forwarded an application for admission depending on the approval of the club. This action of the Secretary was sustained by the vote of the meeting. The question of a "Rugby Union team" was next considered, and it was finally decided that a portion of the funds should be given to the members of the club who were desirous of playing according to those rules. It was also decided that as the funds of the club were rather low, a fee should be collected from all members. The meeting, which was the most enthusiastic that has been held for several sessions, then adjourned.

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

On Saturday asternoon, Oct. 14th, a match was played between the Association teams of the Arts and Medical Faculties. The following players composed the teams:

Arts—McLeod (captain), Robinson, Ferguson, McNaughton, McLachlan, Dyde, Irving, Kennedy, Booth, Mitchell and Pierie.

Medicals—Duff (captain), Sterling, Brown, Bertram, White, McArdle, Kidd, Foxton, Herald, Clark and Young.

No goals were taken so the match resulted in a draw. Several fouls and disputes marred this game without making it either more scientific to football players, or interesting to the spectators. During the progress of the match Mr. J. A. Brown dislocated his knee, but was promptly attended to by some Final men who happened to be present. Mr. Lennox Irving was also hurt by a blow on the mouth, which, though it impaired his beauty, did not disable him at the time. We are glad to learn that both these gentlemen are convalescent. The playing of McLeod, Kennedy and Pierie for the arts, and of Duff, Bertram and Stirling for the medicals, was above the average.

QUEEN'S VS. ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 11th, a very interesting and exciting match was played in the cricket ground between the Queen's, and Royal Military College Rugby teams. The day was a splendid one for the game, but was rather cool for the spectators, many of whom were ladies. At about 3:45 the cadets arrived on the ground, and at 4 o'clock the opposing teams took their places on the field as follows:

Royal Military College—Forwards: A. Joly, H. Strange, W. Van Straubenzie, W. Warner, E. J. Duffus, M. W. Neyland, and J. T. Lang. Backs: W. Von Iffland and P. G. Twyning. Half-backs: W. B. Carruthers, captain of the team, and D. C. Campbell. Quarter-backs: R. Davidson and M. Von Hugel, and centre back: J. Woodman.

Queen's College—Forwards: T. G. Marquis, J. Renton, R. M. Dennistoun, F. Strange, E. W. Rathbun, H. Young, G. F. Henderson, A. Ferguson and D. Ferguson. Backs: J. Booth and H. B. Rathbun. Quarter-backs: W. Coy and J. Foxton. Half-backs: A. Gordon, captain of the team, and M. Hamilton.

The cadets, as usual, looked remarkably well on the field in their neat recreation uniforms, while the students were for the most part dressed in blue jerseys and knicker-bockers. As regards weight the cadets certainly had the advantage, and they soon showed the students that there is more in Rugby football than can be mastered in a week, for although the latter, all things being considered, played a good defence game, their playing as a team was not nearly as good as that of several individual members.

For the first half the "gowns" played with a wind blowing strongly from the northeast, but in spite of this advantage the game was one of defence throughout. Now and then, however, a good run would be made at the cadets' goal by either Hamilton or Gordon, who, had they been more closely pushed by their own forwards, would have come dangerously near the goal-line of the cadets. Another redeeming feature was the drop-kicking of Booth, which, without doubt, prevented the cadets from obtaining several touch-downs that they otherwise would have taken. Neyland, Carruthers, and Joly did some good service for their team, although the playing of the last named gentleman was at times a little rough. Play had been going on for half an hour, when Neyland, having made a good run, and well-earned his success, scored a touch down, and the goal was finally taken by Duffus by a place-kick. Play was immediately resumed, and some stubborn play shown by both teams; Hamilton, Gordon, and Renton, making some praiseworthy attempts to rush the ball up the field, while Woodman and Carruthers were particularly anxious to move it in the opposite direction. Half-time was then called, after which the cadets had the wind to back them.

Lang took the first kick and sent the ball clear over the students' goal, but it didn't count. Neyland now secured it under his left arm and after having passed everything in the field, he rounded to behind the College goal, and touched it down. Davidson was this time given the privilege of kicking for the goal, but his attempt was futile, and Hamilton was not long in grabbing the ball and rushing it down to the cadets' goal. But Weller was there, and he having tucked it under his arm, proceeded to bring it back, when Gordon tackled him and stopped him effectually. The cadets, however, once more rushed the ball up the

field, and Campbell having secured a good chance, kicked the second game for the cadets at 5:20.

After three cheers had been given by the members of each team for the others, the spectators, and players dispersed.

THE SPORTS.

THE annual athletic meeting was attended this year with more than usual success. The management was hardly up to that of former years, but the exceptional weather, increasing popularity and consequent increased attendance, especially of ladies, and the entry of some new men of no mean order, combined to make the afternoons proceedings both interesting and gratifying. The records made are by no means to be ashamed of, and will bear comparison with those of the best amateur associations.

Bertram, formerly a student of Arts, now of Medicine, proved himself champion without a strong rival, and took the silver cup.

J. M. Shaw '83, again took the lead in long distance running, and won both mile and half mile as he pleased, making very good time.

McGhie (Royal) won the 100 yard dash easily. No proper time was kept, but the winner is at least a $\frac{1}{4}$ second man.

No official time was taken in either the half or quarter mile, but owing to the lack of competition it cannot have been anything extraordinary.

Robertson '86, will make a good heavy weight man, and more may be expected of him next year.

1. Throwing Light Hammer, 3 entries—1 A. McAuley, '83, 78 ft.; 2 D. M. Robertson, '86, 73 ft. 9 in.
2. Throwing Cricket Ball, 14 entries—1 J. Booth, '86, 87 yds. 1 foot; 2 T. A. Moore, (Royal) 86 yds. 2 ft.
3. Standing Long Jump (with weights) 7 entries—1 T. Bertram, (Royal,) 11 ft. 9 in.; 2 M. Dixon, 10 ft. 9 in.
4. Three-legged race, 100 yards, 6 entries—1 Bertram and Pierie; 2 Farrell and McCuaig.
5. Putting heavy stone, 6 entries—1 J. P. McNaughton, '84, 28 ft. 4 in.; 2 D. M. Robertson, '86, 26 ft. 4 in.
6. Putting light stone, 6 entries—1 J. P. McNaughton, 34 ft. 9 in.; 2 D. M. Robertson, 33 ft. 9 in.
7. Mile race, 5 entries—1 J. M. Shaw, '83, 5 min. 12 sec.; 2 Max. Hamilton, '86, 5 min. 14 sec.
8. 100 yard dash (open to cadets of R. M. C.) 6 entries—1 G. S. McGhie, (Royal); 2 F. Montgomery, '85; 3 W. Van Buskirk, (R. M. C.)
9. Running long jump, 5 entries—1 T. A. Bertram, 17 ft. 1 in.; 2 D. M. Robertson, 16 ft. 10 in.
10. Running hop, step and jump, 9 entries—1 T. A. Bertram, 39 ft.; 2 J. Booth, 35 ft. 6 in.
11. Standing high jump, 3 entries—1 T. A. Bertram, 4 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.; 2 H. Burdette, (Royal) 4 ft. 5 in.
12. Running high jump, 3 entries—1 T. A. Bertram, 5 ft. 2 in.; 2 H. Burdette, 5 ft. 1 in.
13. Graduates race, 220 yards, 3 entries—1 H. M. Mowat, B.A., '81, 2 J. Herald, M.A., '80.
14. Vaulting with pole, 3 entries—1 J. Steele, '84, 7 ft. 11 in.; 2 J. McNeil, '84, 6 ft. 10 in.
15. Quarter mile race, 3 entries—1 T. A. Bertram; 2 F. Montgomery.
16. Sack race, 3 entries—1 T. A. Bertram; 2 F. Montgomery.

17. Half-mile race, 5 entries—1 J. M. Shaw, '83; 2 Max. Hamilton, '86.

The prizes which were valuable and well chosen, were presented to the winners by Mrs. Grant, in Convocation Hall, in the evening.

There were also on the platform several members of Senate, who, throughout the day, showed a keen interest in all the events. The Vice-Principal, and Hon. President of the Association, made a short and pleasant speech, congratulating the successful men, and expressing the interest which the faculty felt in all athletic matters.

The Hall was fairly filled and the students in Olympus, made things lively as usual.

THE following were the officers for this year :
Hon. President—Professor Williamson.
Judges—Professor Watson and Professor Fletcher.
Time-keepers, &c.—Dr. W. H. Henderson, D. A. Givens, B.A., and D. M. McIntyre, B.A.
Committee—Arts—A. Givan, J. Connell, D. W. Stewart, J. J. Wright, J. Pierie.
Medicine—J. Herald, M.A., G. S. McGhie, S. Keith, T. A. Bertram.

Secretary—G. Y. Chown.

BEST RECORDS 1882.

One Mile—5 min. 12 sec.
Running Long Jump—17 feet 1 inch.
Standing Long Jump—11 ft. 9 inches.
Running High Jump—5 ft. 2 inches.
Standing High Jump—4 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Vaulting with Pole—7 ft. 11 inches.
Running Hop Step and Jump—39 ft.
Throwing Cricket Ball—87 yds. 2 ft.

NEW STUDENTS.

THE following is the list of new students in Arts, registered on University Day, with their schools:

Bain, Wm. G.—Perth—Perth C. I.
Bennett, Orr—Peterboro—Peterboro C. I.
Booth, J. C.—Ottawa—Kingston C. I.
Britton, Florence—Kingston—Kingston L.A.
Cameron, Geo. Fred.—Boston, Mass.—New Glasgow H. S., N.S.
Coleman, H. K.—Port Hope.
Corkhill, E.—Loughboro—Sydenham H. S.
Coy, W. F., Kingston—Trin. Coll. School, Port Hope.
Davis, Emma—Kingston—Kingston C. I.
Dow, James—Scotland.
Dunlop, John G.—Kingston—Kingston C. I.
Dupuis, E. L.—Kingston—Kingston C. I.
Elliott, E.—Kingston—Kingston C. I.
Foxton Joseph—Kingston—Kingston C. I.
Gardiner, S. H.—Kingston—Kingston Academy.
Gordon, R. A.—Ottawa—Ottawa C. I.
Grant, N. M.—Stellarton, N.S.
Hamilton, M. G.—Peterboro—Peterboro C. I.
Hobart, —Kingston—Kingston C. I.
Horsey, E.—Ottawa—Sydenham H. S.
Horsey, H. E.—Kingston—Kingston C. I.
Kyle, W. A.—N. Winchester—Morrisburg H. S.
MacLeod, J. C.—Pickering.

McClement, W.—Loughboro—Sydenham H. S.
 McKinnon, J.—Brown's Creek, P.E.I.—P.W. Coll., P.E.I.
 McLeod,
 McRae, T. W. R.—Belleville—St. Catherines C. I.
 Miller, John—Peterboro—Peterboro C. I.
 Mowat, E. Lilian—Kingston.
 Mowat, Ethelwyn—Kingston.
 Peirie, H. H.—Dundas—Dundas H. S.
 Rathbun, E. W.—Deseronto—U. C. Coll., Toronto.
 Rattray, J.—Scotland.
 Robertson, D. M.—Williamstown.
 Ryan, E.—Sydenham—Sydenham H. S.
 Sawyer, —Kingston.
 Shorey, E. C.—Ormstown—Arnprior H. S.
 Smith, G. J.—Peterboro—Peterboro C. I.
 Smith, Jeanie—Kingston—Berthier en haut.
 Thomas, H. P.—Belleville—Belleville H. S.
 Whiteman, R.—Teeswater—St. Catherines C. I.
 Young, F. M.—Napanee—Napanee H. S.

MATRICULATION.

The following is the result of this examination, begun on the 27th of October, 1882, in order of merit. The schools at which the matriculants were educated will be found in the foregoing list.

Mathematics—

H. E. Horsey, Kingston ; T. W. R. McRae, Belleville ; O. Bennett, Peterboro ; S. H. Gardiner, Kingston ; J. G. Dunlop, Kingston ; E. Elliott, Kingston ; R. Whiteman, Teeswater, and F. M. Young, Napanee, equal ; J. Miller, Peterboro ; E. Horsey, Kingston ; E. Ryan, Sydenham, and G. J. Smith, Peterboro, equal ; W. G. Bain, Perth ; M. G. Hamilton, Peterboro ; H. K. Coleman, Port Hope ; J. C. McLeod, Pickering ; J. C. Booth, Ottawa ; E. C. Shorey ; W. Coy, Kingston ; J. F. Carmichael, Calumet ; S. Crawford, Kingston ; J. Foxton, Kingston ; D. M. Robertson, Martintown ; E. Dupuis, Kingston ; H. McGrath, Sunbury ; E. W. Rathbun, Jr., Deseronto.

Latin—

O. Bennett, T. W. R. McRae, E. Elliott, W. G. Bain, M. G. Hamilton, J. G. Dunlop, Miss M. Greaves, Kingston ; J. C. McLeod, H. E. Horsey, and R. Whiteman, equal ; E. C. Shorey, G. J. Smith, E. Corkhill, Lobo ; J. Rattray, Scotland ; J. Miller, W. Coy, E. Ryan, J. Foxton, J. McLennan, Sydenham ; H. K. Coleman, J. C. Booth, W. A. Kyle, Winchester ; F. M. Young.

Greek—

W. G. Bain, R. Whiteman, H. E. Horsey, J. C. McLeod, E. Corkhill, E. C. Shorey, E. Ryan, E. W. Rathbun, Jr., H. K. Coleman.

English—

J. Miller, O. Bennett, J. Rattray, M. G. Hamilton, J. C. McLeod, T. W. R. McRae, G. J. Smith, W. G. Bain, E. Ryan, J. G. Dunlop, Miss F. Britton, Kingston ; R. Whiteman, E. Elliott, J. McKinnon, E. C. Shorey, H. E. Horsey, F. N. Young, S. H. Gardiner, W. Coy, Miss J. Smith, Kingston ; J. F. Carmichael, A. Grant, E. Dupuis, J. Foxton, D. M. Robertson, J. C. Booth, E. Dupuis, E. Horsey, E. W. Rathbun.

German—

T. W. R. McRae, J. G. Dunlop, E. Elliott, J. Miller, J. Foxton, J. C. Booth, E. Dupuis.

French—

J. G. Dunlop, T. W. R. McRae, E. Elliott, J. Miller, J. Foxton, J. C. Booth, E. Dupuis.

⇒ PERSONAL. ⇪

THREE are many alumni who fade from the memory of their fellow classmates, and the College faculties, merely from the fact that they never let themselves be heard from after leaving college halls. If this paragraph should meet the eye of any distant alumni, we hope they will take it as a request to let us know about the whereabouts and success of any other D.A.'s, (B.A.'s and M.D.'s included), and so incidentally about themselves. We are not so wanting in tact as to ask any one to write a short biographical sketch of himself. But let us proceed in the meantime with those near at hand.

THE FACULTY.—Principal Grant is now in Britain, but will be home in November. He is intent on finding a physicist among the halls of science to succeed Dr. Williamson. The Principal spent the summer months in Nova Scotia, and on the coast of Cape Breton. Professors Mowat, Dupuis and Fowler spent most of the vacation among the Thousand Islands. The former two gentlemen have summer residences in that beautiful region. Professor Fletcher "summered" in New Brunswick. Messrs. Watson, Ferguson, and Nicholson did not leave the city for any length of time, while Dr. Williamson enjoyed himself at Old Orchard Beach.

'82.—Messrs. J. R. O'Reilly, R. H. Pringle and Wm. and Alex. Morris, have become Students at Law. Messrs. Young, Hay, and R. J. Murray, will be in Divinity Hall this session. Mr. Spankie, is Principal of the Kingston Academy, a first-class boy's school. Mr. Froiland will return to medicine. The whereabouts of the remaining members of the class are unknown to us.

MESSRS. SHANNON, B.A., Cartwright '84, and Skinner '83. Subalterns in the P.W.O. Rifles, Kingston, obtained first-class Officers short course certificates from B. Battery, R.S.G., during the summer. The imperial swagger acquired by these gentlemen, while engaged in military life, was quite touching.

THE Rev. Dr. Bain, late of Perth, has taken up his residence in Kingston.

REV. ARCH. A. MACKENZIE, B.Sc., is now assistant in a parish church in Glasgow, Scotland.

AMONG alumni noticed about the city during the Provincial Exhibition were Judge Macpherson, Owen Sound, J. Jones Bell, of the Picton *Times*, J. O. Mowat, Rev. Hugh Cameron, Glencoe, E. H. Dickson, Fargo, Da., Rev. T. S. Glassford, J. R. Lavell.

IN the list of Masters of Arts we find the name of the Rev. Canon Dumoulin the new rector of St. James, Toronto. The degree was probably *ad eundem* in this case.

A. D. CAMERON, M.D., '82, was seen flitting about town on University Day.

WE much regret to hear of the critical condition of Dr. J. R. Dickson, President of the Medical Faculty. Paralysis has almost completely incapacitated him physically, although his mind, though weakened, is still active. This latter blessing is due, no doubt, to the Doctor's great mental vigor before this present illness laid hold of his frame. He is at present residing with his son C. R. Dickson, M.D., '80, who has a lucrative practice on Wolfe Island as successor to Dr. Irwin.

→ DE + NOBIS + NOBILIBUS.←

REPORTED: That the members of the second year had thoughts of going to Alexandria Bay, to hobnob with the President of the United States.

THERE was a female, M.D., (*mulier docta?*) flitting about here recently. She was like the Miss Jane of Mavor's spelling book, that paradoxical personage whose moral character was so often held up to our youthful mind, as the perfection of wickedness: "She was a nice girl, but she was not good. She was bad and told lies." We kept out of Circe's way during her residence in the city. She nearly fastened us with her eye once, but we took to our heels. The lady's principles with regard to pecuniary transactions were most unbusiness like, and she bore the suggestive name of Carradice.

A SERENADE.—Princess street. First *nymph*—"What are the Grammar School boys doing to-night? Arn't they crazy?" Second do.—"Yes, the brats." If it affords some of the under-classmen who took part in the recent serenade any pleasure to blow tin horns, and use their rattles on the street we would be the last to interfere with such innocent amusement, but they must not object to be looked upon by the townspeople as school-boys. We think, however, the seniors are to blame in not taking these affairs under their control and having them conducted in the quondam respectable manner. It is *ab uno discemus* with the citizens, and the very young element, if not controlled, is liable to give away the whole College.

A FRESHMAN was seen the other night on a street not far north of Princess, trying to make astronomical observations of the comet in full evening dress, his spotless robe *de nuit*, his gown and mortar board.

A JOVIAL JUNIOR excuses his absence from his boarding house until four o'clock in the morning on the ground that he stays up all night to see the comet, visible at that hour. The comet, seen through a glass, presents a very snake-like appearance.

THE Y. M. C. A. and Missionary Association will soon organize for the session and men be allotted different suburban districts for missionary work.

MR. GEORGE McGOWAN, newly appointed Professor of Chemistry, has cabled that he will arrive in Kingston the last of this month.

A PROFESSORIAL SLIP.—It is rather hard that the freshmen should have been made the victims of a mistake even before they were through their matriculation examinations. By a "lapsus stili," so to speak, on the English paper, these were instructed to "parse," instead of "analyse" a lengthy selection from the *Deserted Village*. By the time that most of the poor unfortunates had waded through the monotonous answer, parsing even the a's, an's, and the's, the allotted time had nearly elapsed, and immense disgust was depicted on the countenances of the several candidates as they filed out of the Hall after handing in their papers.

IT is a pity that we cannot have a cricket club at Queen's, as some of the students claim to have big records. One junior, for instance, has often made "101,

not out," though of course he is out of practice just now.

THE Collegiate Institute boys held their annual sports in the City Park on Monday, Oct. 9th. Messrs. McGhie, of the R. C. P. S. K., and Montgomery '85, were first and second respectively in the ex-pupils race.

THE students find a great deal of difficulty in procuring text-books this year, as the book-sellers did not order their stock before hand.

ONE of the young ladies attending lectures was heard to remark, on leaving the Chemistry class-room on the opening day, that she felt "quite too utterly centigrade for anything."

ON THE FOOTBALL FIELD.—Big soph. (who has just charged a small freshman in a highly successful manner,) "I beg pardon, young man, quite accidental, you know." Small fresh (ploughing the real estate out of his left optic, and feeling for loose teeth.)—"No consequence, sir, only—I see where the eye and the dental part of it comes in, but I thought it was your elbow, not an axe, that floored me."

SCENE—Classical Class-room. The professor has been explaining to the members of the senior Latin class the Roman board of augurs. With all solemnity he remarked: "You will see, then, gentlemen, that these augurs were very Conservative." The class immediately applauded, but the professor suppressed their hilarity effectually by saying: "I think when you find out their characters, you will not be so ready to applaud."

THIS YEAR'S AVERAGE FRESHY.—The class of '86 is an unusually large one, and from this it naturally follows that we have a good representation of the different kinds of freshmen. There is the verdant freshy, the modest freshy, the studious freshy, and, alas, too frequently, the fresh, who thinks that he is too immense for anything. One of these last was observed the other day going along the street with an air of supreme importance, his mortar board (without which, by the way, he is never seen), on the back of his head, and his gown trailing behind him in a way which clearly showed to the passer-by that its welfare was a matter of but small importance to him. "Easy seeing he's not been at College long, he's evidently not used to the cap and gown," a citizen was heard to remark. Too true! alas, too true! A good specimen of the modest class might have been noticed on the campus, the day of the football match between the medicals and arts. The young man had unwittingly carried a small cane off from his boarding-house, but directly the conversation of his companions turned on the *Concursus Iniquitatis* he was observed to quietly slip the cane up his sleeve, a rosy blush mantling to his cheek at the same time. It was afterwards found out that he had proceeded to the other side of the campus and presented the cane to one of Kingston's rising generation, accompanying the present with the remark, "You bet your life, they won't catch me with a cane any more this session." Would that others of his class could be fully impressed with a sense of their duty in this respect! The studious freshman looks exceedingly sleepy when he appears at morning class with an unnecessarily large number of books under his arm. As this is, of course, highly commendable in youth, we pass him by, and remark that the number of verdant freshmen does not seem to be as large this year as might be expected. On the whole, however, we think that the class of '86 will pass muster very well.

⇒ ITEMS. ⇪

A COLLEGE joke to cure the dumps.—*Dean Swift.*

WHAT said the sun to the lily when he wooed her?
Wilt thou? (She wilted.)

WILL the boy take a bath? No, the boy will not take a bath. His clothes are off because he is going to an examination. That is a lead pencil tied around his neck. He cannot cheat now, because he has nowhere to hide a book.—*Ex.*

THIS is an examination. See how sad these boys look! Look at that boy in the corner. He will pass. He has studied hard. He has all his knowledge at his finger ends. See, he puts his knowledge in his pocket because the tutor is looking. Come away children!—*Record.*

IT is about this time of the year that the College press announces the amount of Harvard's bequests for the year. During 1881-82 \$400,000 flowed into her coffers.

THE number of matriculants this session in Trinity is about twenty. A new Professor has been added to the Faculty of Divinity.

THE announcement comes from Toronto that Trinity College, is to have a new chapel at a cost of \$20,000. The authorities say also, that an increase in the staff is something much to be desired. But with a nice dim religious chapel our Trinity friends will no doubt be happy.

Among the *elite* which we have found in the meshes of our Post Office box this session are the *Princetonian*, *Nassau Lit.*, *Crimson*, *Lehigh Burr*, *Cornell Era*, *Acta Columbiana*, *Trinity Tablet* and *Student Life*. There is of course the usual catch of small fry. The *Crimson* appears this year weekly, with every promise of being as vigorous and interesting as it was as a fortnightly.

THE *Acta* coterie is all alive, and T. Carlyle Smith continues to be amusing in his own airy, and extravagant style. The *Burr* shows strong marks of improvement and has firmly established itself in the first rank of papers. The exchange man of the *Niagara Index* makes the customary remarks about his being a new hand. But it is no use. There is no disguising our friend of last year. We hope he may continue to maintain the reputation of the paper, and scribble away with his old time assurance, and cool indifference. We miss as yet many old friends—the *L'hoursie Gazette*, *'Varsity*, and our fair friends from Whitby and Hamilton. We hope it will not be for long.

AT CORNELL, the weekly *non dies* has been changed from Saturday to Monday. The *Era* warmly approves of the change. This idea, as we have before suggested, has many good points about it. It is essential that in colleges there should be two days in the week for "rest and recreation," and one of these days should be given to reviewing the week's work. If the holiday is on Saturday, it is more than probable that that day will be the day of recreation and Sunday that for reviewing and grinding. Whereas if Monday were the holiday the reviewing would also come on that day. There is always a tendency to put off work till the last moment. And Saturdays generally slip away without much work being done. We again strongly recommend this matter to the attention of the Senate.

CONSIDERABLE controversy, interesting chiefly to theologians, has arisen in Oxford about two positions—the Vice-Chancellorship, to which Professor Jowett, Master of Balliol, and Professor of Greek, has been nominated, and the chair of Oriental Languages. It is claimed that the latter should be separated from the Canonry of Christ Church, which makes it requisite that the occupant should be in the church, and the nomination vested in the crown. In other words, that the chair may be occupied by a layman. As it is now, distinguished Hebraists such as Professor Robertson Smith, cannot apply for the chair, as they would be unable to hold the Canonry. On the other hand it is said that there is little inducement as it is, for the clergy to become scholars, as laymen are usually preferred in University appointments, and that as the Oriental Languages are so closely connected with theology, it is exceptional to find an English Hebrew scholar who is not in the orders of the Church of England.

The nomination of Jowett to the Vice-Chancellorship shows what a change of feeling may arise in a few years. A score of years ago, the present Professor of Greek was looked on as a rank heretic. It would have been thought at that time an unheard of thing to allow him even to occupy the University pulpit. In fact it was only as master of a college and having thus acquired an undeniable right to do so, that he ever preached to the undergraduates. Are Oxford men becoming more liberal? or is it merely Jowett's claims as a scholar that they wish to recognize.

MATRIMONY.—An insane desire to pay for the board and lodging of some other man's sister.

MCGILL COLLEGE defeated the cadets of the R. M. College at football last week.

John Jones, while out walking with Hannah,
Slipped and fell on a frozen banana,
And she came down kerslap,
Right square on his lap,
In an awkward, embarrassing manner.
But yet, though she ruined her pannier,
Hannah seemed rather pleased with the manner,
For after a while
She said with a smile,
'John, let's find another banana.'—*Ex.*

FRESHMAN to a barber in whose chair he is now comfortably settled: "I say, what do you charge for a shave?" Ebony wielder of the edged tool; "Fifteen cents, sar." Freshman: "No reduction for the trade?" Blinking ebonite: "No sar." Then the Freshman gathered about him his mantle, and with tread stately and sublime sought another shop.—*Ex.* We suppose the Freshman's claims to being in the trade were on the ground that he was a little sha—. But we will give someone whose life is less valuable than ours the right of finishing this joke.

"What is that mother?"
"A masher, dear;
You will always find it standing here,
Posed on the corner of the street,
Proudly displaying its tiny feet,
Twirling its little ten-cent cane.
A stupefying its tender brain
With the smoke of a paper cigaret.
Don't touch it, dear—it was raised a pet."
"Will it bite, mother?"
"Well, I should shout;
It will bite a free lunch for all that's out."

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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Matter for publication should be addressed to A. McLACHLAN; Business letters to J. S. SKINNER, P. O. Drawer 1146, Kingston, Ont.

The Editor must be acquainted with the name of the author of any article, whether local or literary.

THE Editorial Board of the JOURNAL for the present session, as appointed last spring, has undergone considerable transformation owing to the retirement of leading members of the staff. The changes were ratified at the meeting of the Alma Mater Society on the 28th October and are as follows:

Mr. W. J. Shanks retires from the Managing Editorship, his place being supplied by Mr. Alexander McLachlan, '84, of the Editing Committee.

Mr. E. H. Britton retires from the Editing Committee—the two vacancies resulting in the latter Committee being filled by the appointment of Messrs. Roderick McKay, B.A., '81, and J. J. Wright, '85.

GYMNASIUM stock appears rather below par as yet this session. We trust,

however, that before the football season is over the newly appointed officers will make a determined effort to have all necessary improvements made, and additional apparatus put in, so that we may have a properly equipped gym.

IT is to be hoped that the Alma Mater Society will, in its wisdom, see fit to give a series of literary entertainments this year. In the days of the old Elocution Association these entertainments formed one of the features of the College session. The programmes were varied and not too long. The admission fee was only ten cents, and while both citizens and students were afforded a means of spending an enjoyable evening, the Association netted a considerable profit. We would like very much to see the custom revived.

WE understand that "Queen's" is to be made the recipient of a large and well executed oil painting by the Rev. Thos. Fenwick, of Metis, Que., being a portrait of the eighth Earl of Argyle, who headed the Covenanters in 1638, and who was afterwards beheaded at the Cross of Edinburgh in 1661. We will be glad to see it occupy a conspicuous place in Convocation Hall, as doubtless the painting will prove a valuable acquisition to the College, but we will defer further comment until we are in a position to speak more decidedly of its merits. In the meantime we shall anxiously await its arrival.

THERE are two College Societies, if Societies we may call them, which we would like to strongly recommend to mem-

bers of the Freshman year. These are the Rifle Company and the Glee Club. Football practice cannot last very much longer, and when it is done nothing better can be obtained in the way of exercise than rifle drill. An effort is being made to attach the company to the 14th Battalion, and if this be arranged it will no doubt have the effect of adding much more interest to the drill. The Glee Club is a standard college institution, and though, if we are to judge from its success last year, it is not yet in need of support, yet the larger the membership the better, and we are sure Mr. Heath and his associates will cordially welcome any who wish to become members. Students need an occasional evening of diversion from their studies, and they can combine amusement with instruction by attending the practices of the Glee Club.

IN one of our exchanges we notice an innovation at one of the American Colleges. Those students who obtain a certain percentage in daily recitations are excused from final examinations. It is stated that the plan works well, and other Colleges are advised to try it. In connection with the introduction of such a system at any University, we think the objections are almost innumerable and the difficulties insurmountable. Few students would be willing to accept a standing on their daily recitations, and we imagine the professors would be quite as unwilling to undertake such a task as this would impose on them. There would also be, too, ample room for the favoritism so often found among tutors. While we cannot support such a plan we are still willing, even anxious to advocate any system which would reduce cramming to a minimum. In the stead of daily recitations there might be substituted the regular monthly examinations at our own University. It would not be difficult to adopt such a method

at Queen's and thus do away with cramming to a great extent. The average percentage on the monthlies should be made high, say 60 at least, and the Final optional for those attaining that standpoint. Of course it would be understood, all who wished to compete for rank or honors would require to take the Final. Perhaps some would even find, in such a system, an inducement to take an honour course. If this were introduced there would certainly be more application to class-work from day to day. Many students do not at present attend monthly exams, and with no prospect of anything important to do for five or six months, naturally allow work to accumulate on their hands, and at last endeavor by very great pressure to reduce six months to one. Any regulation which would have a tendency to diminish such disproportionate study would receive the hearty support of many attending Queen's. The idea is well worth serious consideration. We trust the matter will not be allowed to drop and invite discussion upon it through our columns.

WE are more than pleased, in the interest of College pastime, to note the vigorous stride that has been taken since the close of last session in the direction of fostering the only game, perhaps, which is peculiarly suited to our Canadian Colleges, where the only time for outdoor sport is the few weeks of open weather after the opening of the College session early in October.

The want of organized effort to excite an interest in football and to place it upon such a footing as it rightly deserves, has been long felt, and to supply this want the JOURNAL was earnest in its efforts both last session and in previous years in advocating the formation of a football association such as that formed in July last at Whitby, which includes all clubs playing Association rules in the district, bounded by Toronto on the west

and Kingston on the east, both cities included.

We are confident that the effort of those who were immediately interested in organizing "The Central Football Association," will stimulate an interest in the game which it would otherwise lack, and thus serve as an incentive, not only to promote a friendly sympathy among the students of the different schools and colleges, but also, by bringing together in friendly rivalry their representative "kicks," induce a like sympathy between sister institutions.

We believe this is one object the Association has in view, and the fact of so many clubs from the leading colleges handing in their applications to compete for the championship cup which is offered for competition augurs well for the accomplishment of this end, and must be gratifying to those who are interested in the welfare of the Association.

We heartily approve of the scheme adopted by the managing committee in their meeting at Whitby a few weeks ago for all matches to be played under the auspices of the Association, and would here offer our congratulations for their successful effort to supply a long felt want.

We are pleased to know that Queen's College Football Club has added its name to the list and would bespeak for our boys a hard push in the struggle for first place.

We will have occasion in a following number of the JOURNAL to refer to a few of the details connected with the plan that has been adopted for the two series of contests which are to take place in October and November respectively.

ADDITIONS TO THE FACULTY.

THE recent additions to the staff of Queen's show that the energy of its splendid Board of Trustees is by no means exhausted. The Scientific department is now very well equipped. Dr. Williamson resigns the teaching of Physics to younger hands,

but he has no intention of severing his connection with an institution at whose cradle he stood, and whose growth he has watched and helped to foster. As Vice-Principal and Professor of Astronomy we hope that his kindly presence may be long familiar to students of Queen's. The successor of Dr. Williamson is Professor D. H. Marshall, M.A., F.R.S.E., a man of rare scientific attainments and of considerable experience as a teacher. The choice made by Principal Grant, with whom were associated Dr. Snodgrass, the former esteemed Principal of the University, and Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., cannot fail to be justified by Professor Marshall's success here. In the Edinburgh University the highest prize open to students of Mathematics and Physics is an appointment to the office of assistant to the Professor in either of those departments—a system, by the way, that might, one would think, be followed, to some extent at least, in Queen's. That prize Mr. Marshall obtained on graduating in his appointment as assistant to Prof. Tait, and the grateful words of his pupils show how well the choice was justified. Such men as John Murray, Esq., F.R.S.E., Chief of the Challenger Expedition Commission, Professor Balfour, D.Sc., of Edinburgh University, and Prof. Macgregor, D.Sc., of Dalhousie, came under his teaching, and they speak in the warmest terms of his ability, enthusiasm and success. Mr. Marshall's next post was that of Professor of Mathematics in the Imperial College, Tokio, Japan. The Japanese Government only make appointments for short terms, a native Professor being substituted as soon as there is one qualified for the office. Professor Marshall, however, gave so much satisfaction that on the expiry of his term of service he was asked to continue his connexion with the College as Professor of Physics, and this chair he filled for three years, to the very great satisfaction of the authorities. Mr. Marshall is therefore no novice; he enters upon his duties here, not

only with exceptional knowledge of his subject, but with that practical acquaintance with the work of teaching that only experience can give. And as he is still quite a young man, there is no doubt that he will do much to extend the growing reputation of our Alma Mater. Professor Marshall will find the students of Queen's forward to profit to the best of their ability by his lectures. By the appointment of Mr. George McGowan, F.R.S.E., another step has been made towards the ideal of a complete scientific staff. Mr. McGowan, who has studied in Germany under Fresenius, perhaps the greatest master of analytical methods in Europe, has agreed to superintend the studies of the students of Chemistry for this Session, and it is to be hoped that his appointment may become a permanent one. While we regret the loss of Professor Dupuis' teaching in Chemistry, we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that he is now free to carry the teaching of Mathematics to the high point which he has evidently set before himself as the goal of his labors. With Prof. Williamson in Astronomy, Prof. Dupuis in Mathematics, Prof. Marshall in Physics, Mr. Fowler in Natural Science and Mr. McGowan in Chemistry, Queen's may fairly challenge comparison in its scientific department with any College in Canada. The appointment of Rev. George Bell, LL.D., to the office of Registrar and Co-Librarian will also be of great advantage to the University, especially as it leaves Prof. Mowat more leisure to devote to his own department. It would be a mark of narrowness to look upon the teaching staff as incapable of further additions, especially in the departments of Literature and Civil Polity, but it must be a source of heartfelt satisfaction to all the friends of Queen's to know that she is so much better equipped than she has ever been before. Evidently the only limit to her expansion lies in a lack of the sinews of war, and that want will no

doubt be supplied more and more fully as her graduates and friends grow in number.

LADY MACBETH.

THERE is not, probably, in all fiction a female character more fiercely cruel and boundlessly ambitious than that of Lady Macbeth. Such characteristics as hers in a man would excite at once hatred against his cruelty and admiration for his courage, but towards a woman exhibiting such traits we feel nothing but loathing.

She is first introduced to us as she reads her husband's letter relating to the prophecies of the witches. From her very first words after the reading of the letter, we learn her strong resolution and far-reaching ambition:

"Glamis thou art and Cawdor, and *shalt* be what thou art promised."

Not *wilt* be; the matter is not to depend upon his will, but her own. Then, in her further soliloquy she expresses the fear that Macbeth, although sufficiently ambitious, does not possess the 'illness' and falseness necessary for a great act, and longs for his arrival that she may incite him to whatever is necessary to secure the throne.

Just at this point she gets the message that the King is to spend the night at the castle. At once she forms a bloody resolve, and in the soliloquy that follows she seems entirely to lose sight of her lord, and speaks as if she herself is to be the sole actor in her own bloody plot:

"Come thou spirits that tend on mortal thought, unsex me here,

And fill me from the crown to the toe topfull
Of direst cruelty." "Come, thick night,
And pall me in the dunnett smoke of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes."

In these lines Lady Macbeth shows the self-consciousness that her will is superior to that of her husband; for, although she speaks as if she meant to do the murder herself, her subsequent action shows that she intended to use Macbeth as an instrument.

Upon the arrival of her husband, she at once boldly avows her horrible resolution, and requests that 'that night's great business may be put into her despatch.' Duncan comes, and, with her heart filled with murderous purposes, she receives him with humble courtesy and feigned loyalty. What can afford stronger evidence of depravity than the inconsistency between the outward show and inner feeling. "False face must hide what the false heart doth know."

In the scene which follows, she fires the cooling resolution of Macbeth, displaying a cruelty seldom equalled. She at length succeeds and her husband makes his final resolution to carry out her deadly plans. To murder Duncan with the daggers of his grooms, smear both grooms and daggers with the gore of the murdered King, and then leave them. In Lady Macbeth's soliloquy, whilst her husband is engaged at the murderous deed, there occurs a sentence from which some attempt to show a redeeming feature in her character:

"Had he not resembled my father as he slept, I had done 't."

We fail to see the redeeming feature, unless every character which is not so bad as it possibly might be has redeeming traits. To us the expression seems the most inhuman of all her speeches. Alone with the sleeping, she could have stabbed her King while a guest under her roof. And what stayed her? Womanly woman indeed! Redeeming trait surely! She could not stab her own father's image as it appeared in the person of the King.

On the return of Macbeth after the murder, she mocks his fears as he meditates on the deed he has done; and then, when he refuses to go back to the scene of the murder, goes herself, and places the blood-stained daggers beside the sleeping grooms, whom she smears with gore, thus completing the horrid act.

The fainting of Lady Macbeth at the subsequent announcement of the murder, some consider real, others feigned. It seems to us one of those convenient faints which women are said to be able to assume at pleasure. There seems little probability of a faint overcoming her who planned the murder, visited its scene and upbraided her husband with brainsickness when he seemed to show signs of remorse.

In her latter days, however, Lady Macbeth begins to be affected with that feeling which almost maddened her husband—remorse for the crimes which she had instigated. Yet this takes place only when her mind and body become weak with age, and only during sleep. The blood of Duncan, which stains her soul, she sees upon her hands, and tries to wash away. And natural was it that, since her horrible crime remained unrepented and unpardoned, she should in semi-conscious sleep, see on her hands 'such black and grained spots as would not leave their tinct.' And thus despairing, she died, a fitting end to such a life.

THE CAMPUS.

HOW is it that the ground in front of your College buildings is not levelled off and fixed up as a University Lawn?" This conundrum was propounded by a student of a sister University to a member of the JOURNAL staff a day or two since. Our scribe was obliged to give it up. True it is, the southwest corner of our campus if properly rolled and sown would make a really fine ground for football or cricket. We see no reason whatever why it could not be managed, if somebody would take action in the matter. A good football ground is needed at Queen's in the worst way, as the upper part of the campus, although good enough for practice, is altogether too uneven for a match. The Cricket Club, moreover, seem to be using their ground more than usual this year, and besides it is hardly fair to ask them to give up their practice to accommodate the Football Club. The part of the campus in question, if improved as suggested, would add much to the appearance of the University buildings, and the air of desolation which now pervades that corner of the College property would be removed. The cost would

be comparatively little, and if the College authorities will not take action, we would suggest that the Football Club set the ball rolling. Let us see something done at once, before the weather gets colder.

⇒ CONTRIBUTED. ⇪

CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

THE opening of another session of the University suggests a few considerations on the subject of a classical education, a topic on which there have been many fierce discussions during the past decade. The great hold which the ancient classics have upon the learned world at the present day is due to the continuance of a prestige which they acquired at the time of the revival of learning in Europe and maintained during succeeding centuries. The human mind, freed from the bewildering entanglements of scholastic subtlety, and casting about for a literature, found in the masterpieces of ancient Greece and Rome a splendid intellectual heritage, unrivalled by the productions of any other races or times. This circumstance, combined with the fact that Latin was the language of the church, resulted in establishing the ancient tongues in unquestionable ascendancy. But the intrinsic worth of the poems, plays and histories written in these languages justified the high estimation in which they were held, and cast a halo about them which shall never depart. Let us talk as we will, no modern tongue affords such an exquisite instrument for the expression of thought as the classic Greek; no modern tongue has been reduced to such wonderful perfection; no modern tongue contains works of such rounded and matchless beauty. Indeed, the literatures of ancient Greece and modern Europe bear about the same relation towards each other as their statuary; the ancients, in the joyous youthfulness of intellectual effort, seem to have leaped to perfection at a bound—they have been succeeded by a race of imitators. Those who know how useful the study of the classics is found in the discipline of the mind feel no surprise that for centuries they almost monopolised the attention of those who aspired to a liberal education. In the nature of things, however, classical literature could not retain this disproportionate importance forever. Men have to earn their living by the sweat of their brow, in accordance with the primal curse, and to do this requires an apprenticeship to a practical calling. Handicrafts do not come to a man intuitively; they require to be studied and practised, leaving periods of leisure more or less varied for the cultivation of intellect and manners. And the material well-being of man, affecting to such a wide extent his intellectual and moral well-being, demands the attention of the learned and ingenious for its improvement. Finally, the structure and laws of the universe, the nature of the physical world, the constitution of the mind, the relation of mind to matter, and of the finite to the infinite, embracing vital and eternal interests of humanity, could not continue to be neglected for the study of any

literature, however beautiful. The old order changeth and giveth place to the new. A learned and educated man need not necessarily at the present day have the Greek grammar and the theogony of Homer and Hesiod at his finger ends; the classics in many universities have been made optional; and students are now impressed with the importance of mathematics, physics, English literature, mental and moral philosophy, just as deeply as with the merits of the classics. The latter, however, will never cease to afford delight and instruction to refined minds. Those, who have the taste and leisure to pursue them without interfering with the practical business and ordinary avocations of life, will be amply rewarded in the fascinations of their exquisite beauty, the pathetic interest of the communion of primitive peoples with the Gods, the profound identity of human nature discovered beyond the waste of centuries, and in the strength, subtlety, and polish which the studies under consideration impart to the mind. No tribute to their value could be greater than the results of the modern system of education in Berlin University. The Faculty of that institution, after careful investigation, have come to the conclusion that the classical students are very much superior in intellectual achievement to their competitors trained in so-called practical studies.

R. W. S.

SERENADE.

(REPORTED BY A SOPH.)

"WHAT the deuce is the row?" " Sounds like a students' serenade." These and similar remarks might have been heard on all sides on the evening of Saturday, Oct. 7th, as the sweet-sounding melodies of the fog horn and tin whistle were wafted by the gentle breezes to the ears of the citizens of Kingston. Yes, it was a students' serenade, and we will try briefly to follow the boys on their tramp that evening. When Parliament had been prorogued and the Alma Mater meeting was over on the evening in question, a procession was formed at the rear door of the College buildings, and off it marched to Union street, headed by a special serenade orchestra, the members of which were all provided with fine new instruments for the occasion. Through the different streets it wended its way, while the inspiring melodies of the orchestra were joined by the harmonious mingling of the different College songs, each section of a dozen students or so apparently deeming it its privilege to sing a different tune from the next. On such an occasion, however, any two tunes whatsoever seem to blend harmoniously, so that when the military gentleman who led the van struck up "The Son of a Gambolier," and a theological junior, a few files behind, joined in with "Saw my leg off," the effect was truly pleasing. One by one the different Professors were visited at their residences, and each greeted with three cheers and a tiger, and "He's a jolly good fellow." But for one incident all would have passed off as merrily as a marriage-bell. Alas! we cannot please everybody, and, judging from the reception accorded the procession at the upper part of Brock street, all the antiquated hens in that vicinity must have been storing up instruments of revenge against the students for some time past. Here hen-fruit of questionable age began to fly around promiscuously, nor did the bombardment cease before several of the students had been disabled, among others the basso-profundo fog-hornist, whose left organ of vision collided with an egg just as the orchestra was about to

commence a new selection dedicated to Dr. Stewart, whose residence the procession was then approaching. Owing to bodily indisposition, the "students' candidate" was unable to give his usual song and dance. Had Armstrong been on hand with his pipes their strains might have had the effect of eliciting at least a stave of "Green grow the rushes," but the fates had ordered otherwise. Nothing else worthy of particular mention occurred along the route, and the procession broke up after making all the visits on the programme, the students being well satisfied with the result of the first serenade of the session.

→ CORRESPONDENCE. ←

THE PRINTING OF LECTURES.

To the Editor of the Journal:

AS the opinion was expressed in the closing number of the JOURNAL of last session the present mode of lecturing in the College is the cause of a great and unnecessary waste of precious time. I would again venture to bring the matter before your readers. From forty minutes, to an hour each day is occupied by a Professor in lecturing, and at such a rate, that, unless the members of his class can write shorthand, which is the exception with them, they can at least get but a synopsis of the subject. Generally it is an imperfect one, from which the student often gets erroneous ideas, because he is unconscious that such errors exist. This is not all, most students to get this imperfect synopsis, are compelled to occupy another hour in filling up the many *blanks* in the pages of their lecture-books, from the notes of other students, who are similarly situated. Then as a cap-sheaf to the whole, a considerable length of extra time is required to decipher the pages of hieroglyphics before the lecture can be studied. Fully two hours and a half are taken up in this preparatory work. It may be thought, that in thus going over the lecture the student ought to get some knowledge of the subject, but it is hardly so, as the Professor reads so fast, and it is necessary that he should, if a proper amount of work is to be gone over in a session, that the student has to give his whole attention to the mere copying of it, and cannot, in the majority of cases, apply his mind to the subject beyond this. Then in its correction it is much the same and not much better during the time taken for its translation. It will then be generally conceded that if the lectures were printed it would be a great gain to the student, a saving of time, that with the present shortness of the session, means so much. It would be a gain of time, not only as to time, but in knowledge, as the matter of the lecture would then itself be correct, and would also give the Professor all the time that is now wasted in lecturing, to examine the students, orally, testing their knowledge, so that he could correct any wrong ideas they may have taken up, and he would at the same be able to give a fuller explanation of the subject where he thought it necessary. Some steps have been taken in this matter this session. It is to be hoped that they will soon be extended to the other classes. In the class of Junior Mathematics, the Professor has had the work that is to be gone over in algebra printed, and part of the course taken in Senior Philosophy has been like treated. These are a gain to the student in the points I have already referred to in time, in accuracy and in knowledge. The lecture system, in the hands of an able Professor, is rightly acknowledged on all sides to be, the best method of imparting knowledge, but we are of opinion if the lectures were printed it would add much to its usefulness.

GRAY.

To the Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR:—Will you allow me to ask through your columns why it is that the Museum is never open? We read in the *Calender* that the collections are "Extensive and valuable," and that "occasional demonstrations are given to students," yet to my certain knowledge no such demonstration has been given within the last four years. I venture to hope, sir, that this state of affairs will be remedied as soon as possible. If the collections are extensive and valuable—as we are bound to believe—an occasional demonstration would be of the greatest benefit to the students of Natural Science, Chemistry, and in a lesser degree to others, while in any case no harm would be done by leaving the doors open either during certain hours of the day, or on certain days of the week.

Yours,

UNDERGRAD.

→ ROYAL & COLLEGE. ←

TO THE LADIES OF KINGSTON:

WE the Medical Students are back again, and rejoice that it is so. During our long absence we have missed you very much, but hope by assiduous attention and redoubled exertions to revive the flame of friendship, but smouldering the past summer. How often during the lingering summer months have we looked back on the happy hours we have spent in your society, and in memory (*i.e.* in our mind) lived them over again. We think that the pleasure has been shared by you (?), and now that we think so, we are confident of it; for, ladies, medical students are the only specimens of originality existing. Plain, unassuming, unpresumptuous, modest, "child-like and bland," the victims of a hopeless passion, they, carrying in their breast, wrapped up in tinfoil, a mighty volume of love which cruel destiny ordained they should ever feel for you, still proudly hold themselves aloof from that contemptible and insignificant wasp, whom society calls an Arts Student (!!!). We do not talk learnedly of the subtle sciences. We do not discourse on abstruse Metaphysical problems. We do not bore you with the dull edge of biological accumulations of mystification, destitute alike of back-bone, solidity and common sense. We confess our inability to manufacture original extemporeaneous perorations which the flourishing embryonic disciples of Don John Knox with graceful gesticulations and saintly expression launch from the ecclesiastical foot-stool upon the intent ears of the limestone sinners. We have profound respect for the Bar and were it not that we are hopelessly in love with our own profession we would aspire no higher than to minister to the wants of the legal fraternity and Fenian Brotherhood from behind the Bar and barring all accidents could guarantee to hold the fort against all comers. We are not barbarous, for we have infinite pity in our hearts for the noble, patriotic and lion-hearted followers of the Government dinner-horn beyond the bridge. If we cannot calculate with accuracy how fast and far an 80 ton gun will hurl a red hot projectile, we can determine to a nicety the exact spot on which it will not pause to rest. Oh! no, ladies, impossible it is for ordinary or average human intellect to comprehend those various sciences, but we are not ordinary. In our super-ordination exists our originality; as children we toyed with those scientific pursuits. As youths we disregard playthings to fathom the proofs and mysteries originating in ourselves. As men we believe in our own superiority and refer with pride to the exalted position and high local standing of the medical profession throughout the world. Having thus, ladies, enumerated our virtues and having established (to our own satisfaction) our

claim to your highest regard, and most profound admiration for our mental endowments (our physical perfections speak for themselves), we "the lords of creation" are here again to delight and dazzle your eyes for another six months. Alas! for poor we!

WE regret to announce the illness of Mr. W. G. Anglin, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, resulting from blood poisoning, contracted from a suppurating wound in the Hospital. He is improving, and hopes to be able to resume classes this week.

ANOTHER addition to the Freshman class in the person of Mr. G. Miller, of Cape Vincent, N.Y., is hailed with gratification as a proof that the merits of the Royal have extended across the border.

MR. JAMES BROWN, of the Freshman class, who was hurt at football, is gradually convalescing. We are glad to have him back again.

WHERE is the lost Charley Ross?

An epidemic has broken out among the boys. Many plates of oysters are up on the result of a competition in a new field of agriculture, viz., the production of side-boards.

WE regret to record the death of Dr. Telgmann, a resident of the city and a graduate of the Royal, from an overdose of choral hydrate. Medical aid was tried in vain to counteract the deadly effects which this drug produces. The deceased gentleman was a victim to neuralgia and was in the habit of taking the drug to relieve the torturing pain of this affection. We extend our sympathies to the afflicted family.

NEW DEPARTURE IN CHEMISTRY.—Heretofore students in Medicine attended lectures in Practical Chemistry once a week. The instruction received was by lecture. It has been proposed that the course should be made more practical. The subject being a purely practical one a theoretical knowledge of the subject fails to impart as clear and as comprehensive an idea of it as its importance demands. The change proposed is, that every student should spend two or three hours in the Laboratory, under the supervision of Prof. McGowan, performing for himself those experiments which were formerly exhibited before him. Such a change would prove acceptable and no doubt beneficial.

NUMEROUS petitions have been circulating throughout the College. We hope the prayers of the boys will be granted.

GRIND.—Professor having exhausted the front ranks turns to the gods upon the upper benches. Which of you four gentlemen up there will tell me another remedy applicable to the treatment of inflammation? Silence in the upper house. Prof.—In the whole range of Therapeutics do you not remember one medicine which may be used advantageously? (Continued silence.) Prof.—From all the works on *Materia Medica* with which you are intimately acquainted can you not mention one? Upper B.—No, not one. Prof.—What about blood-letting. Can you tell me something about that? Well, let it go? That will do gentlemen. I will not detain you any longer. Applause from the learned finals.

THE dancing class this year is attended by an unusually large number of our dandy boys. Very close rivalry exists among the lads, but we hear that Belleville and Kingston head the list.

DR. R. S. ANGLIN, '82, presided at a Woman's Suffrage meeting recently in Springfield, Neb. We always suspected the gallant Doctor of a certain amount of susceptibility for the fair sex, but really did not imagine that the cause had such a champion as our friend promises to be.

OUR old friend Al. Grange, 79-83, he with the countenance mellow and bland, is leading the life of a Dakota sinner in Grand Forks. We understand he is prospering in his business, which, by the way, is that of an Agent in Real Estate. Al. should certainly understand his business, and from his digging experience here, ought to be well acquainted with certain spots of light and sandy soil, which to the future medical schools of the far west would prove a veritable gold mine.

THERE are some very interesting cases in the Kingston General Hospital just now. Besides the two cases of locomotor ataxia, there are patients suffering from heart disease, lung disease and brain disease. These affections are presented to the student very vividly, and better examples of special diseases are but seldom seen. The final student who neglects to study these will certainly neglect his own interest.

THE annual Medical Dinner ought very soon to excite the attention of our energetic friend G. Already he has secured the Freshmen's footing fee. Now let him carry the war into the tents of the Sophs and Primaries, but let him beware the mighty Seniors. Power dwells in their arm and bankruptcy in their pocket.

SUBS are not so scarce as the outside world imagines. We have them within the College, so bury your dead in peace.

QUERY.—Who can tell why our Janitor should exult in the possession of an enlarged and highly colored nasal protuberance?"

FOOTBALL.

QUEENS VS. BROCKVILLE.

ON Saturday morning about 5 A.M. a van containing the Rugby team from the College drove out to the G.T.R. depot. Although the air was bitterly cold and the comet in full bloom the party was a jolly one and in the best of spirits. The heavy man of the team was the last to appear on the scene, but he arrived all right at a 2:40 gait, and explained that he had overslept himself. The day promised to be a fine one for the game, and when the train was boarded and the party fairly off everyone determined to enjoy himself as much as possible. Accordingly, to start with, some of the familiar College songs were sung with a will and a gusto that made the uninitiated passengers stare. It was soon seen that some hours would elapse before the "dashing mixed" reached Brockville, and stories, speeches and songs were employed to wile away the time, and the prospects of victory or defeat were eagerly discussed. At every way-station a general stampede was made for the platform, and there was always plenty of time to see everything before the train moved on again. At Brockville, Mr. J. Hutcheson, B.A., an old Queen's boy, was found waiting to welcome the team, with the Captain of the Brockville club, Mr. Wanklyn, both of whom did all in their power to make the Kingston boys' visit a pleasant one. After the team had been registered at the Revere House, and some anxious inquiries made about the dinner hour, the party separated and each one amused himself as best he could until the welcome stroke of twelve sounded, when a very good dinner was partaken of at the hotel. After dinner the jerseys and knickerbockers were donned and a few of the vainer members of the team got tin-types taken which were a source of great admiration to themselves.

THE GAME.

At three o'clock sharp the two teams took their positions on the field as follows :

QUEENS COLLEGE.

Rushers—T. G. Marquis, F. Montgomery, F. Strange, A. D. Cartwright, A.E. J. Macdonnell, H. B. Rathbun, H. R. Duff, H. E. Young and R. M. Dennistoun.

Quarter-backs—A. Gordon (captain), and W. Coy.

Half-backs—F. Booth and Max Hamilton.

Backs—J. Booth and J. Foxton.

BROCKVILLE.

Forwards—Wanklyn (captain), Jarvis, Hamilton, Koyle, Fairbairn, Chaffey, McCullough, Booth, Turner, Hutcheson.

Quarter-backs Angus, Murray, Taylor.

Half-backs—Clouston, Murray.

Average weight, 153 lbs.

The College boys wore their neat uniform—blue jerseys, white knickerbockers, and black stockings, while the opposing team wore no particular uniform. Queen's won the toss, and decided to play with the slight rise and a three-quarters' wind in their favor. The ball was immediately, when kicked off, rushed down the field and touched behind the goal line by Strange, who carried it in after a good run. A punt out followed, and another good run was made by H. E. Young, who succeeded in touching the ball behind the posts, over which Gordon sent it with a good place kick. Thus the first goal was taken by the students in about 5 minutes. The second game was also very well played and showed that the lessons which the "gowns" have been receiving from the cadets have not been in vain. The ball was rapidly passed from a scrimmage near goal-line back to Hamilton, and then to Booth who dropped it over with a beautiful kick. The third game was immediately proceeded with and a touch was secured by Marquis, who made a splendid run and was greeted with loud applause. Booth again by his unerring kicking took the third goal for the visitors. These rapid and well played games roused the Brockvillites to some fine play and they carried the ball by a grand rush over the Queen's goal-line where, however, it was rouged and kicked off at 25 paces. At this juncture Cartwright secured the ball and made a very pretty run securing a well-merited touch down which was converted into a goal by Booth. Several disputes occurred concerning the decisions of the referee, Mr A. Ferguson, who knowing he was in the right would not yield to the objections raised by the Brockville players, accordingly the college boys rather than have any ill-feeling in the matter asked their opponents to choose a referee from their own club which was done, and Mr S. O. Richards appointed. Just before half time was called Mr F. Booth was forced to retire from the field, as his shoulder had been hurt while doing some very good tackling, and Mr A. Ferguson took his place. As the game had now been in progress 45 minutes, half-time was called. The second half of the match was much more stoutly contested, and Brockville having the inclination of the field and the wind with them, prevented the students from taking any more goals. A touch-down was, however, made by Mr F. Strange, and Brockville was forced to rouge several times. The playing of Gordon was well sustained during the entire game, while Hamilton, despite his painful leg, which seriously impeded his running, worked hard. The playing of Freer, Murray, Clouston and Wanklyn for the Brockville side was frequently and deservedly applauded by the spectators. The match was ended with cheers for the teams and the umpire, and also with the greatest of good feeling on both sides. The University boys were entertained by the Brockville club at supper at the Revere House in the evening, when songs, speeches, and toasts were indulged in. The boys returned to Kingston on the night express, much pleased with themselves, and loud in the praises of the Brockville clubs. It is unfortunate that the teams who played this match

cannot meet again this season as a very good game would certainly result, but it was decided on Saturday evening to try and bring about the return match next spring.

While our Rugby Union rooster has made his throat sore by his victorious crowing over the match at Brockville on Saturday, our Association bird is rather despondent. Though the boys were beaten two to nothing at Cobourg, they make no attempt to excuse their defeat, but all join in the highest praise of the hospitality as well as the skill in football of their victors. We will in our next issue give an account of the trip up and the match. We expect the Victoria's to come down to Queen's shortly, and our club will do their utmost to do as they were done by, and to send our friends from Cobourg home, feeling exactly as they themselves felt on their return here.

READING ROOM.

ON the 14th October a meeting of the students was held to elect the Curators of the reading-room for the ensuing year, when the following were appointed for the several years:

Divinity—P. M. Pollock, B.A.
Fourth Year—J. McLeod.
Third Year—A. McLachlan.
Third Year—A. E. McColl.
First Year—T. W. R. McRae.

The usual subscription of 25 cents was solicited from each student, and as a result the committee have been able to stock the files with all leading newspapers in the Dominion as well as the best illustrated and scientific publications which are to be had. All the leading magazines and periodicals are kindly furnished by the Professors, also quite a number of local and other papers have been kindly contributed by some of the students, to whom the committee desire to express their hearty thanks.

On account of the painful accident which happened to the permanent Curator, Mr. C. I. Herald, it will be necessary for the Senate to appoint one to fill his place temporarily.

→ POETRY. ←

EPIMETHEUS.

THE months fly by; November
Is present with us now;
And why should I remember
That early April vow?
Why longer should I long for,
With tears and vain regret,
Or why still sigh in song for
The days *thou* dost forget?

The season wanes; the flowers
I placed upon thy head
Are withered with the hours,
Are with them ever dead.
And how should tender blossom
Upon thee fresh remain,
When winter in thy bosom
Doth hold eternal reign?

Or, now the year is dying,
Why not, ere it be done,
Let all old love go flying
After the old year's sun?

Why not give laugh for laughter,
Shake hands and part with thought,
And love being asked for after,
Make answer—*Love was not.*

I will! no more I sorrow
For that bright, brief, dear dream;
I launch my boat to-morrow
Anew upon life's stream.
And let the breeze blow kindly,
And let the tide run true,
Or let them both work blindly
Their work, as weavers do.

And let my bark move quickly,
Or be it slowly sped,
And let the stars gleam thickly,
Or be they hid o'er head—
I shall no more abandon
My chart, but onward move,
No more, to strike or strand on
The rock of April love.

No, No! My soul's November
Is here and with me now,
And I must not remember
Again that sweet Spring-vow;
I must no longer long for,
With tears and vain regret,
Nor sigh again in song for
The days thou dost forget.

GEO. F. CAMERON, '86.

MAXIMS FOR FRESHMEN.

A CT with the dignity of an undergraduate.

Be careful not to overate you own importance.
Carry no canes; these are the exclusive right of juniors and seniors.

Don't manifest any undue preference for the fair sex.
Endure *Trials* (*Concursus Inquitatis*) patiently.
Fix your mind on your studies. It will repay you at the final.

Good manners are one of the first requisites for a Freshman.

Hold no protracted meetings "at the gate." We won't say what gate.

If you do, be careful you are not noticed by a senior.
Join the College Societies and interest yourself in them.
Keep company only with those whose actions will never shame you.

Lie not for any consideration; it don't pay in the end.
Make few acquaintances apart from your College associates.

Never try to appear what you are not. You'll be found out sooner or later.

Observe what is required of you and do it.
Pay as you go, but if you have nothing to pay with then don't go.

Question not the veracity of a fellow student.

Respect the council of your seniors.

Sacrifice money rather than principle, if you have either to sacrifice.

Touch not, taste not, handle not intoxicating drinks. They are not healthy.

Venture to offer your opinion only when it is called for.

Wait until you have attained the rank of juniors before before you indulge in the delicacies of kid gloves.

Examinations are a necessary evil, so prepare to face them manfully.

Your frequent attendance at operas will be considered a capital offence in the venerable C. I.

Zealously regard the above maxims and your success is beyond question.

We have felt constrained to offer this word of advice, observing the conduct of certain members of the class of '86, to whom we would say, beware!

⇒ PERSONAL. ←

ALFRID GANDIER, '84, has been gaining well-earned ecomiums for himself, and through him, for his Alma Mater, by his preaching this summer.

D. B. RUTHERFORD, M.D., '82, who graduated with distinction, is, as his friends will be glad to hear, meeting with success in his profession at Morrisburg, Ont.

A. P. CORNELL, M.D., who also graduated last spring, has taken up his residence with his wife, one of Kingston's fair daughter's, at Gravenhurst, Muskoka.

Colin Scott, '84, has been appointed assistant to the Principal of the Kingston Model School.

In a recent publication of the *News* we read that Dr. W. H. Henderson, '79, received a communication from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, offering him the position of Lecturer in Histology and Dermatology, showing that his abilities are appreciated abroad as well as at home.

ROBERT FERGUSON, B.A., a graduate last year and gold medalist in History and English Literature, has been appointed English master in the Cobourg High School.

WILLIAM A. LAVELL, M.D., '80, concluded this spring to locate at Merrickville, Ont., and has already succeeded in working up a good practice. The ladies of the place say that he is a great addition to society. John Hay, B.A., '82, comes in for part of that approbation. He has been making Merrickville the headquarters of his mission stations during the summer.

THOS. MC GUIRL, '84, has received the appointment of Principal of Cataraqui School, Kingston.

SEVERAL of our undergraduates have entered for other Universities. A. W. Thomson, '83, has gone to the College of Manitoba, John G. Hooper, '84, will attend the divinity classes of Trinity College, Toronto, and Nutting Fraser, '85, has selected Edinburgh University as his future Alma Mater.

ALLEN McROSSIE, '84, has been preaching since the spring at a place near Watertown, N.Y., and intends spending a year there.

MR. RODERICK MACKAY, B.A., '81, has been appointed a sub-examiner in the approaching civil service examinations.

MR. RICHARD IRVINE of the class of '82 is acting as a colporteur for the Bible Society in this district.

MR. W. G. BROWN, B.A., '81, who is at present on the staff of the Galt Collegiate Institute, seems to remember the football he learned at Queen's, as he is now considered one of the strongest players on the Galt team, which contests with Berlin the championship of Western Ontario.

⇒ DE + NOBIS + NOBILIBUS. ←

PROFESSOR in English, criticizing essay: Sarcastically—"I didn't know that people translated with their hand before, but was always of the opinion that it was with their minds." Junior aside to members of the class—"Professor evidently don't know that most students at least translate with their horses."

Now THAT all the officers of the Rifle Company have returned it is expected some movement will be made at once to complete the arrangements for uniting the Company to the P. W. O. Rifles.

BOTANY CLASS.—Ignorant Soph to Professor—"What would be the best way for me to tell a mushroom from a toadstool?" Prof.—"By eating it. If you live it is a mushroom; if you die it is a toadstool."

IT is seldom the football practice has been attended with such unfortunate results as it has been this year. Already no less than four have been more or less seriously injured, and in each case the victim has been unable to attend classes for nearly a fortnight. All have, however, been mere accidents and cannot be attributed to rough playing. The most serious case among the four is that of Mr. C. I. Herald, '84, who, while practising on the campus on Monday afternoon, had his leg broken near the ankle. It is needless to add that "Charlie" has the sympathies of all the boys and especially of his own class. It is to be hoped there will be no more such mishaps this season.

ONE of the lady students the other evening when asked her opinion of a certain gushing freshman, said "he is just like a telescope, you can draw him out, see through him, and then shut him up again."

THE Professor in Philosophy appears to regard the frequent expression, "I don't quite understand the question," as being a euphemism for "I don't understand the answer," and passes on to "next."

FRESHMEN! join the Glee Club. Its members have a fine time during the winter.

A SOPHOMORE, who thinks his year's experience at College almost equal to an eternity, is proposing to write a text-book for the sophomore and junior years, entitled, "Kickupthunder, or how to plague a Prof," by the author of "the Arkansas Glazier, or the Bloody Putty Knife."

A FRESHMAN and a Sophomore were up a few evenings ago looking at the comet. The fresh was particularly

struck by the beauty of the heavenly visitor, so to speak, and passionately exclaimed, "Oh! but I wish I'd studied botany!" (Pass this around, it's not ours.)

We would suggest the advisability of the Snow Shoe Club organizing at an early date so as to be ready for a tramp over the first snow.

SOME members of the senior French and German classes want to form a "French and German Conversation Club." Oh-h-h-hhh!!!!

HISTORY CLASS-ROOM—Prof. (questioning) — "Has Queen Victoria any reputation as a scholar?" Soph.— "Yes, sir, we read that she *translated* Archbishop Trail from Durham to Canterbury, and—and—" (Sensation.)

CERTAIN members of the classes in Mental and Moral Philosophy are considering the advisability of forming a Society for the discussion of philosophical questions. The proposed Society would hold fortnightly meetings, at which essays would be read, metaphysical or psychological questions debated upon. In Toronto the "Owl Club," conducted on this plan, has met with very marked success, the result of a series of these meetings being shown in increased percentages at the sessional examinations. There is no reason why similar organization would not succeed at Queen's.

WITH a few exceptions the Theologues have all returned to Divinity Hall. The matriculation examinations in Theology and Medicine were held on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 1st and 2nd, the result of which will be announced in the next JOURNAL.

AN error was made in the last number of the JOURNAL in stating that the city booksellers had not ordered a full stock of students text-books. It has since been ascertained that some of them are able to supply all demands in that line.

Professor McGowan, the newly appointed Professor in Chemistry delivered his first lecture to his class in that subject on Monday, Oct. 30th.

THE University services were re-commenced on Sunday last, Dr. Williamson preaching the sermon. Rev. Jas. Carmichael, of King, will preach next Sunday.

DIVINITY HALL is at present convulsed over some T(h)omfoolery about a reported wedding.

SENIOR PHILOSOPHY.—Junior—who in answer to a question has just read a passage from a text-book, but is doubtful as to the meaning— "That's what this author says, anyway." Prof.—"But I want you, not the author." Junior—"Well, I guess you've got me." (Usual applause.)

THE Freshman who occupies the prominent seat in Junior English no doubt considers himself lucky. He may be induced to change his opinion before long, however.

⇒ITEMS.←

PROF. (looking at his watch)—"As we have a few moments left I should like to have any one ask a question if so disposed." Student—"What time is it, please?"—Ex.

THE Harvard *Daily Echo* is defunct.

THE first letter sent home by a gushing Freshman: "Pater, cani ha vesō memore stamps sento me? Ego spent the last cent. Tuus studious heres, Johannes."—Ex.

"You are as full of airs as a music box," is what a Soph. said to a girl who refused to let him see her home. "That may be," was the reply, "but I don't go with a *crank*." Ex.

PROF. in Physics, "what is Boyle's Law?" Diligent Junior—"Never trump your partner's ace."

PROFESSOR to sleepy student—"If you wish I will send out for a bed." Sleepy student with great *sang froid*—"Don't go to that trouble sir, I have a *crib* with me."—Yale Record.

A senior, with a very serious face, was observed to be very thoughtfully dishing out the butter; and when asked what he was studying, he seriously replied that he was studying Ancient Greece.—Ex.

OF the 1058 students in the Universities of Switzerland, only 113 study theology and 158 law. The growing tendency to avoid these professions is noticeable in all the Universities of Europe.—Ex.

CHARLES PRATT, Esq., a graduate of Amherst College, has given \$25,000 to his *Alma Mater* for a gymnasium. We would be satisfied at present with one year's interest on that amount to put our Gym into running order.

HARVARD has a Freshman class of 275—the largest known in the history of the University.—Ex.

BOSTON University has received the substantial sum of two million dollars, the gift of Mr. Rich of that city. Where will the lightning strike next?—Ex.

"Did you hear my last speech?" said a Sophomore to Freshman, who was not present on the occasion. "I sincerely hope so," said the Freshman.

THE ladies are wearing little gold tuning forks for hair pins, which indicate that "There's music in the h-air."

An exchange says with great felicity of expression: "These moonlight nights! Ah! by how many vine-embowered gates soft eyes look love to eyes that speak again, and the pressure of a tiny hand in a masculine wakes to ecstasy the living liar."

Two new Canadian monthlies greet us this session. The *University Monthly* from the University of New Brunswick, and the *University Gazette* from McGill College. The *Gazette* has not been dead, but sleeping; and now, like old Rip, shakes its limbs and makes a sturdy re-entrance into the College world. The *Gazette* is gentlemanly in tone and cleverly conducted, while a noticeable freshness which pervades its columns does not make it less agreeable. It is to be hoped that the staff of the *Gazette* will not find the presence of a Professor in their sanctum irksome.

THE Fredericton *Monthly* is also a sensible and interesting journal, and will always be a welcome friend on our table.

THE *Argosy*, another New Brunswick paper, though vivacious, is lacking in the dignity which should attend a University journal and in this respect is not up to the *Monthly*. The *Argosy* is justly proud of Mr. Tweedn, the young gentleman who carried off the Gilchrist Scholarship this year, and who is a graduate of Mt. Allison. The successful competitor was made the recipient of a testimonial in the shape of a banquet, at which an array of steaming fowls and rich pastry, interspersed with bouquets tastefully arranged by ladies' hands, led captive the senses.

THE *Presbyterian College Journal*, Montreal, would have a greater hold on the attention of its readers, if it would hold in greater restraint the strong tendency to gush, which bids fair to become its chief characteristic.

THE *Portfolio* (Hamilton) and *Sunbeam* (Whitby) maintain their reputation. They are as usual bright, cheerful and refined.

Acta Columbiana is in good hands this year, and the same may be said of the *Varsity* (Toronto University.)

AT the Bordentown Female College, the other day, a rap was heard at one of the doors, upon opening which, a seedy-looking tramp was brought to view. "Is this the College?" "Yes;" "what would you like?" "Have the students any old pants they would like to dispose of?" The interview was abruptly terminated by a speedy closing of the door. Fact.—*Ex.*

SCENE, Chapel: Professor praying and certain Preps studying.—"Bless, we pray Thee, the students now studying here." Sensation among the Preps.—*Argo.*

THIRTEEN Freshmen were not long since expelled from Williams College, for an indiscriminate use of the "horse."

H. H. BOYESEN has been appointed Professor of the German Language and Literature at Columbia College.

THE exchange column of the *Oberlin Review* is to be edited by a lady this year. We will accordingly always be on the lookout for the *Review*, as some how or other, though, perhaps, we should not be the ones to say it, we generally manage to please the ladies very well, and we will not be afraid of any adverse criticisms from the pen of the fair editress.

THE Cincinnati Wesleyan Female College has been sold at sheriff's sale.

CORNELL students have petitioned for a course in Phonography. We suppose this is for convenience in annotating cuffs.—*Review.*

At the boat race held on Lake George by the crews of Pennsylvania, Wesleyan, Princeton, Cornell and Bowdoin, the last named crew, greatly to the surprise of Bowdoin students, came in behind all the others. The positions were in the order of the Colleges mentioned.

Acta Columbiana wants the students of Columbia College to give up boating and devote all their attention to football.

LONGFELLOW memorial services appropriately formed a part of the Commencement exercises at Bowdoin last July. An address of two hours was followed by the singing of "The Bridge," which closed the services.

THE word of Dr. Woolsey, ex-President of Yale College, on International Law, is the text book adopted at Oxford. The Yale papers consider this an exceptional honor to American scholarship.

VICTORIA COLLEGE is reported as having an incoming class numbering thirty.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY having got over the troubles in connection with the establishment of a branch in Montreal, has purchased an eligible site and will at once begin the erection of buildings—but this they will do slowly—proceeding as their means allow.

THE 50th anniversary of the establishment of the McGill Medical College was celebrated by a banquet at the Windsor. Lieut.-Governor Robitaille, a graduate, was the chief guest.

A RECENT graduate of Victoria has obtained a Fellowship in John Hopkins University worth \$600 a year. This University affords a great advantage to those wishing to take a post graduate course.

ROBBERY.

In childhood days, ere yet she knew
The words of gifts, she'd freely take
The presents—sweetmeats, toys and such—
He offered her, for friendship's sake.

In later years when older grown,
Quite different things she took, like this;
His arm at parties—hat and stick
Whene'er he called—perhaps, a kiss.

In turn, she took his purse, his time,
His love, this thievish dame,
Not then, it seems, was she content:
For last of all she took—his name.—*Lampoon.*

HARVARD adds a veterinary department to its curriculum this year.—*Ex.* We thought it would come some time. The student's best friend is at last to receive official attention.—*Northwestern.*

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

VOL. X.

KINGSTON, CANADA, NOVEMBER 28, 1882.

NOS. 3 AND 4.

Queen's College Journal,

Published IN TWELVE NUMBERS during the Session by the
ALMA MATER SOCIETY of Queen's University.

STAFF :

A. McLACHLAN, - *Managing Editor*,

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A. G. FARREL. J. J. WRIGHT.

J. S. SKINNER, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

TERMS :—Per Session, \$1.00; Single Numbers, 10 cents.

Matter for publication should be addressed to A. McLACHLAN; Business letters to J. S. SKINNER, P. O. Drawer 1146, Kingston, Ont.

The Editor must be acquainted with the name of the author of any article, whether local or literary.

THE students of some of our Canadian colleges have a method of their own for doing away with the inconvenience of college society meetings. They hold a general students meeting at which they appoint officers, and a committee for the general management of the students affairs, with sub-committees for the separate branches, as Football, Gymnasium, &c. They even elect the editors for their college papers at the meeting. This system may work well, but we would be very sorry to see it inaugurated at Queen's.

THE Secretary of the Rugby Union Club has received a communication from Toronto, anent the formation of a Rugby Association in Canada. A meeting of the local club will be held at once to consider the communication. If the Association be formed, we have no doubt but that it will do

much for the advancement of the game, and we are decidedly of the opinion that the Queen's Club should assist the project as far as it is able. We shall have more to say on this subject when the affair has assumed a more definite shape. For the present we must be content to give our hearty endorsement to the scheme.

ONE of the most enjoyable features of college life is the singing of college songs in the corridors by the more or less musical undergraduates. Yet it seems to us that the classes of 85 and 86 have scarcely yet learned that they are privileged to contribute to this part of college pastime. About the only vestige we have now of this genuinely soul satisfying recreation is by the junior and senior years. Perhaps the lack of participation on the part of the boys in general is due to the fact that we have no book of college songs. If this is the cause the want will, we understand, soon be remedied, as we are informed that a choice selection of college songs and glees has been compiled by a member of the senior year. The work is now in the hands of the binder. We hope that as soon as the book is published every student will make himself the happy possessor of a copy.

WE learn with pleasure that definite steps have at last been taken towards the organization of a "Philosophical Society" in connection with the classes in Mental Philosophy. We are sure that such a Society will prove of great benefit to its members, and will make its influence felt in a most substantial and agreeable way at the

final examinations. It is also proposed by those who have the matter in hand, should they meet with sufficient encouragement, to make arrangements for public lectures to be delivered at not too close intervals during the session by prominent men from other Universities.

We bespeak for this, the latest addition to our list of College Clubs, the friendly support of both students and citizens. In Toronto and McGill, societies working toward a similar end are very successful, and no good reason exists for any want of success at Queen's.

THE following is an extract from an article in the Toronto *Mail* of the 11th inst : "No academic instructor in Canada, and few elsewhere, we fancy, have had so unique an experience as Prof. Marshall. He comes to the task of training Canadian youth from what was not so long since a *terra incognita*, Japan. In that interesting country, where we see in process of working out the problem of grafting a newer and riper civilization upon an older and seemingly stereotyped one, the Queen's Professor of Physics has recently been engaged in kindred works. The Japanese are a quick-witted people, and nowhere could a scientific teacher hope for a more promising field of labor. The very poverty—or rather inadequacy—of the language, so far as scientific terminology is concerned, would presumably furnish a piquant relish to the work. At all events, Prof. Marshall speaks highly of the country, and the wonderful change wrought upon its people by European contact. * * * * *

Once more we heartily congratulate Principal Grant and Queen's University upon this new evidence of progressive energy. They have an object in common with all their academic co-labourers throughout the Dominion. Success anywhere is a gain to superior education everywhere; and all the

friends of university work can afford to rejoice with every new tide-mark in its progress. The weak and paltry years of jealousy are past; now is the season for mutual help, sympathy, and good-fellowship."

THE election of officers for the Alma Mater Society is rapidly approaching. As yet we have not heard the names of any candidates, and therefore the present is the most opportune occasion for any remarks which we may wish to offer on this subject. For the best interests of the Society some changes are necessary in the mode of election. When one considers that the success of the Alma Mater Society depends very much upon its officers, and that the necessary qualifications for office can only be obtained by connection with the Society, it would seem almost needless to say that candidates should be chosen from among those who have been or are active members, and that their most pronounced supporters should be men who will be affected by the result. In the past this has not always been the case. The most active agents in the canvass have too often been men who took no interest in the Society either before or after the election, which has very often been influenced by issues quite foreign to Alma Mater work. If outside questions are to be determined why not have a 'cane-competition' such as sometimes convulses political circles? In this, at least, the success of the Alma Mater would not be at stake. Of course some men will find other things more attractive than the meetings of this Society; others again who wish it success are prevented from attending the meetings by good reasons. We do not ask that these men shall not give their support to any particular man, but we do ask that in all fairness to those who are really interested, they will cast their votes as "free and independent electors," having at heart the interests of our Alma Mater Society.

WE have almost determined that the amount of vigor manifested by an Alma Mater Society forms a very fair index of the life of the College with which it is in connection. The only thing that deters us from committing ourselves to this opinion is the fact that we would not like the prosperity of Queen's to be gauged by the present state of its chief Society. There is no room for argument in the statement that this Society should be the most vigorous and interesting in connection with the College. This should be the case for many reasons. It is the students representative in the same sense that the Senate is the representative of professors. And as the latter use the Senate to convey their wishes to the students, it is quite natural that students should use this Society as a means of approach to the Senate. The most important part of the Society's work, however, is not so much in the means of communication which it gives between student and professor, neither is it in strengthening the ties of union between students which must exist in every successful college, but it consists rather in the training which it gives us for after life. It makes us acquainted with the manner of conducting public business, trains us for exerting an influence on men's minds and, what is most important, removes that feeling of embarrassment so prejudicial to our success, and which in after years is so hard to dismiss. Again, after a week's hard work, when the mental strain is removed, and when the rebound "sets the heart on longing" for pleasant social union, it seems the most natural thing in the world that students should look forward to the Alma Mater meeting with the greatest pleasure. It must be confessed that this is not the case to that extent which we might wish. Because the benefits accruing from connection with this Society, as well as the penalty for neglecting it, are not fully apparent till a student leaves college and takes his

intended position in life, and because union with the Society is quite voluntary the result is that many altogether ignore its claims. Some readers of this article may complain that the meetings are not interesting enough to secure their attendance. We would ask these gentlemen what right they have to expect others to furnish entertainment for them during the session unless they are also willing to furnish their quota to the general fund of enjoyment. Although already this session some remarkably good speaking has been done we must admit that the start off has not been enthusiastic enough to carry us on to that point of improvement which we would desire. And, now, at the beginning of the session when a committee has been appointed to formulate "rules of procedure," we would invite all to join in reforming what is weak in the Society, and in adding what will tend to its success. Many suggestions might be made did space permit. The more our attention has been called to this matter, the firmer becomes our belief that the meetings of our Alma Mater do not partake sufficiently of a social character. One great element in success of any meeting is music. As the Society at present possesses no instrument we are debarred from this great enjoyment, but it seems to us that till this want is supplied many enjoyable evenings may be spent in practice of College songs. It is true that this might be made the occasion of practice not very musical by some of the 'irrepressible,' but if they were occasionally withered up by the look of a senior they would soon learn to stand on their good behaviour. At the last meeting a very important project was mooted, namely, the establishment of scholarships for the best speaker and best reader. This is too important a matter to occupy a subordinate place here. We may say more or it anon. To prove that the above suggestions are the best that can be brought forward is not our object. If any changes result from

the present agitation such that the Alma Mater Society is benefited the design of this article shall have been accomplished.

THE account of the proceedings in connection with the Inaugural Ceremonies together with a press of other matter has necessitated the issue of a double number of the JOURNAL.

MR. SPENCER.

AS the majority of the readers of the JOURNAL are no doubt aware, Mr. Herbert Spencer, the somewhat celebrated English writer, has completed his American tour, which he undertook for the double purpose of recruiting his shattered health and of collecting statistics and other material for future writings.

Mr. Spencer is one of those few writers who have really succeeded in popularizing the results of scientific investigation in its recently developed form, dealing more particularly, however, with the general sphere of Biology and its various branches. Yet he may justly claim to have had a considerable share in developing, or at least fostering an interest in scientific research among those members of the community whose limited education or want of time prevents them from pursuing the various branches of science with any degree of technical precision, or to any considerable extent. Had Mr. Spencer confined himself more closely to this task, his labours would have been productive of much more valuable results than, it seems to me, they have been. But, unfortunately, he has allowed the strictly scientific element in his writings to be so incorporated with his metaphysical principles that the attention is directed in very many cases to a far greater extent towards the metaphysical theory, for which the facts are made to afford a seeming support, than towards the facts themselves. This is, no doubt, quite natural; for, in the majority of cases, it is the theoretical element which is

set forth as the end to be established, while the facts are simply represented as subordinate to that end, and apparently derive their only value from the fact of their connection with it. This may be looked upon as one of the reasons why so many of what may be called the middle classes in point of education, are inclined to accept such theories of existence and knowledge as those put forward by Mr. Spencer and kindred writers. Another reason is, that such theories are more nearly akin to the conceptions of nature which are formed by the ordinary man than those which are based upon more profound and deeply-reasoned conceptions of the nature of knowledge and existence, and which these classes have never had the inclination or opportunity of investigating; consequently, they are not in a fit position to judge of the relative merits of the various explanations of experience which have been put forward. Again, the attainment of a true knowledge of the nature of existence, implying a true knowledge of the nature of experience also, necessitates a laborious process of reasoning, by which the immediate and uncritical inferences, drawn from a meagre acquaintance with nature and its conditions, are corrected, and truer and more adequate conceptions of these formed.

The savage is no doubt contented with his conception of the nature of existence, simply because, from his limited knowledge and want of critical insight, he is not aware of its inadequacy; and we can only improve his conception and broaden his ideas by showing him the defective nature of the explanation with which he contents himself. And so it is with every individual, whether in civilized or uncivilized communities, he must begin at the beginning and travel over the same road from the first narrow and uncritical conceptions of common sense, on through gradually expanding and more perfect views, until guided by the light of reason, he attains

to the clearest and most adequate conception of existence at which it is possible to arrive, the goal in this case being such a conception of existence, which, while explaining it in all its fulness, will yet be consistent with itself throughout. The nearer we approach to this ideal the more perfect will be our theory. It must be apparent, however, that the further on this road we travel, the fewer will be our companions, for only a very limited number have at once the time, opportunity, and inclination, which must necessarily be possessed by those who endeavour to reach the limit of knowledge in this direction. We need not be surprised, therefore, to find that by far the greater number of mankind adhere to those theories which, though quite inadequate in themselves, are yet best suited to the knowledge and comprehension of the majority. So, it must be quite evident that the mere fact of the number who adhere to any theory does not by any means proclaim that theory to be the most adequate or consistent. Still, we find Mr. Spencer very often making such appeals to the vulgar in support of the principles of his theory. His system of philosophy, however, is one whose principles have been shown time and again since the days of Locke and Hume, to be utterly incapable of accounting for the knowledge of existence; and hence of the nature of known existence itself. Yet, with a strange persistence in error which cannot be looked upon otherwise than as the result of an ignorance of the point at issue, Mr. Spencer, with others of a similar turn of mind, still clings to the conviction that physical science will yet enable us to answer those questions as to the ultimate nature of existence and our knowledge of it, as far as these are answerable. The fact remains, however, that it must be for ever impossible to explain the conditions of existence and knowledge from the operations of physical laws; since the conditions of these very physical laws are involved in the problem to

be solved. And since every physical fact that ever was known, or ever will be, can only be known in one way, it follows that from the very nature of it, we cannot empirically perceive in any completed experience the conditions which renders it possible. The consequence is, that those very difficulties which proved fatal to the system of Locke, must beset every subsequent theory which endeavours to account for experience from the starting point of the known sentient organism as acted upon by a material environment. Such a theory, when reduced to consistency, as is shown in the case of Hume, makes manifest the fact that, adopting its principles, any knowledge whatever is rendered impossible. Notwithstanding this fact, however, Mr. Spencer supposes that he has discovered the universal solvent of all difficulties as to the conditions of experience, in the doctrine of physical evolution. This is the central principle of all his philosophy and all his writings, and by means of this alone he would explain all that is explicable in the sphere of Biology, in the wide sense in which he uses that term. Apart from the doctrine of evolution, however, his theory is just that of Locke in all essential respects; and even if we admit the evolution of the organism, with all its special organs of sense and their connections, yet this does not in the slightest alter the nature of the question concerning the *conditions* of experience which both Locke and Spencer have attempted to answer. When Mr. Spencer has developed the material organism to its present state, he occupies exactly the same position, with regard to the ultimate conditions of experience, which Locke did at the beginning of his theory. Both alike start with the sentient organism, and the question is, can they, from the nature of such an organism and its environment, discover the conditions of human knowledge and the nature of known existence? Evidently not: for the organism it-

self, together with its environment, belong to that existence to be explained, and our knowledge of these is part of that knowledge for which they, as thus known, have to account by their mutual interaction. Hence, from the very nature of the circumstances, adopting this starting point, no explanation can be given which does not beg the whole question to be explained ; for, in such a case, all that is derived from the interaction of organism and environment depends upon what we have previously conceived to be the nature of these; in other words, we only spin out of them what we have previously placed in them by assumption. Locke certainly did not perceive the full force of the difficulties in his system. But Mr. Spencer could not fail to have his attention called to these, since Locke's failure had been made manifest in many ways. Instead, however, of comprehending the utter impossibility of the attempt which he was making, Mr. Spencer infers from the absurdities to which he is reduced, not his own error, but the imbecility of the human mind ; and, with marvellous inconsistency, abandons the lead of reason as being unable to deliver us from these difficulties, (and no wonder), and proceeds to draw upon his imagination for what is lacking to make his theory complete. That he has not been able to supply the defect even in this way, an examination of the nature of his Unknowable renders very manifest. A theory, however, which sets out to *account* for experience and ends by *contradicting* it is certainly not very reliable ; and it is but a poor excuse for the failure of an attempt to explain our knowledge of existence, to say that the mind is incapable of knowing reality ; for, were this a fact, the mind would never know that there is any such reality which it is incapable of knowing.

The fact is, that Mr. Spencer's system and all other forms of Empirical Realism, are merely so many 'half-way houses' on the

road from mere common sense to a true and consistent conception of that essential unity of all existence, which alone will satisfy the demands of reason. One evident reason why the various forms of this Realism are so prevalent among men of science as well as many others, is that certain metaphysical principles, upon which all Realism rests, have become incorporated, to a very great extent, in the results of scientific progress, and are supposed by many who ought to know better, to be the direct results of scientific investigation, and capable of being verified by actual experiment. The rapid progress, too, which science has made within late generations, together with the above mistaken conceptions, have led many scientists to suppose that their method is capable of explaining everything for which it is possible to account. But, when we abstract from pure experimental science such metaphysical principles and hypotheses as are, for instance, put forward regarding the ultimate constitution of matter, whether they be atomic or dynamic in their character, we perceive clearly that science by no means deals with the ultimate conditions of things, but only with their approximate conditions ; and that these ultimate conditions must be established, not scientifically, but philosophically. Yet, as I have said, we find many of these metaphysical hypotheses set forth, and especially in popular works, as actual scientific facts, which come to be looked upon as such by the readers of these works. It becomes, therefore, no very difficult matter to bring in, under the cloak of science, those fictitious theories with regard to the nature of existence and experience, which can be shown to rest upon these metaphysical hypotheses previously introduced ; and these theories, being prominently set forth, withdraw the attention to a great extent from the real nature of the scientific facts whose only value is made to appear in the apparent support which they afford to the

hypotheses, and thus the truth is swallowed up of fiction. It is the adoption of such a course as this of which we complain in the writings of Mr. Spencer, and especially is this the case in his productions relating to biology, as taken in connection with the theory of evolution, where there is every indication of his reasoning to pre-determined conclusions and choosing his data accordingly.

In particular, the theory of evolution is made to support the most outlandish statements and implications regarding the nature of the human intellect. Here everything relating to the mental and moral aspects of existence is made to depend upon purely physical processes in the organism, it being distinctly implied that all mental operations are dependent upon, and the direct results of physical states, but never the contrary. Still, when brought to close quarters, he has to admit that the connection between the two sides of existence, the mental and physical, is inconceivable, a necessary result of course of his conception of the nature of material objects. His whole account of the evolution of man is quite misleading, in that, while he explains the physical development of the organism which, like all other material objects, he regards as quite independent of intelligence, he says nothing of the independent development of mind, but regards it throughout as part of, or at least dependent upon, the organism, and thus seems to take it for granted that when he has accounted for the development of the organism, he has also accounted for the development of mind.

Thus his whole method of procedure is one of assumption from beginning to end. He assumes, in the first place, the ultimate reality of matter as independent of intelligence, since this reality of matter is dependent upon the truth of the metaphysical hypothesis of the ultimate reality of some substrate independent of intelligence, which ultimate reality

being a fiction, is fitly termed the unknowable. Here, however, we find ourselves reduced to one of those absurdities which led Mr. Spencer to suppose the mind naturally incapable of arriving at ultimate truth, the absurdity, namely, that matter ultimately depends on mind, and mind itself on this matter again. Then as regards mind itself, he is continually vacillating between two conceptions of it; one, that mind and material existence pursue a parallel course in the known world without affecting each other; and the other and more common conception, that which implies the complete dependence of mind upon a physical organism, of which it is simply a manifestation.

Such is the general character of those metaphysical fictions with which the whole of his scientific discourses are contaminated; hence the reasons for believing that Mr. Spencer, in his works, has been the occasion of much positive injury to the minds of many, who would doubtless have been greatly benefited by his writings, had they been of a more strictly scientific character.

INSTALLATION

OF PROFESSOR MARSHALL IN THE CHAIR OF PHYSICS—HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS—THE STUDENTS ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO PROFESSORS MARSHALL AND MACGOWAN.

CONVOCATION HALL was well filled on Friday evening, the 10th inst., by an intelligent audience, the occasion being the installation of Prof. D. H. Marshall, M.A., F.R.S.E., to the vacant chair of physics. Besides the staff of professors there were also seated on the platform some leading citizens and friends of the University from a distance. The gallery was occupied by students of the different faculties who, as usual, furnished their quota to the evening's programme in the way of college songs. After the installation ceremonies, which were conducted by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Rev. Principal Grant, the newly appointed Professor was introduced to the assemblage and at once proceeded to deliver his inaugural address, which was as follows:

When I was asked, after my appointment to the chair of physics in this University, to deliver the opening address for the current session, it became a matter of anxiety to me what sort of passage we should have across the Atlantic. Without a consulting library within reach it would add, I feared, considerably to the difficulty of the situation had I not a steady table even on which to write. But a promise once made must be fulfilled. My

former, though slight acquaintance with our fellow-countrymen on this side of the Atlantic, made me feel that I would have a generous, if not an indulgent audience, and with such a Principal as we have I believed at least every allowance would be made for the circumstances in which I am here now to address you. I propose, on the present occasion, to say a few words on what I believe to be the province of physics as taught in schools of science at the present day, and thereafter to make some remarks on my own experience in teaching that subject to a people who may be said to have been entirely ignorant of it but a quarter of a century ago. Physics, which is the subject I shall have the honour to teach in this University, if taken in its literal sense, would treat of all the phenomena and their relations to one another, with their connecting laws, which take place in the material world. Natural philosophy, the older and yet much cherished name of the same subject, has a similar meaning. But as our knowledge of the material universe has grown, one branch after another, like the branches of the banyan tree, has taken root for itself and grown a tree alongside the mother stem. Medicine, which in its various parts treats of a knowledge of living animals, and especially man, and the relations they have to the material world outside them, has long ago separated itself. In the same way Botany, which unfolds to us the wonders of the vegetable kingdom, Geology, which treats of the crust of our own globe, and tells us of its various changes in the past, Chemistry, which analyses for us the various kinds of matter and repeats the old lesson that we are but dust, and Astronomy, which revels in the starry sphere around us, have all grown such vast subjects both in the amount of knowledge they embrace and in the importance of their practical applications that each can well command the almost undivided attention of its votaries. As such important branches of the parent stem have one by one taken root for themselves, it becomes difficult to define exactly the field which is now investigated under the name of physics. A definition, which as well perhaps as any other can convey to us an idea of what we mean by the term in modern times is this: Physics is the science of energy. By energy we mean capacity to do work. Work, let me remark, in the scientific sense does not mean only useful work, which it does in a popular sense. When a boy *e.g.* throws a stone and breaks a pane of glass, or when a boiler explodes, it will be taught in the class of physics that work has been done in either case, although in another class-room the same phenomena might come under the term mischief rather than work. By work in a scientific sense we mean the overcoming of resistance through space, and the amount of work done is measured conjointly by the amount of resistance overcome and the distance through which it is overcome. The above definition of physics has been suggested by the comparatively recent discovery of the great foundation of modern physics, viz., the conservation of energy. Perhaps no law, not even excepting the great law of universal gravitation has been richer in results than this important generalization. The conservation of energy is that principle which asserts that the total energy in the universe is a constant quantity, and the various changes which go on around us are merely transformations of one form of energy into another. The no less important principle of the indestructibility of mass, which forms the foundation of modern chemistry, has, in like manner, taught us that however great and many are the changes in the forms and other properties of matter which are constantly taking place, there is one great law to which all such changes are subservient, viz., that the total mass remains unchanged. To make what is meant by the C. of E. a little clearer to you, allow me to take a particular case. Heat, you are aware, inasmuch as it possesses the capacity

of driving engines and through them of doing work of various kinds, such as transporting us over land or ocean, is a form of energy. Now our principal source of heat is the sun, and however paradoxical it may appear to you at first sight, I can show you that it is really the heat of the sun that drives our boats across the ocean, whether they be driven by wind or steam. Without considering what becomes of all the heat of the sun you will readily admit that a portion of it comes to our globe. This portion is used in different ways. Part goes to heat the earth's surface, and thence to a great extent is radiated into space. Another part evaporates the waters of the earth, which rise in the form of steam and thereafter condense in the forms of clouds which again fall as rain to form rivers to be borne again to the ocean. Another part is spent in heating the atmosphere around us, and the unequal heating in different parts of our globe is the principal cause of the winds which drive our sailing vessels across the seas. This is a transformation, then, of the energy of heat into that of the visible motion of matter, or, as it is technically called, visible kinetic energy. Presently I shall show you that this kinetic energy is re-transformed into heat. Another part of the sun's heat enables the vegetable world to break up the carbonic acid in our atmosphere into its elements carbon and oxygen, the carbon going to feed the plant, the oxygen the animal. At this stage the energy of the sun's heat is said to be transformed into what may be called the potential energy of chemical separation inasmuch as we can get back again the energy in an active state by the recombination of the carbon and oxygen we have just separated. The plant fed by the carbon, after long ages of decay, becomes coal, and in this form we use it to give us back again the heat of the sun to form steam and drive our steam-boats.

But, granted that the boat driven either by wind or steam, has really been driven by the heat of the sun, what becomes of the energy then you will naturally ask if it be indestructible. The resistance to be overcome in driving a boat is principally the friction between the boat and the water, and in overcoming this the energy employed is converted into heat, and this is spent principally in heating the water and thereafter diffused through space. To take another example let me explain to you how it is that the sun supplies the inhabitants of Montreal with running water in their houses. In the way explained above the sun's heat is transformed into the potential energy of uncombined coal and oxygen, then retransformed into the heat which drives the engines, which work the pumps, which raise the water to the reservoirs on the mountain. At this stage the energy is in the form of the potential energy of a *head of water*. When in any house the water is turned on we have a transformation of part of this potential energy into the *active* form of running water. By friction and concussion it is again retransformed into heat to be diffused through the earth and thereafter dissipated in space, though not destroyed. We may learn another lesson from these two examples I have chosen of the *transformation of energy*, viz., that to the sun we owe many, if not all of the comforts of life. It is indeed the medium which the Great Creator has set in his heavens to give us life itself, and surely we ought to feel pity rather than contempt for those nations, who have not yet been taught by a higher power to look from the thing made to the maker, for worshipping the ruler of the day. If they cannot express they at least have instinctively imbibed the lesson that life on earth is but a part of that bright orb. As in the examples I have just given we can trace more or less perfectly the various changes which any portion of energy passes through, and satisfy ourselves that no portion is destroyed. Our conviction, however, of the truth of this law as of all the laws of nature is derived more

from the fact that when we use it as a foundation on which to build, we invariably find that deductions from it are in consonance with what we see to be the course of nature. It is indeed only on the foundation of the indestructibility of mass that researches in quantitative chemical analysis can be made, and the indestructibility of energy is the principle which has led to the immense strides which have been made in the investigation of nature within the last half century.

In the examples above given of energy being transformed from one form into another we have left it finally in the state of heat diffused through space. In this form, though not destroyed, it is in a state which prevents us from making further use of it, *i.e.*, for doing useful work for the purposes of man. They are particular cases of another of the great generalizations of modern times. Whilst of the great generalizations of modern times. Whilst energy cannot be destroyed, in every transformation which takes place there is always some energy degraded from a higher to a lower form, and this process of degradation will go on until the total energy in the universe is in the form of uniformly diffused heat, after which no further transformations can be made. This principle is known as the dissipation of, or better as the degradation of energy. The principal divisions of our subject are dynamics or the science of force, heat, light, sound and electricity and magnetism. Under the term dynamics we treat of what may be called the forms of visible energy, such, *e.g.*, as the energy of motion of a projectile or other moving mass, (take that of a ball projected from the cannon's mouth, the destructive effects of which are too well known); of the energy of position of a head of water, (a fine example of this is seen at Lake on the Mountain where the energy of position of a fine head of water is taken advantage of by the proprietor, Mr. Wilson, to drive his machinery by means of turbine wheels to which the power is directly led); of the energy of a mass of compressed air or other gas, (it is only necessary to mention the power of doing work contained in the compressed steam in a boiler). Under the head of dynamics we might also include those more recondite forces known as the molecular forces, adhesion, crystalline force, diffusive force, &c., whilst under heat, light, sound, electricity and magnetism are discussed the various forms of invisible energy. To enumerate in detail the various advances made in these several parts of our subject in modern times would be to me in the circumstances an impossible task. A few words may, however, be not uninteresting. In dynamics there is, perhaps nothing since the publication of Newton's Principia, which has so much stimulated the study of the science of dynamics as the well-known work of two Scotch Professors—Thomson and Tait's Natural Philosophy. Almost every book on dynamics which has appeared since that work has been influenced by it. The advances made in this subject are more or less of a mathematical character, and as such are of the greatest importance in their applications. In the science of heat not only have important advances been made in our knowledge of the nature of heat and wrong theories given up, but laws and data of the greatest practical importance have been discovered. Chief amongst the latter is the determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat. It is indeed a triumph of science to be able to say that the heat required to raise the temperature of a pound of water by 1° C. would, if properly applied, be able to overcome the weight of the same water through a distance of 420 feet, or that if the same water were allowed to fall in vacuo through the same height and all its energy of motion used to heat it, that its temperature would be increased by 1° C. It may interest you to know a physical fact of some importance which comes under the subject of heat, and which only within the last year has been proved in the physical laboratory of the University of

Edinburgh. To the inhabitants of a land of snow and ice like this it is probably well-known that the freezing point of water or melting point of ice is lowered by pressure, a fact predicted from theory more than 30 years ago. That if water *e.g.* were subjected to a pressure of 133 atmospheres instead of 1, as it is under ordinary circumstances, its freezing point instead of being 0° C would be 1° C, *i.e.*, 1 degree below the ordinary freezing point. It is this lowering of the freezing point under pressure which explains to us the gradual but ever onward flow of glaciers, and the same fact explains to us how snow when it has just fallen and a sleigh or heavy cart passes over it, the portions compressed are converted into ice. When the sleigh or cart presses on the snow the latter is partially melted because the melting point is lowered, but as soon as the pressure is removed, the water just formed is again frozen as ice. This, of course, would not take place if the snow were originally at a temperature considerably below the ordinary freezing point. In the case of water another interesting temperature is its maximum density point, which under the ordinary atmospheric pressure is 4° C. It is this remarkable property of water, of having a maximum density above the freezing point, taken along with the bad thermal conductivity of ice, which explains to us how the bottoms of rivers and lakes are seldom frozen, even after a long winter—a remarkable provision of nature for the preservation of the lives of fishes during winter. Now it has within the current year been proved in Prof. Tait's laboratory in Edinburgh University that the maximum density point of water, as I have just said has been known for over a quarter of a century to be the case with the freezing point, is lowered by pressure, and to the extent (so far as I at present remember) of $2^{\circ}.5$ C for a pressure of 1 ton weight per square inch, or 150 atmospheres. The subject of light supplies us with a fine example of how the greatest geniuses may be used to support a false theory. Sir Isaac Newton was a supporter of the corpuscular or material theory of light. After the complete establishment of the Wave theory, and the brilliant predictions which were made from it, and afterwards verified, to the extent even of producing darkness from light, we might have thought that our knowledge of light would be completed by it. Who amongst the early supporters of the undulatory theory could have imagined that by its own light the sun would tell us of what it is formed. It required a Newton to teach us how to measure the mass of the sun; in the present century we have learned of what that mass is made. Is it not a lesson ennobling and raising us far above the sordid pleasures of life, which teaches us to look on the Great Ruler of the Day and learn what are its motions, to measure as with a rule its distance from us and its size, to weigh as in a balance its mass, and like a chemist in his laboratory even to tell of what it is formed? I wouldn't exchange such knowledge for the wealth of a millionaire. And, if we take a view of the practical side of science, is it the diggers of gold, or searchers of diamonds, or hunters after wealth that have given us the material comforts of our modern homes, that have taught us in such luxuriance fearlessly to cross the restless ocean, that bring us in such comfort to view the beautiful places of earth, that enable us to look with admiration rather than fear on the less common phenomena of nature, be they comets, eclipses, lightnings or thunder, or have by electric speech brought all men so near to one another that they cannot but feel that they are all children of one benevolent Father?

In the science of sound it will suffice to mention the name of the great German Philosopher Helmholtz to remind ourselves that researches of the most important kind have but recently been made in this branch of physics.

Amongst the many interesting instruments invented for the better understanding of the nature of sound this side

of the Atlantic can claim the phonograph, an instrument which, like the radiometer, if it be not yet of much practical importance, reveals to us points of the greatest theoretical interest.

To give the great modern discoveries in electrical science would be to give the history of electricity. So rapid has been the development of this branch of science, especially in its practical applications to telegraphy and electric lighting that a new profession has been created—that of telegraph engineering.

The name of Sir William Thomson is perhaps more associated in our minds with the great advances made in this subject than that of any other philosopher, and well may Glasgow be proud of having such a man to adorn its class-rooms. No physical laboratory can be said to be furnished unless it be supplied with the fruits of his genius. But whilst the great scientific leaders are ever astounding us with new discoveries and new applications of scientific principles, there are scientific teachers who do no less important work, viz., in spreading the knowledge of science amongst the masses of mankind. In this important work scientific men are not behind in modern times. This is easily seen in the great improvement which has taken place in modern text-books and subjects taught in schools. With your permission I shall say a few words as to the progress made in a country that I have recently been connected with for several years, and to you, perhaps, a country yet little known—I mean Japan. It is not 30 years ago since Japan was to all nations, except the Dutch, a practically unknown country. Even yet we find such errors as these amongst educated people; that Japan is a hot country, that it is dependent on China, or forms part of that great empire of the East, that its people are barbarians or semi-civilized, &c. Far from this the winters in many parts of Japan are as cold, though not nearly so long, as in some parts of Canada; instead of being dependent on China it boasts in its history of having conquered the Chinese and made Corea a dependency, and its people, far from being barbarians, were civilized when our own ancestors were little better than savages, and at the present day might be a model of politeness to the most polished nations of Europe. Their works of art, I needn't add, have a world-wide reputation, and have had a very great influence in art education at the present day. For several centuries the rulers of this interesting country adopted a policy of exclusiveness; they believed that all other men, except their neighbours the Chinese, were nothing but ignorant savages. It fell to our southern cousins, under the leadership of Commodore Perry, to teach this nation how fatal in many respects was this policy of its rulers. Nothing impressed the proud defenders of that land of the rising sun more than that magic power which drove Perry's ships of war out and in their bays. (I use the adjective magic, for all the European inventions of steam-engines, telegraphs, photography, &c., when first seen by the Japanese were thought to be magic, and probably confirmed in their minds our close relationship to His Majesty of the Nether World. "Red-haired devil" was a common epithet of contempt long applied to the foreigner.) They soon saw that to hold their own with other nations they must learn the sciences of the West, and to this end, after a period of great disturbance the Government engaged men of different nations to teach them the branches of scientific knowledge in which each was supposed to excel. French officers were engaged to teach military tactics, Germans to teach medicine, Englishmen to teach naval tactics, engineering and agriculture, and Americans among other subjects to shew them how best to colonize their most northerly island. Colleges were established in the capital Tokio for this purpose. It will suffice in the meantime to give you some information of the college with which I was myself con-

nected viz: the College of Engineering. This college was founded by the Minister of Public Works in the year 1873, and for this purpose he engaged a Principal, who was also Professor of Engineering, Mr. Dyer of Glasgow University, and 5 professors to teach Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Drawing, and English, and 3 assistants who had been all trained as practical engineers. With this staff the college was started, and, whilst teaching was begun in temporary buildings, the necessary buildings were erected under the superintendence of an English architect according to the requirements of Principal and Professors. As all the lectures were given in English it was necessary that the students should know this language, and to this end the matriculation examination (which was open to all Japanese subjects) included English speaking, reading and writing to dictation, translation from Japanese into English, and from English into Japanese, as well as arithmetic, geography, and the rudiments of geometry and algebra. These subjects were already being taught in elementary schools both in the capital and chief towns of the provinces. The students were all boarded within the college walls, a plan we found almost indispensable, for Japanese habits were so different from our own, that it would have been difficult for them to have taken full advantage of our teaching, did they not first acquire European ways of working. The curriculum extended over 6 years. The first two were called the General and Scientific Course, and during these two years the students attended classes in English, Mathematics, Drawing, Physics, and Chemistry. After passing an examination in these subjects they entered upon their Technical course which extended over the next two years. At this stage the students were divided into sets according to the professions they intended to follow; civil engineers, mechanical engineers, telegraph engineers, chemists, mining engineers, metallurgists and architects. In the third year of the college's history I should mention that the government had engaged additional professors of engineering, surveying, geology and mining and architecture. During the technical course the students attended classes which fitted them for the several professions which they intended to follow, e.g., the civil engineers attended classes in engineering, surveying, higher mathematics, higher natural philosophy, technical drawing, and worked as much as possible in the engineering laboratory; the telegraph engineers attended classes on Telegraphy, Higher Mathematics, Higher Natural Philosophy, Technical Drawing and Surveying, and spent much of their time in the Physical Laboratory, and so on. The last two years formed the practical course, and during these two years the students were sent to assist in actual works carried on by the government: the civil engineers to assist in the construction of railways and bridges, the mechanical engineers to work in the government dock yards, and so on. When I add that the college contained physical, chemical and engineering laboratories, well supplied with apparatus, had museums for the study of geology, engineering, telegraphy, and chemistry, and further possessed a good library and a handsome examination hall, you will agree with me that the present Japanese Government have adopted a wiser policy than that of their predecessors. And if they but overcome the national weakness of fickleness, there is doubtless a great future before them. The other colleges in the capital although perhaps not so completely equipped as that of the college of engineering were nevertheless well supplied with the material necessary to carry on their work, and were important educational institutions, I have mentioned the case of Japan as specially bearing on scientific progress in respect of scientific knowledge being spread amongst great masses of people. So eager did we find our Japanese students to learn the sciences of the West that a rule had

to be made in the college compelling them to take daily exercise out-of-doors. Nowhere could it be more necessary to instil the lesson of the old Latin poet : " Mens sana in sano corpore."

Our experience in Japan gave us considerable insight as to the best way of teaching science and especially physics, with which I am more specially concerned. You might think that it was very hard to make our students study science in a foreign language. This on the contrary was the very best thing for them. When we arrived in Japan we came amongst a people who were totally ignorant of the very simplest scientific instruments with which in this country you are familiar from your childhood; a people who had no means of telling differences of temperature other than by the rude and imperfect method of touch, who didn't know that you might go on heating water until it boils, but that after that however much heat you apply it gets no hotter; who could hardly form an idea of what was meant by weighing the air around us, and knew no better method of measuring the height of a mountain than by the length of the road to the top of it. The magnet, the directive property of which was first discovered by the Chinese, was perhaps the only physical instrument known to them, if we except such as are used in the mechanical arts—rude turning appliances, pumps of a simple nature, bellows, &c., I might give you some amusing instances of how the universal ignorance of differences of temperature was brought to our notice. In travelling in the country, e.g., having been accustomed to tea prepared in China for the European market we daily required boiling water to infuse our tea. But we everywhere found that the people had no idea that boiling water differed in any way from very hot water which was far from the boiling point, and to get what we wanted we had either to go to the kitchen ourselves to superintend the infusing, or get brazier and kettle in our rooms where we could infuse it ourselves. The Japanese merely dry well their tea leaves as a sufficient preparation, and in this partially green state experience has taught them that water of a medium temperature (if you will pardon such an unscientific expression) is the best to bring out the full flavour of the tea. When water boils it is said in Japanese to 'stand,' but even 'standing water' doesn't bear along with it the idea of having a maximum temperature.

Such a people you might imagine not only had no words to express our modern scientific ideas but their language was not even capable of expressing them. In these circumstances it was much better to use words already invented by the discoverers of the ideas themselves, and indeed by doing this they did nothing more than Europeans have themselves done, for nearly all our scientific terms are of Greek origin. To learn the English language was to the Japanese student the greatest boon, for thereby a great literature was made available to him, and in no better way could the store of modern scientific knowledge be thrown open to him.

In teaching Physics to the Japanese I found that by far the best way was to make them thoroughly familiar with at least the simplest scientific instruments, such as balances, thermometers, pumps, magnets, &c., and to measure for themselves some of the simpler physical quantities, such as specific gravities, temperatures, dew points, electric resistances, &c. Having spent a session in such simple laboratory work they came well prepared to understand thoroughly a course of lectures illustrated by experiments during a second session. And while I mention this as having been a method of teaching most successfully applied in the case of Japanese I am convinced from my experience of Scotch students, and especially from my own education (for I know well in my own case how much better such a method of being taught

would have been) that it is the best method not only for Japanese, but also for Scotch or Canadian or any other students. The most formidable objection to such a method of teaching Physics is that it becomes expensive for the student. To this I answer that to those who desire a thorough education in Physics, although expensive at first, it is on account of the time it saves the cheapest way in the end, and for all of us I think it is better to have a few correct ideas so thoroughly mastered that we can apply them in after life, than a mass of hazy scientific notions which we cannot even clearly express, not to say apply in practice. While I say it is most valuable to be able to apply our knowledge in practical life I desire you by no means to suppose that I think this the ultimate end of an education in Physics or any other branch of learning. I am quite in agreement with those who think that the true end of education, and especially of a university education, is to cultivate the mind, and thus to fit us better for any profession whatsoever in after life, an education which prepares us to seek and helps us to find a reason for every action of our lives, which teaches us to walk manfully through life by having made us sure first of the stability of the ground on which we are to tread, and whose influence is to make us soar far above every mean action. And I am bold enough to say that Physics is as important a branch as any other in the University Curriculum for this purpose. It is the highest development of a mathematical course of study, and thus invaluable in leading us to correct modes of reasoning, and guarding us against hasty induction and rashly attributing results to wrong causes. It above all other subjects teaches us to methodize and arrange our facts, and thus instils into us habits most valuable in after life. In Physics we have a perfect blend of the purely mathematical and purely experimental sciences, and its student is thus trained in the two great means of arriving at truth—reasoning and observation. Physics brings before us the smallest as well as the greatest objects in the material world—the minutest organisms visible only under the highest powers of the microscope, and the inconceivably great masses in the starry sphere above us. It teaches us to contemplate the most insignificant as well as the most impressive phenomena in nature, be it the fall of a stone to the ground, the rise of smoke in the air, the grand motions in infinite space of the earth we inhabit, or the path of light from the twinkling star trillions of miles distant. And above all it leads us from studying the creation, to think of the Great Creator to whom every action of our lives is known.

But to a Canadian audience it is needless for me to advocate the importance of a subject which is made in all parts of the world an essential part of a liberal education.

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, let me thank you for the indulgent way in which you have listened to what I have said. Whilst I feel the responsibility of the position I have accepted to teach Physics in this honourable University I assure you that no effort will be wanting on my part to prove myself worthy of your confidence and of that of the University authorities to whom I owe my appointment.

Not the least pleasing feature of the proceedings of the evening was the reading of an address of welcome by the Students of Undergraduates of the University to Professors Marshall and McGowan, which was presented at the conclusion of the inaugural address and which was replied to by Professor McGowan in suitable terms

THE ADDRESS.

REV. PRINCIPAL,—

On behalf of the students of the University, we beg to tender a welcome to the recently appointed Professors of Chemistry and Physics

TO PROFESSORS MCGOWAN AND MARSHALL:

GENTLEMEN.—The students of Queen's are glad to have this opportunity of publicly extending a cordial and hearty welcome to you as additional members of the teaching staff of our University, whose advancement and aggrandizement are always near to our hearts.

From the old motherland we welcome you to youthful Canada, whose people are just as loyal, though further from the throne. You have come to a country blessed, especially at this time, by a benign Providence; to whose vast resources the eyes of the world now turn; to which thousands are flocking. Signs of progress and growth we see in all around us. He would be a bold prophet, indeed, who would dare to predict the glory of Canada's future! And this coming greatness of our nation must to some extent be due to your individual efforts, for yours is the task of moulding the plastic mind of the youth of our land.

To this historic city we welcome you; among its hospitable citizens we believe you will find a happy home. Such, at least, has been our experience.

We are happy that we can bid you welcome within the walls of so fine a building as that which, thanks to the citizens of Kingston, thanks to our Principal, we occupy to-night. It was not ever thus. Queen's has had dark days and times of adversity. Yours will be an easy task to labour amid such pleasant surroundings, compared with the toil of those who have preceded you, who, notwithstanding so many difficulties, with their few advantages, have achieved so much.

We feel this to be an auspicious day in the annals of our Alma Mater, when two distinguished lights from renowned seats of learning in the old world came to eradicate truth amongst us. From all we have been able to learn—and we have been inquisitive—we are assured that you may be looked up to as men well fitted by nature and cultivation, to be our guides through the misty fields of science. Moreover, had we never heard of your many and varied attainments, yet have we such faith in the judgment of the Board of Trustees, and in the wise discernment of our esteemed Principal, that we would have rested entirely satisfied with their choice.

One circumstance increasing the cordial feeling is, that you have come from the land whence the founders of this institution sprang.

"Sons of the old race we, and heirs of the old and the new,
From no place, next to Canada, would we rather greet you."

Thence came, long years ago, to nurse and rear this now vigorous institution, the pioneer professor, the venerable Dr. Williamson, whose retirement from the chair of Physics alone casts a shadow on this day's rejoicing. In and for Queen's have been generously spent his brilliant talents, through the choicest years of a long and noble life. We rejoice that his fatherly council will still be ours. Long may he be our Vice-Principal.

Prof. Marshall, we can express for you no better wish than that you may occupy among the students of the future, the position that he has held with us and the past graduates, in whose memories the old man's immortal name is enshrined in grateful recollections.

He who for fifteen years past has been the Professor of Chemistry, has earned within and without the college the enviable reputation of being a clear expounder, as well as master, of his subject—a subject which by his ability as a lecturer he has converted from an abstruse into a pleasurable study.

May your efforts, Prof. McGowan, be as highly appreciated! May you command such respect and admiration as have always been given your predecessor.

Gentlemen, since you assume the responsibility of such important chairs, up to this time so ably filled, we extend our best wishes, and promise you day by day our hearty sympathy in your arduous tasks. This we can feelingly do, for every student here knows what hard work is, else he soon learns what plucking means. We hope, however, none of us will learn it at your hands.

We grant you whatever amount of sympathy and respect you see fit to demand of us.

Within these limestone walls may your voices long be heard! May the combined efforts of yourselves and your colleagues be crowned with such success that the day be not far distant when there shall be no place in all the great round earth in which the name of Queen's shall be unknown, her influence unfeigned.

Our thoughts to-night are well expressed by our Canadian poetess, as she sings:

"Break dull November skies, and make
"A sunshine over wood and lake,
"And fill your cells of frosty air
"With thousand, thousand welcomes to
The worthy pair."

UNIVERSITY SERMON.

ON Sunday afternoon (Nov. 5.) Rev. Dr. Williamson, of Queen's College, preached the following sermon to the students in Convocation Hall:

Jer. 9. 23.—"Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom; neither let the mighty man glory in his might; let not the rich man glory in his riches; but let him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth Me, that I am the Lord who exerciseth loving kindness, judgment and righteousness upon this earth; for in these things I delight, saith the Lord."

Men have in all ages been prone to plume themselves on their power, or riches, or their superiority in ability and knowledge. On the ground of these distinctions, real or supposed, they have been ready to hold their heads high above their fellows, as if such things were fit matters for boasting, and were the chief objects which men ought to prize and to aim at.

On the folly of men glorying in mere commanding station or wealth, possessions so unstable, and at best so fleeting—possessions too not their own, but talents given to be rightly used, we shall not here dwell. But what shall we say to intellectual powers and an extensive acquaintance with literature and philosophy? These may be viewed by their possessor as placing him in a position from which he may look down upon others—on an eminence of which he may be proud, and by some even as the main objects of their being and enjoyment. This form also of glorying, however, the glorying in our wisdom, is emphatically condemned by our text, and where is it more fitting, that its admonitions in this respect should be heard and pondered, and obeyed, than in the seats of learning. "Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom—but in this that he understandeth and knoweth Me, that I am the Lord who exerciseth loving kindness, judgment and righteousness upon the earth, for in those things I delight, saith the Lord."

HUMAN KNOWLEDGE.

The wisdom, or human knowledge, which forms the ordinary field of study in a University is to be very highly valued, although it is not to be sought or regarded as our great end. Christianity, so far from being opposed to its cultivation, desires it to be pursued to the utmost limit of human capacity, and teaches us that we are responsible for the right use of our mental faculties, as well as for the actions of our lives. It has been in fact in countries where the religion of the Bible has had the greatest influence, that the powers of the mind have had their freest scope in every path of knowledge, and the manifold inventions of modern times, of which we are constantly receiving the benefit, have had their rise. Admitting, however, to the fullest extent the importance of advancement in all human lore, and the eminent attainments which some have made in its several departments, such attainments can never afford just cause for boasting. Men may make a parade of their learning, as if it were wholly of their own getting, and not mainly the result of faculties, and advantages, for the possession of which they can claim no merit. Some may have much learning, but little judgment. Some again are ready to decry all other learning but their own. Of such it may be said in the words of the Apostle: "We know that we all have knowledge; knowledge puffeth up, but charity edifieth, charity vaunteth not herself; if any man thinketh that he knoweth anything, he knoweth nothing yet as he ought to know." The most talented and erudite in any case have much reason for modesty, none for self-conceit. But in intellectual skill and acquirements, greatly as they are to be valued, and diligently as they are to be cultivated, estimating them at their utmost worth, are after all only subordinate attainments. What possible ground can he have for self-elation, who, though he must justly occupy one of the foremost places in one or other of the walks of science, looks upon this as his only aim, and is ignorant of the highest and best of all knowledge, that of his God, and his relation to him? This knowledge, our text declares to be the only solid ground for satisfaction and rest to the Spirit of man. Without it all other knowledge is as nothing.

Were the soul mortal, and were there no God, men might have some reason for at least regarding their human learning and research as their noblest employment,

although what would it profit, if their half finished schemes, and their most matured and valuable meditations, were alike to be forever broken off, if all were to terminate with this life, and what real comfort would they give in bereavement, sickness, and death? The immortality of the soul and the being of God, however, are truths which revelation and the highest reason alike teach us, and, in considering the question, in what knowledge in its truest sense consists, the monstrous and abnormal pretensions of the materialist and the atheist are at once to be set aside, and we must look not only to the present, but to the future, and to God.

MORAL KNOWLEDGE OF GOD.

Let the lover of the study of nature and philosophy, however, have drawn from them the most convincing proofs of the infinite wisdom and might of the Creator; is such a one to be reckoned to understand and know God according to the meaning of our text? Plainly not; even his is the knowledge here spoken of. For, observe, that it makes no immediate reference to the power and wisdom of God, which, if men will but let reason speak, the heavens and earth declare, but refers explicitly and specially only to his moral perfections, His "exercising loving kindness, judgment and righteousness upon the earth, and His delighting in these." It is that knowledge, in short, which influences the heart and life, not merely the mental, but the moral and spiritual nature. It is not merely the abstract recognition of His moral perfections, but that genuine knowledge which leads us to fear, to love and to obey. It is sufficiently obvious, that it is in this latter sense that it is spoken of in the passage before us, just as when it is said of the Christian life, "This is eternal to know the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom he has sent." The terms "knowledge," and "wisdom," are in fact again and again used in Scripture as synonymous with a godly inner-life and a consistent daily walk. Thus it is said, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." "The wisdom that cometh from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy." Thus also the Apostle, addressing the Ephesians, after speaking of the idolatry and pollutions of the Gentiles, says, "But ye have not so learnt Christ, that is "your knowledge has made you better and happier men," "if so be that ye have heard Him, and been taught by Him, and the truth is in Jesus, that ye put off concerning the former conversation, the old man which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts, and be renewed in the spirit of your minds, and that ye put on the new man which after God is created in holiness and in righteousness." That knowledge of God of the true dignity to which we are here called presupposes indeed the contemplation of Him as the Author of this marvellous universal frame, and therefore as the object of our most profound reverence and awe, but it regards Him above all as exercising goodness, justice and mercy, as hating evil and loving righteousness, in other words, as our Benefactor and Redeemer, our Lawgiver and our Judge, who has every claim to our service, and whose loving and loyal subjects we seek to be. He, and he only, who thus knows God is declared by our text to have attained the supreme good and glory of man.

With all your studies, gentlemen, ever remember this, and let this knowledge be your chief aim. Let me only further briefly endeavour to bring before you some of the reasons for adopting this course which the consideration of the subject suggests. And

First, the very nature of being, when rightly viewed, teaches us this lesson. While allied to earth by our bodily frame, we are allied to God by the mind, and this latter ennobling relationship implies in it the obligation above all to seek to become acquainted with the Divine

Spirit by whom mind has been imparted, and what He would have us to do. We have been moreover endowed with affections which can find their most worthy object only in the Giver, and with a moral sense which speaks of Him as our Judge, and His law as our rule. Every faculty, mind, affections, conscience points to Him, and ought to converge in him, in the knowledge of His wisdom, love, holiness and justice, and in its blessed fruits a godly and righteous life.

HUMANITY'S SAFEGUARD.

Consider again that the prevalence of this knowledge is essential to the highest interests of humanity. The best hopes of earth centre in its power to elevate mankind by making them acquainted with the perfections of the Almighty, with a divine example, and a wise and overruling Providence in which the people of God can at all times confide. It would be a melancholy and hopeless prospect for the progress and happiness of our race, if human nature were to be left to itself to rise to a loftier position. The imagination, that its elevation would in such circumstances be the result, could be entertained only by the most credulous of men. Yet such are the views of a certain class of scientists in the present day. Verily, "professing themselves to be wise, they are become fools." Experience has sadly taught us that it is vain to expect that human nature, where the being of God is not acknowledged, or is openly denied, will raise and purify itself. The very reverse has proved to be the case, and it must ever be so. For the thankful service of pure and upright hearts can proceed only from the knowledge and belief of a holy, and loving God, who is willing and waiting to receive all who come unto Him with a true repentance, and simple dependence on His redeeming grace. And it is the glory of the Gospel, that it has clearly revealed what it most important for us to know, the righteousness and mercy of Him with whom we have to do, the sanctions of His law, and how His pardon and favour are to be secured. It is the glory of the Gospel that it has manifested His moral perfections, and thus laid the foundation for the highest excellence of man.

Let me, in conclusion, exhort you, gentlemen, to make this knowledge your chief study, to count all things but loss for its excellency, as essential to your own most vital interests for time and for eternity. Contemplate your Heavenly Father as He is set before you in His word, in His infinite holiness and justice, that you may see and feel your own sinfulness and need of the Saviour, and in His infinite mercy in the way of salvation which he has opened up, that you may trust and love, and serve Him with all your hearts. Follow on that you may, in the intense language of our text "understand and know" the Lord, that you may know Him more and more, and, beholding in Christ Jesus the brightness of His glory and the express image of His person, may be changed into the same image and be made partakers of the divine nature by the Spirit of all grace. This knowledge alone will fill the soul with contentment where else there would be a dark and dreary void, will sustain you amid the trials and temptations of the life that now is, and prepare you for an inheritance above, where you will behold His glory face to face, and be admitted to farther and wider discoveries of His glorious works and ways.

TRISECTION OF AN ANGLE.

SOME years ago a paper was put into my hands containing some mathematical work which professed to be a solution of the celebrated problem known to Geometers as the "Trisection of an Angle."

The problem, which is of only speculative interest, may be stated as follows: If an architect, engineer, or any

other draughtsman has an angle drawn upon his paper he can divide that angle into *two* equal parts by drawing certain circles and straight lines as described in any work upon practical Geometry. But if he desires to divide the angle into *three* equal parts he must resort to a method of trial as no combination of circles and straight lines has ever yet been discovered competent to effect the division into three equal parts geometrically. The problem then is to discover some way of combining only straight lines and circles so as to divide a given angle into three equal parts.

In plain or Euclidian Geometry the only instruments admissible are the compass and straight edge, by which we are enabled respectively to draw the elements specified, the circle and the straight line. If we go beyond these the "trisection" of an angle becomes simple enough. In the paper to which reference is made above, the author introduced the use of a *string*, and although by this means he succeeded in dividing an angle into three parts, yet he failed to solve *the problem of a trisection of an angle*, because he employed other means than those allowed.

Recently the results of another attempt to solve the problem have been put into my hands. The pamphlet appears to have gone through more than one edition; and I have been told that the author, who is a resident of Ottawa or that section of the Province, spent five years upon the problem, because, as he says in a short preface, he was "prompted by an undying belief that it was capable of an accurate geometrical solution." The latter author has not, like the former, gone beyond the means allowed him, but for that very reason he failed to solve the problem. After reasoning at some length upon various lines and angles, a slip occurs in the logical process which vitiates the demonstration, and thus renders the conclusion thence drawn not only untrustworthy but false.

What a pity it is that men of some ability should waste such an amount of time upon a mere chimera.

It is not easy to prove a negative, but the probabilities are millions to one that the problem transcends the power of plane geometry; and we are consequently compelled to place angle trisectors, and circle squarers in the same category with searchers for "perpetual motion," men who from insufficient elementary training are able neither to form proper conclusions upon the possibility or impossibility of a problem for themselves, nor to follow the course of reasoning by which others more competent have arrived at conclusions upon these matters. D.

⇒ CONTRIBUTED. ⇪

COLLEGE PATRIOTISM.

NOT the least important factor, in the beneficial results flowing from a university education, is the well known feeling of patriotism kindled in the breasts of students who, as a class, seldom fail to duly venerate their Alma Mater, and to regard her with sincere affection.

Within her sacred enclosure was the arena where friendly competitions, intellectual and physical, were of frequent occurrence; within her spacious walls the rich treasures of the "poet" (*i.e.*), scenes of classic lands, were laid at their feet; within her class-rooms were pondered over, criticised, and admired, the matchless word-painting of those great masters of history and song, who have been the admiration and the delight of every age. Sitting side by side at such intellectual repasts, tasting the luscious viands which have been kept for ages in the cellars of antiquity, drinking the sweet draughts of ever new and ever fresh delight from the wondrous goblets of Thessaly and Folerin. It is thus no wonder that students love to entertain sentiments of veneration and gratitude towards their good old mother, or that they cherish sentiments akin to love to those who have been their companions there for many years, in enjoying classic lore. This feeling of friendship represents patriotism, when they emerge from the classic shades of College life and enter the broad field of the world, as has been beautifully exemplified in the case of the alumni of this University. Wherever they chance to meet, whether on the banks of the St. Lawrence, the Ganges, or the Rhine, whether on the lakes of Switzerland, Scotia, or of Canada, whether on the Pampas of the South, or on the Prairies of our North-west, wherever and whenever they meet, they grasp each other's hand with a brother's grip and are at once friends and brothers. They have but to recur to the common topic of interest—the College, where they spent so many happy years; the Professors, who always awakened sentiments of admiration in their minds. The little college incidents which have been handed down from one generation of students to another as their common heritage. The manly sports in which they engaged on the College Campus. These all have each a charm to endear, and a bond to tie them fast to one another. Hence there is a common rejoicing among them when good news arrives of some new honor conferred upon any of their number, and a feeling of sadness when they hear of the misfortune of any of their fellow alumni.

But it is when "She," their Alma Mater, cries aloud for assistance that the grand scene occurs of their rallying to a man and coming to her aid. This was nobly exemplified a few years ago, when this noble University was threatened financially by the withdrawal of the support which she had long received, and had annually depended on, when her sons came to her rescue and gold flowed in from every avenue. Her children felt proud that they could be of service to her, and treated her with marked liberality; and she felt proud on her part that her multitudinous progeny, scattered over the face of the world, substantially proved that they had not forgotten her.

Long may this noble sentiment of patriotism continue. May her sons ever vie with each other in noble aims and noble deeds on the broad arena of the world; and may this mason-like brotherliness characterize them more and more, as illustrious sons of an already illustrious University.

ALMA MATER.

DIVISIBILITY OF MATTER.

MATTER, as we are acquainted with it, presents itself to us in the form of a solid, a liquid, or a gas. Its leading mechanical properties are divisibility, porosity, compressibility, elasticity, indestructibility and attraction.

As to the divisibility of matter, it is susceptible of mechanical division beyond any known limits. It is a well known fact that a grain of musk is capable of perfuming for several years a chamber 12 feet square, without sustaining any sensible diminution of its volume or weight. Such a chamber contains nearly 3,000,000 cubic inches, and as the odor of the musk pervades every part of the room, a certain number of particles is contained in each cubic inch. The air of the room may be changed many times, and a new supply of odorous particles furnished to each successive portion of air. If we try to comprehend the number of particles diffused throughout the room, we find it exceeds all computation, though the weight of the substance is not sensibly diminished. Of course we cannot apprehend a substance, giving off particles, no matter how minute they may be, which will always retain the same weight. Accordingly, as we would imagine, the substance in time loses weight; but consider the time required before you would notice any sensible diminution in weight, and the number of particles that must have been given off during the same time, we see the particles must be infinitesimally small, so small that we can form no idea of their size. In a soap bubble, thin as it is, the particles must be close, and compacted in order to present a continuous surface; the thin film of the bubble may contain several hundreds of these particles in its thickness, yet according to Newton the thickness of the bubble before it bursts is only the four-millionth part of an inch. What must be the size of the particles or atoms when we may have several hundreds in such a small thickness? Their size and shape are beyond our conception, and the only conclusion we can come to is that they do exist, that all matter is composed of them and that they are infinitesimally small.

J. M. D.

→ CORRESPONDENCE. ←

* We wish it to be distinctly understood that the JOURNAL does not commit itself in any way to the sentiments which may be expressed in this department.

MARMION.

To the Editor of the Journal:

THE learned Principal of this University, in the course of a recent address, expressed in a somewhat forcible manner his personal views anent the "Marmion" controversy. I do not desire to perpetuate a discussion which, unfortunately, has become a mere string in the hands of political wire-pullers, but I cannot allow the remarks of Principal Grant to pass without protesting against the illiberal language made use of, in which a sweeping reflection is cast on those who chose to differ with the speaker. Every one who approaches the question of whether

"Marmion" is a fit and proper composition to be placed as a text-book in the hands of the young has a decided right to his individual opinion regarding its suitability, and when either Principal Grant or Archbishop Lynch expresses his individual opinions, they have, doubtless, more or less weight with the community. But when we are arbitrarily informed by the former of these gentlemen that those who choose to discuss the question on its merits "are hopelessly and helplessly stupid" we have a spectacle of narrowness which ill becomes the recognized head of a liberal college, and the teacher of a liberal system of theology. It is beyond question that the present controversy concerning the use of "Marmion" as a text book originated with certain exceptions taken to the poem by ecclesiastical leaders in the Roman Catholic church.

These functionaries, desirous of withholding from the perusal of Catholic youth a work which contains an undoubted reflection on the purity of certain orders of the church, have seen fit to object to its compulsory employment as a subject of study in High Schools. Whether the Canadian people as a whole will sustain the action of the Minister of Education in deferring to the wishes of a small minority, by making the subject an optional study, is a question foreign to the point, and does not affect the discussion proper, which, in our opinion, should be as free as possible. Can the immature mind of youth come in contact with a picture of immorality in any form, poetic or otherwise, without taint? is a question which has been answered in widely different ways by the guardians of public morals, and if the Roman Catholic dignitaries who have been outspoken in the present controversy have had unlimited ridicule heaped upon them in their objections to "Marmion," they have also the satisfaction of knowing that thousands of parents have been aroused to examine the books read by their children. If the effect of it shall be the vetoing of unwholesome literature whenever found, then the "Marmion" controversy shall not have been fruitless. At all events I concede the prerogative of the Roman Catholic church, or any other body, to object to a work which the Government had placed in schools to be read by all students alike, and it is a satisfaction to know that the attempted "gag" of the Rev. Principal already referred to will not be heeded by fair-minded individuals.

The utterances of Principal Grant on public questions are usually characterized by a commendable catholicity of feeling, but in the present instance I regret that the only interpretation which an unbiased mind can place upon his remarks is one which does not find an echo in the breasts of those who desire to see unanimity of aim and sentiment in the different religious communities.

UNDERGRADUATE.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Journal:

A S a sincere well-wisher of the Alma Mater Society I would like to suggest that the mode of conducting the business discussions be rectified in some way. As it

is, much valuable time is wasted in fruitless discussion, which often extends until the evening is too far spent to admit of a debate being held; and as the chief interest of the meetings centres in the debates, I would like to see some plan put in practice by which more time might be given to these; and if this were done I am sure it would be far more beneficial to all concerned.

A MEMBER.

QUEEN'S VS. VICTORIA.

THE FOOTBALL CLUB'S VISIT TO COBOURG—THREE GOALS
TO NOTHING—A JOLLY TRIP.

SAY, boss, hurry up, we ain't got any time to spare." The speaker was the driver of Wilson & Davis' "bus," the time about three a.m. Saturday, and the person addressed the writer of this article who had been entrusted with the duty of calling for the various members of the Football Club which was to visit Cobourg that day. Half an hour later—the "boss" having discharged his duties satisfactorily—the round of the boarding-houses was completed, and a hasty roll-call showed that all were present, the "all" being Messrs. A. McLeod, Alex McLachlain, J. P. McNaughton, John Young, L. A. Irving, J. C. Stirling, J. A. Bertram, G. W. Mitchell, A. Pierie, O. D. Bennett and D. M. Robertson, who formed "the team," Wm. Wightman, spare man, Mr. A. Givan, umpire, and Mr. E. H. Britton.

"Litoria," "John Brown," "Hoe de Corn," and the other classic poems usual on such occasions, enlivened the drive to the station. The comet was duly admired and the customary jokes on the length of the tail perpetrated without any serious results—excepting, indeed, that one junior attributed his loss of appetite (?) to the remark made by a class-mate that their was no use trying to "comet" over him with stale jokes about "*detail* and *retail*." But the drive was not a long one, and sleepy residents whose slumbers had been disturbed by the racket were probably just dozing off again as the whole party boarded the western express. A merrier crowd it would have been difficult to find, and from the time of starting until the arrival at Cobourg, a mincing fire of good anecdotes, bad puns and noisy songs were maintained. One or two who had no souls for music attempted to snatch a few minutes sleep, but the attempt was futile, for hardly had their heads touched the pillow—figuratively speaking, we mean the back of the seat—when they would be most thoroughly aroused by a well-aimed "whack" with the football, and a "corner-kick" yelled in their ears. A brakeman who rendered himself obnoxious by a too close attention to his duties and a not too politely muttered request to "here, now, stop that 'ere singing" was greeted each time he passed through the car with a perfect volley of derisive cheers, until, finally, a station was reached and he opened the door to shout Brighton." This gave some one an opportunity of remarking in an audible tone of voice that he was a "Bright 'un." Upon

which the poor deluded man vanished not to appear again. One of the "forwards," who had been too sleepy to enjoy the fun as thoroughly as the others, was at least observed to be smiling, but his ardour must have been considerably damped by the withering comment made in the adjoining seat to the effect that "—— was smiling now. He'd laugh if his ears weren't in the road." But there is no need to multiply incidents. Every member of the party was at one time or another made the subject of a more or less good natured badinage and all were in the best of spirits. Singing, of course, was one of the features of the trip. The praises of the "Bingo Farm" were sung in a manner worthy of a Manitoba auctioneer. Queen's College was over and over again declared to be a "jolly place," and the passengers were overwhelmed with invitations to "Drink her Down," the old time favourites "Litoria," "Ella Ree," and "He-ta-i-roo" received our attention;" the inimitable "O, Yea; O, Yea; O, Yea," which all attendants at the "Concursus Iniquitatis" have learned to know and dread, was given at intervals with great effect, and just as the sixty-seventh verse of "Old Grimes" was concluded, the train drew into Cobourg Station. Here, after greetings had been exchanged with the members of the Victoria team and a large number of students who had assembled to welcome the visitors, a procession was hurriedly formed and both teams marched into the Dunham House, where breakfast awaited them. The ample justice that was done to the meal can only be fully appreciated by those who have travelled five hours before eight o'clock on a November morning.

After breakfast every one went whether his own inclination let him. Some started out to make morning calls on acquaintances in the town, others took a short "nap" preparatory to the struggle of the afternoon, but the majority preferred to inspect the University building and grounds. Our Victorian cousins made the most charming of *cicerones*, and everything was seen to the best advantage. Faraday Hall came in for the admiration due to it as the finest Hall of Science in Canada. It is a large, irregular, brick structure occupying a prominent position and commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country. The older and larger, though far less ornate building, which is the home of all the classes save those in Science, was also visited under the guidance of our hosts, the rounds being completed in time to witness a football match between the Cobourg Collegiate Institute and Port Hope Clubs,

THE MATCH.

The Victoria-Queen's match, the event of the day, of course, was advertised to take place at three o'clock. Accordingly after an excellent dinner at the Dunham House, a general move was made for the field, a large enclosure situated a short distance east of the College. Punctually, at the time appointed, the men came on the field, the "Vics" dressed in scarlet and black jerseys and stockings, blue knickerbockers and tuques; the Queen's men in blue jerseys, dark trousers and red polo-caps.

The names and positions of the men were:

VICTORIA—*Goal*, A. L. Langford; *backs*, M. C. Rumball, G. M. Atkinson; *half-backs*, M. F. Libby, J. D. Hayden; *forwards*, A. G. Browning, P. H. Punshon, W. H. Williams, G. S. Deeks and J. J. Stobbs (Captain.)

QUEEN'S—*Goal*, J. Stirling; *backs*, Bertram, Pirie; *half-backs*, McNaughton, Robertson; *forwards*, McLachlan, Mitchell, Young, Irving, Bennett and McLeod (Captain.)

Umpires—A. Givan, C. I. T. Gould.

Referee—Wm. Atcheson, President of the Cobourg Club.

During nearly the whole of the first game the ball was kept in the vicinity of the Queen's goal. Indeed, Sterling's prompt checking, and Pirie's magnificent "headers" saved it half a dozen times. After thirty minutes play, however, Williams made a good diagonal shot and the first game was scored for the "Vics." The second game lasted twenty-five minutes and was hotly contested although the ball persisted in showing a most alarming partiality for the Kingston end. Finally, Libby made a well-directed shot straight on goal. The leather was, however, sharply kicked out by Stirling, but striking immediately on one of the 'Vics' forwards who was close on goal, it bounded back past Stirling and between the poles. The ball was soon in play again from a kick from centre-field, but had only passed up and down the field once or twice when half-time was called by the referee. During second half-time our men showed much improved play, and to a very great extent reversed the course which matters had taken during the first part of the game. Notwithstanding this shortly after play had begun the ball passed up the field towards the Queen's goal when a long kick from Deeks brought it where it required attention from the Queen's goal-keeper, who, supposing it to be too high for goal, allowed it to pass over his head. Game was, however, claimed by the "Vics," and was allowed by the referee. From this until time was called Queen's boys succeeded in keeping the sphere well up on the "Vics" home, and though they made many vigorous onsets on their opponents' defence they were unable to score a goal.

There were certainly as good individual players on the "Queen's" side as on the other, but the team was deficient in that united action, that play-into-one-another's-hands method which proved the main strength of their opponents. By general consent the players who most distinguished themselves were Hayden, Pirie, McNaughton, Punshon, Libby, Williams, Bertram, Irving and Browning.

At the conclusion of the game three rousing cheers were given by each side for the other, and for the umpires and referee by both. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout, and the very unusual admission was made by the vanquished ones that they had been beaten simply by their antagonists superior play.

IN THE EVENING.

After tea about fifty students gathered in the parlour of the hotel and, as may be imagined, an exceedingly enjoyable time was spent. The musical programme, al-

though entirely impromptu, was a capital one. Mr. P. H. Punshon contributed a number of highly amusing solos, as did Mr. Atcheson, Mr. Young and Mr. Wightman. Choruses and speeches were also in order, and the very window rattled a forced accompaniment to "Hey-Diddle-Diddle," "Gaudeteamus," and others of

"Those college chaunts,
In which all students take delight."

Finally, all joined hands and "Auld Lang Syne" was sung in true Scotch style.

About eight o'clock an adjournment was made to the residence of Mr. William Kerr, Q.C., ex-M.P. for West Northumberland, who had extended to the players and their friends a most cordial invitation to be present at what he modestly called "an oyster supper," but which proved to be something far more sumptuous.

After supper Mr. Kerr, in a speech fairly brimming over with kindly sentiments, proposed the health of the visiting students. As an old graduate of Victoria it gave him the greatest pleasure to see the friendly relations springing up between the sister institutions, and he felt certain that these relations would grow more intimate year by year. He had always—although more than twenty-five years had elapsed since his graduation—taken a great interest in the welfare of the students, and he liked to associate himself as far as possible with their struggles and their victories or defeats as the case might be.

Responses were made by Mr. McLeod and Mr. Britton on behalf of Queen's and by Mr. Herrington and Mr. Snelgrove in the name of the "Vics"—all four speeches breathing "brotherly love" in every syllable. At the conclusion "For they are Jolly Good Fellows," was sung, it being understood that, in defiance of grammar, but in accordance with fact, the "Jolly Good Fellows" included Mr. Kerr and family.

The "bus" calling at about ten o'clock was a forcible reminder that "time was nearly up," and a start was made for the station. If the writer should live a thousand years—which would be a tolerably good spell—he would retain, on the day of his death, a lively recollection of that memorable 'bus ride. The vehicle was originally intended to accommodate perhaps fifteen or sixteen. It did accommodate on this occasion perhaps forty-five or fifty. The roof was creaking and groaning beneath the unaccustomed load, the inside was almost literally "solid," for nobody had more than six inches of room to start with and then there were three or four on top of him. And the noise! the singing! the shouting!! But words are poor weak things anyway, and the language which could faithfully describe that drive with its jerky solos—jerky because of the eccentric movements of the men on top of the vocalist—its glorious, ringing choruses, its numberless funny incidents—well, such language would need to be inspired. And the scene at the station! More noise, more songs, hearty hand-shaking, another cordial interchange of "For they are Jolly Good Fellows." More cheers, such as only students can give, and the visitors—with the exception of one who found the attractions of Co-

bourg too strong for him—are on their way home, the remembrance of this defeat almost lost in the remembrance of the universal kindness of which they had been the recipient.

We have "passed" in English (fact!), we have on rare occasions performed that verbal operation known as administering "taffy," we have even—true it was a long time ago and we only did it once, still we *have* exaggerated a little, and yet we find ourselves, with all this experience, entirely at a loss for suitable words in which to thank our Victorian friends for their generous, boundless hospitality. It was more than hospitality. It was a sort of whole-souled princeliness which was as becoming to the hosts as it was delightful to the guests. They are, indeed, model entertainers—those students of "Old Vic," and to them each member of the F. B. C. will always be ready to refer to the words of the old ballad:

"For they are right glorious fellows, my boy;
Whole-souled, jolly and true;
And whoever says aught against them, my boy,
Has to quarrel with me and you."

We trust that the visit of Saturday will be returned at no distant date. Whenever the Cobourgers do come to Queen's we can assure them that they will receive a hearty welcome from all hands. We will even endeavour to return the compliment and send them home *minus* about three goals.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

GLEE CLUB,

AN adjourned meeting of the Glee Club was held on Wednesday afternoon last, when the election of officers took place. The following officers were elected: Hon.-President, J. R. O'Reilly; President, A. McLachlan, '84; Vice-President, T. Cumberland (Med.); Instructor, F. C. Heath, B.A.; Secy.-Treasurer, J. Sherlock, '83; Committee, T. A. Moore (Med.), G. F. Henderson, '84, and G. Neish (Med.). The members of the Club express their intention of doing all in their power to aid the Football Club in the Campus improvement scheme, and the Glee Club will take a prominent part in the proposed concert.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

THE Alma Mater Society's meeting on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 11th, was one of the most important which has been held this session. The chief interest of the meeting centred around the report presented by a Committee appointed to frame a set of rules for the conduction of debates. After a lively discussion the Society expressed itself satisfied with several of the recommendations of the Committee, and referred the report back to them, in order that it might be amended and put in proper shape for adoption at the annual meeting. The first year students were received as members of the Society. Two proposals were made by Mr. MacLeod, the first that an entertainment should be given under the auspices of the Society to aid its finances. The second was a scheme for

levelling the campus, in regard to which some steps should be taken, as all that would be necessary would be for the students to raise between \$50 and \$100. Owing to the length of time occupied in the discussion of these matters the meeting was adjourned without the usual debate.

GYMNASIUM.

AT the annual meeting of the Gymnasium Club, held in the Classical Class-room some time since, the following officers were elected for the present session: Honorary President, Professor Nicholson; President, James Brown ('83); Secretary, G. W. Mitchell; Treasurer, T. A. Bertram; Executive Committee, A. L. Smith, J. P. McNaughton, R. M. Dennistoun, J. M. Dupuis.

At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee on Nov. 9th, arrangements were made for a more systematic management, and to this end a set of regulations were drawn up and adopted which it is intended to strictly enforce. The Committee fixed the membership fee at fifty cents, and appointed some of their members to canvass each year in the different faculties with the view of increasing the membership of the Club and increasing its finances. In order to carry out the proposed improvements it was also decided to ask the present members to renew the payment of their membership fee, a plan which it is proposed to follow in the future; so that, hereafter, an annual fee of fifty cents will be required of all members. The Gymnasium will be open at regular hours, and some member of the Committee will be present and see that the regulations are adhered to.

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held on the 11th instant, in Divinity Hall. The Vice-President occupied the chair, and conducted the opening devotional exercises. In absence of the Secretary, John Hay, R. C. Murray was appointed Secretary *pro tem.* The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:—L. W. Thom, President; D. McTavish, M.A., Vice-President; S. W. Dyde, Recording Secretary; P. M. Pollock, B.A., Corresponding Secretary; J. McLeod, Treasurer; A. Patterson, Librarian; J. Young, B.A., J. Anderson, N. Campbell, and F. W. Johnston, Committee. Reports were read from the retiring officers, showing that the Society was in a good, healthy condition. The Treasurer reported that though the Association had employed five student missionaries during the summer of 1882, still there was a balance on hand of \$43. This, however, will all be required, since the amount expended this summer will be far in advance of the previous one, as there have been eight students employed in the mission field this year. The following, who labored under the auspices of the Association, were appointed to give a report of their mission work, during the summer, at next regular meeting: R. C. Murray, B.A., Grand Valley, Manitoba; F. W. Johnston, C.P.R.; D. Munro, Sarbot Lake.

With the history of the past to encourage, kind friends

to aid, and the blessing of Almighty God to crown our efforts with success, we enter on our session's work with the assurance that there are yet greater blessings in store for our Association.

Y. M. C. A.

THE Y. M. C. A. is at present one of the most vigorous societies connected with the College. Since the beginning of the Session the meetings for prayer and the study of Scripture, on Friday afternoons and Sabbath mornings, have been well attended and characterized by much life and earnestness. To many a student they are as seasons of refreshing after the strain and monotony of the week's work, and add not a little to the pleasure of college life and association.

At the monthly business meeting held Saturday, Nov. 4th, the Convener of the Membership Committee nominated a number of new students for membership. The Convener of the Religious Work Committee reported that the work carried on last Session in the outskirts of the city had been resumed, and that arrangements were now being made to maintain a regular service in these places every Sabbath during the winter.

The past week has been observed by all Y. M. C. A.'s throughout the world as one of special prayer for young men. Accordingly on Sabbath evening, Nov. 12th, a public meeting was held in St. Andrew's Hall, when a large number of Christian people united with the members of the Association in offering up special prayers in behalf of young men. Afterwards short stirring addresses were delivered; the subject, as chosen by the International Committee, being, "I would become a Christian but I want to have a good time." During the week a number of the students have gathered, for a short time in the evenings, for the purpose of uniting in prayer and praise, and have always had a *real good time*.

→ROYAL + COLLEGE.←

A SCIENTIFIC CAT-ASTROPHE.

THE subject of Physiology, as taught by our accomplished and competent Professor, is one of the most, if not the most interesting in the curriculum, and aside from the nature of the study, this is due in a great measure to the fact that the professor spares no pains to render the lectures as clear and practical as possible. During the past four days he has been elucidating to his very large class, which, by the way, includes the lady students, the subject of the circulation of the blood and the heart's action in relation thereto.

The other day, wishing to give the students an opportunity of viewing the heart's action during life in an animal under the influence of chloroform he made the request that some member of the class would furnish a cat for that purpose on the following day. If he had specially designated some student for this purpose, the laughable incident which we are about to relate would not have occurred.

On the following morning the professor was surprised by the visit to his surgery of a small boy with hand-cart attached bearing a bag containing no less than four beautiful specimens of the feline tribe; Fastened on the bag

was a small card with the words, "A tribute to Science. From the hopeless old maids." This was evidently a contribution from the lady students. The bag was carefully set aside until the hour for the lecture, when it was duly conveyed to the class-room. But there were more to follow. The lecture had scarcely begun when the good order which always characterizes this particular class was interrupted suddenly by the entrance of a tall student of the primary year who was persuading an unwilling disturber of the night to enter the room by means of gentle traction on a string attached round its neck. The animal was placed beside the bag, the string being tied to the professor's desk, and a broad grin was noticed on the countenances of those present. Scarcey had this student taken his seat when the door opened and in came another primary, leading another cat, which, amid the plaudits of the assembled meds, was duly placed beside the others.

Even the learned professor smiled blandly as he thanked the students for the way in which they had responded to his request. He said that he had been more liberally supplied than he had ever hoped for, and as he made this remark he held up to the view of the whole class the bag with the placard which had been presented by the lady students. This action was greeted with loud applause, which had hardly died away when a burly Freshman came in, having in tow another fair specimen of the feline tribe in good condition. The students were now fairly convulsed with laughter, and it was some time before quiet was resumed and the real work of the hour proceeded with.

But the fun wasn't over yet; for a tap at the door brought the student sitting nearest, to his feet to answer the summons. After a moment of silence he turned around and said: "Mr. C., a lady wishes to see you." Mr. C. was surprised, and the more so when he beheld in the door-way the indignant countenance of the owner of the cat which he had borrowed. He smiled when she demanded her cat, but was compelled to hand over her only protection against rats.

Meanwhile the remaining cats had commenced to spit and claw at each other until a general fight appeared imminent, compelling the professor to desist from lecturing and proceed to his practical demonstration.

So having selected the largest and ugliest feline of them all, the rest were given their liberty, and very soon were conspicuous by their absence.

The victim was handed a handkerchief saturated with the anaesthetic to smell, and was soon under its influence, when the operation was performed to the satisfaction of all.

We always knew that the boys could be successful in a cat-hunt on short notice, but the question arises: How did the ladies become possessed of four such lovely specimens?

ANNUAL DINNER.

THE annual dinner given each session by the students of the Royal College was to have taken place on Thursday evening, the 23rd inst., at the British American Hotel, but owing to the death of Dr. Dickson, the President of the Faculty, which took place on the morning of that day, it was necessary to postpone the event.

Our host Davis had his preparations all completed, but under the circumstances consented to the postponement. The dinner was held on Monday evening, the 27th inst. A full report will appear in our next issue.

THERE is corn in Egypt yet. Our dissecting room is well supplied. So, ruralist, trot out your defunct.

WE miss the cheerful face and portly form of our genial comrade Roy. Oh, where! oh, where is he?

GRIND ON SCROFULA.—Prof.—Would you find any enlargement in the neck?

Student—Yes; the lymphatic glands would be enlarged.

Prof.—Where are they situated?

Student—Oh, in the back of the neck.

Prof.—If a man caught a hold of you by the back of the neck, would you say "Let go of my lymphatic glands." Please be a little more definite.

THE TALE OF A TOM CAT.

BROTHERS, sisters, kittens, convened here,
List to a terrible tale of terrible fear,
A tale which conjures murder, with each thought,
And revives kitten's tales long since forgot.
Mark you my ears, note how they shake with dread,
My fierce mustachios angled from my head,
My fiery optics, fierce, and wild with ire,
My ruffled coat, that breathes electric fire,
My dental structures, gleaming keen and bright,
My tucks unsheathed from out their velvet right.
Note all these signs—these harbingers of fray,
And let your Tympanums vibrate my say.

A horrid man, with legs and hairless paws,
In power placed to issue certain laws,
Gave forth a mandate stern unto his slaves,
For a general massacre of feline braves.
Forth went his berluddy crew, with horrid speed,
To steal the noblest of our noble breed.
To alleys, cellars, rooftops, everywhere,
Where we alone at night were wont to dare,
They went, they stole, and pillaged feline clay,
And three times three in number bore away.
Ye fiercer spirits, 'twere vain to ask you spare
Ye tenderer creatures, ye had but two pair.
In bags, in baskets, bonds and arms conveyed,
We reached a room and on the floor were laid,
Short silence fell, on all our foes around
Our plaintive murmurs were.
But hark! a voice exclaimed, " My cat, my cat,
My sole protection 'gainst the mouse and rat ;"
My poor heart quaked, my tail alone was waved,
My mistress grasped, I alone was saved.

At an evening party where I played a part,
I first was pierced by Cupid's fatal dart;
There I first met Miss Kitty, called the dove,
There I first felt for her the spark of love.
My mournful tale she heard and then replied,
Her sire was in that dread room destroyed.
She told me how her drugg'd sire fell,
Nor mewed a mew, nor yelled a single yell;
How deep within him sped the fatal knife,
And without a kick, he yielded up his life.
Still'd though his vital force, his strong heart checked,
His mangled corpse a moment forc'd respect,
Till Science gorg'd, discarded useless clay,
And a noble Tom became the worm's prey.

SELECTIONS FROM PATIENCE; OR, THE IMPATIENT STARVELINGS.*

I.—Chorus of Famished Students :

Twenty grub-struck students we,
Grub-struck all against our will,
And for nine months we shall be
Twenty grub-struck students still.

[Enter Grubstruck, a Famished Poet.]

All—O, Mr. Grubstruck, read us one of your own poems.

Grub—I will! I will! 'Tis a wild, weird, filthy thing;
yet very tender, very yearning, very precious. It is called,

"Oh, hash, HASH, HASH!" It is the wail of the poet's heart in discovering that all is HASH. To understand it cling passionately to a Bologna sausage, and imagine the aroma of loud Limburger.

SONG.

If you want a receipt for that popular mystery
Known to the world as boarding-house hash,
Take all the ingredients in natural history,
Mix them together without any splash.
The remnants of day before yesterday's dinner,
Debris of turkey, or mutton, or ham,
Cold water in plenty (to make the stuff thinner),
Head of a bullock, or horns of a ram;
Then carrots and turnips (the dirt still adhering),
Pepper to season and give it a spice;
Potatoes (that food to the Irish endearing);
Plenty of onions, and cabbage and rice;
Okra tomatoes, and dried Lima beans,
And what was left over from yesterday's greens,
Bread crumbs, and other tit-bits from the table,
Salt, mustard and vinegar (if you are able),
Flavor with any ingredient you choose,
And add enough catsup to give one the blues;
Take of these elements all that is fusible,
Melt them all down in pipkin or crucible,
Set em to simmer and take off the scum,
And a Boarding-House Hash is the residuum.

Chorus of Famished Students.

Yes! yes! yes! yes!

A Boarding-House Hash is the residuum.

II.—Song—Scientific Student.

If you're eager for to pass in the mathematic class as a man of genius rare,
You must conquer all your hate, and learn to integrate, no matter how or where;
You must lie upon your bed with a towel round your head, and devour your calculus,
And frantically try to understand the dry and boring syllabus.

And every one will say,

As you walk your studious way,

If this young man expresses himself in formulæ to me,
Why, what a very formidably formulated youth this formulated youth must be!

Be eloquent in praise of the very dull old ways by which we differentiate.
And convince 'em, if you can, that a Big Math. man has neither peer nor mate;
Of course you will pooh-pooh whatever's fresh and new, and declare it nonsense all;
For Math. stopped short in the little orchard court where Newton saw the apple fall.

And every one will say,

As you walk your lofty way,

If that's not math. enough for him which is math. enough for me,
Why, what a mathematical kind of youth this kind of youth must be."

Be a high cockalorum on the Pons Asinorum and Bernouille's Lemniscate;

Have a fancy rare and rich for the fascinating witch, and take your algebraic pate.
Though linguistic men may jostle, you will rank as an apostle in the scientific band,
If you stalk up the Lawn with a Brachistochrone in your vast Newtonian hand.

And every one will say,

As you walk your Sturmian way,

If he's content to be a tracer of curves which would certainly not suit me,

Why, what a very singularly sinuous youth this sinuous youth must be.'

III.—Enter Patience (*disguised as a boarding-house keeper.*) In the centre of the stage stands an allegorical representation of a plum pudding.

Patience (sings)—

I know not what this hunger can be
That cometh to students but not to me.
It cannot be kind, as profs imply,
Or, why do these students sigh?
It cannot be joy and rapture deep,
Or, why do these manly students weep;
Alas! what can this hunger be?

Ah, miserie!

Enter Grubstruck—(*gazes at the plum pudding—Recit.*)— Ah! Plum Pudding, I am pleased with thee. The empty-stomached one, who finds all else dyspeptic, is pleased with thee, For you are not dyspeptic, are you? Alas! She answers not. (To Patience)—O, boarding-house keeper, do you know what it is to be Boss-hungry? Do you know what it is to yearn daily for unlimited Plum Pudding and to be brought face to face semi-weekly with infinitesimal Prune-Pie? Do you know what it is to seek Champagne and find Deep-Rock? To long for a swallow-tail and have to put up with a dressing-wrapper? That's my case. Oh, I am a cursed thing!

Patience—You are an impudent rascal. Not a bit of plum pudding shall you have. Off with you.

Grubstruck—I go, heart-crushed, I go,

(Recites)—Oh! to be wafted away

From this black Aceldama of sorrow

When the scraps of a hashy to-day

Are the hash of a scrappy to-morrow.

'Tis a little thing of my own. I call it 'Anti-Dyspeptic Drops.' I shall not publish it. Farewell.

IV.—*Chorus of Students.*

It is clear that Spartan fortitude alone retains its zest; To accommodate our stomachs we have done our little best.

We're not quite sure if all we do doesn't make the matter worse;

In addition to our hunger we have got the keeper's curse.

You hold your paunch like this (*attitude*)

You hold your paunch like that (*attitude*)

By hook and crook you try to look both healthy, well and fat. (*Attitude.*)

We venture to expect

That what we recollect

Though but a bit of Spartan grit,

Will have its due effect. (*Exeunt.*)

V.—*Recit. Famished Student.*

Clean done for by this boarding-house barbarity, By the advice of my solicitor (*introducing solicitor*)

To pay my debts (a most deserving charity)

I've put myself up to be raffled for.

Come, walk up and purchase with avidity,

Doctors, prithee overcome your natural (?) timidity.

Tickets for the raffle should be purchased with avidity;

Put in half a dollar a skeleton to gain—

Such a perfect specimen of rare attenuation;

Such a splendid chance for anatomic demonstration;

Put in half a dollar all ye doctors of the nation,

Such an opportunity may not occur again.

VI.—*Recitation.*

1.

Gentle John was a very good boy,
He was his professor's pride and joy;

He never cut lectures to idle and play,
And came out all right on the exam. day;
He put his diplomas in a bran new case,
And went home to his pa with a smiling face.

II.

Terrible Tom was a very bad boy
Who gave his professors much annoy;
He never attended a lecture at all,
But played at pool—called fifteen ball;
He drank mean whiskey and ran up big bills,
And when last heard from was in the Black Hills.

VII.—*Song—Beardless Student.*

A student sat in a barber's shop
And all around was a loving crop
Of scissors and bottles and combs and brushes,
Eyeing his curly locks with blushes.
But for these the student felt no whim
Though his locks charmed them, they charmed not him
His fancy was coy and nothing could please her
For he'd set his love on a bran new razor.

All—A bran new razor!

Student—A bran new razor!

His most æsthetic,

Peripatetic

Fancy took this phase, ah!

" My locks bring blushes

To combs and brushes,

Why not to a bran new razor?"

And combs and brushes expressed surprise,
And bottles expanded their necks likewise.
The scissors declared the nselves 'cut out,'
And the rest of the instruments gan to pout:
They flew at the youth in a frightful rage
And his head was soon bare as a virgin page,
And heavens! the mischief they might have done
Had not the barber caught every one.

All—Caught every one!

Student—Caught every one!

While this presumptious

Very scrumptious

Liver he lived to learn

That a beardless youth

Can never in truth

Cause a razor with love to bnrn.

VIII.—*Duct—Fast and Studious Student.*

Fast Student—When I go out of door
Of creditors a score
(All rushing and running
And dragging and dunning)
Will follow me as before;
I shall, with frantic haste,
Around the town be chased,
And never a drop

Of beer or pop,

Without the cash I'll taste.

A busted-up young man,

A clean-dead-broke young man,

A once quite respectable, now indelectable,

Kicked-out-of-college young man.

Both—A busted-up young man, &c.

Studious Student—Conceive me, if you can,

A cram-night-and-day young man,

A dyspeptical type

Of learning o'er-ripe—

You could knock me down with a fan;

Who thinks professor's whims

As sacred as solemn hymns;

Who loves not his dinner

But ever gets thinner,

Both in his body and limbs.

—Virginia University Magazine

MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.**THEOLOGY.**

(ORDER OF MERIT.)

Hebrew—

Paul F. Langill.
John Hay.
William Hay.

Hill's Lectures—

John Hay.
Paul F. Langill.
James A. Brown.
William Hay,

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED.

David Strathern Dow—\$100—to John Hay.
Dominion—\$80—to Paul F. Langill.

MEDICINE.*Latin*—

C. Collins.
A. Dywer.
J. Casselman.
E. McLaughlan.
E. J. McCardel.
A. F. McVety.
A. N. White.
F. B. Smith.
H. Dawson.
W. C. D. Clark.

Physics—

J. Casselman.
W. A. Kyle.
E. McLaughlan.
W. C. D. Clarke.
A. Dywer.
H. Dawson.
J. M. Connerty.
J. A. Stirling.
E. J. McCardel.

English Grammar—

W. C. D. Clark.

Annie E. Dickson.	} equal.
C. Collins.	
E. J. McCardel.	} equal.
H. Dawson.	
<i>Arithmetic</i> —	} equal.
C. Collins.	
A. N. White.	} equal.
W. C. D. Clark.	
E. J. McCardel.	} equal.
H. Dawson.	
A. E. Dickson.	} equal.
C. Collins.	
A. N. White.	} equal.
E. J. McCardel.	
W. C. D. Clark.	} equal.
H. Dawson.	
<i>Geometry</i> —	} equal.
A. N. White.	
C. Collins.	} equal.
W. C. D. Clark.	
E. J. McCardel.	} equal.
E. McLaughlan.	

→ POETRY. ←

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

THE past! In even our oldest songs
Regret for older past appears;
The past! with all its bitter wrongs,
And bitter, buried years.
The past! with all its crimes and shames,
Its rule of sword, and king and cowl;
Its tortures, scourges, axes, flames,
And myriad murders foul!

The future! to our latest lays
A common strain of longing clings
For *future* nights, and *future* days,
And *future* thoughts and things;
The future! Who of us will see
That *future*? in its brightness bask,
Ye ask the future? Let it be;
Ye know not what ye ask!

The present! Ah, the mightiest mind
Holds only *that*! We may not see
The dead days, nor the undefined,
And unformed ages yet to be.

Enough for us—that if we do
The present deed that should be done,
The three shall open to our view;
Past, present, future—One!

GEO. F. CAMERON, '86.

→ PERSONAL. ←

DR. S. S. SCOVIL, '77, is practicing in Rat Portage, Man., and doing well. Since his removal to the Prairie province his health has much improved.

JOHN HAY, B. A., '82, was suddenly called home on account of the serious illness of his brother. We have since been pleased to learn that the illness is not likely to prove fatal.

PAUL F. LANGILL, B. A., '81, who has filled the post of missionary at Mattawa for the past year and a half, was, we learn through the columns of the *News*, presented by his congregation with a purse of \$110 and a complimentary address, previous to his departure for the college.

A FORMER managing editor of the JOURNAL, J. B. McLaren, M. A., '78, does such a flourishing law business at Nelson, Man., that he concluded to take a partner. No one would suit him but one from Gananoque, and we must say we can congratulate him on his choice. The Rev. E. D. McLaren, M. A., B. D., '73, last Wednesday evening assisted in drawing up the articles of union, and the Rev. J. G. Stuart, B. A., '76, and J. R. Lavell, B. A., '77, were aiders and abettors in the transaction. We wish the new firm of McLaren *et uxoris*, nee Miss Wilhelmina Brough much joy and prosperity.

→ DE + NOBIS + NOBILIBUS. ←

THE annual excitement anent the Alma Mater elections is beginning to show itself again, and considerable canvassing has already been done.

WE understand that some members of the choir are agitating for a move up to the gallery. In our opinion this would be a decidedly good change.

INQUISITIVE Soph. (to Professor in History), "Well, wouldn't there be considerable danger of fire when the barns were so close together as under the Mark System?" Irrepressible Junior: "Fire that man out, some one!" *Omnes stampunt*, and the Prof. concludes that the question does not need any answer.

JUST as the Principal was about to commence his address, on the occasion of the Installation the other evening, he was interrupted by a sound closely resembling the bray of an ass, emitted from a reed instrument in the hands of a student in the gallery. The Principal was, as usual fully equal to the occasion, and quietly remarked with a smile, "well, I hope that gentleman is not speaking in his own vernacular."

THE following note, sent by a Junior to a fellow classmate, who boards in the next house, about eleven o'clock one evening last week, will explain itself:—

DEAR JIM,—Je suis alleé blokee uppe; j'ai (hic) just got in, und ich wish like the dickens (hic) vous would pretez moi votre Latin Prose equus, parceque—(blot)—Dad gast (hic), this measly (hic) pen! Slide in the (hic) bicycle, old man, anyway (hic). I'm bust—(blot). You know me, (hic) dont you?

CHARLEY.

THE freshman class is in despair. This is the way they express the state of their feelings:—

"Oh. to be wafted away
From this black Aceldama of sorrow,
Where the Latin of prosy to-day,
Is the prose of the Latin to-morrow. !

We wish we could help them but fear there is no remedy but hard work.

PROF[essor] in Science (commenting on the last monthly examination in Botany, in which quite a number had failed to get the requisite forty per cent). "You cannot put off study till the end of the session, for although 'distance lends enchantment to the view,' it is not always so when you get there. This is specially true, gentlemen, in the case of an examination. So, beware!"

HE was a freshman and as he slowly walked up and down on Princess Street, there was an uncertain look in his eye, like the expression on the facial area of a soph. about to ask his landlady for a third supply of hash. From time to time indistinct mutterings escaped from his lips, the meaning of which was very vague. "If any of those seniors should see me," hang the girls anyway," "I've got to get it somewhere," and so on, his perplexity seeming to increase each time. Now and then a student would pass, but he paid no attention to any salutation whatever. At last he muttered, "I'll have to risk the Con-cursus," and glancing hurriedly up and down the street, he buttoned his coat up tight and dashed into the seven cent store, at the pace of a badly scared mud-turtle. No less than two of the fair attendants, seeing that he was a student, at once stepped forward, and smilingly inquired his pleasure. He was evidently embarrassed, but at last managed to stammer out, blushing to the extreme ends of his capillary appendages, "weel—ur—hum—got any ink bottles?" "certainly, what kind will you have? Here's a splendid one, now," answered one of the damozels, picking up a nice cut glass bottle with a bronze stand, "only a dollar and a half." The fresh, was evidently tickled to death by something, for he actually summoned up a faint smile, and remarked that he only wanted one to carry in his pocket, and when the girl went off to find such a one, he muttered, "wonder if they have any seven-centers." Just then in walked a Junior and Senior, and the fresh, with a groan of despair, dodged behind a rack of nick-nacks, and by the time the ink-bottle was produced, he had edged towards the open door and bolted. What a blessing it is to be bashful!

SURELY Queen's is getting more classical day by day. The following notice was posted on the students bulletin board a few days since:—

ABESTE PROFANI!

Qui in Classe chem. Sc. librum meum invenerit is velit
referre

Ad. Carolum C—n.

A METAPHYSICAL EFFUSION.

LAST summer, among the 1000 Islands of the St. Lawrence, there was a camp of students—Medicos and Arts. One day a wordy metaphysical battle took place between two representatives of the respective faculties belonging to the party, as to the immortality of the soul. The medico claims to have gained the victory, and speaking of his victim, says, "His blood waters the rocky surface of the ground. Yea, and years hence some metaphysical shoots will wave their tall and stately heads over the grave of the murdered S—, while the hooting owl will croak his melancholy lay above, and so does one dear departed friend sleep on his profound sleep." The medico shortly afterwards wrote an epitaph for the tombstone which was to be raised in memory of his defeated and departed friend. The epitaph:

Say, stranger, rest thee now I pray,
Beside this green grave here;
For cold the wind and dark the day,
The clouds o'erhead are drear.

These tangled grasses, that bestrew
This grave,—through cold neglect,
No moisture knew, but heaven's dew,
Nor tears of sad respect.

Wipe off wet horror from thy brow,
And fear from thy pale face,
The Material present think of now,
The Etherial past efface.

For he, whose earthly remnants lie
Beneath this heavy sod,
Belived in Life, when Flesh should die,
That Soul returned to God.

Belived that Soul and Thought were one,
And from the Flesh distinct,
And thought, when each one's race was run,
That Soul still thought to think,

Departed shade! Illustrious one!
Beneath these upheaved banks
Thy body came, when Life was done.
Thou'ret dead, old Snoozer. S—.

THE Rev. Mr. Carmichael, of King, Lecturer on Church History, delivered a lecture on "Ossian" before the Ossianic Society and some of its friends, on the evening of Monday, the — inst. We will give an account of the lecture in our next issue.

MR. EDITOR, tell me why colonel
Is spelt in a style so infolone?
Cast one ray of light on a sorrowing wight,
Who for years has subscribed for your jolonel.

THE new play of "Kick up Thunder" was performed in the front seats in the gallery in Queen's College last night. It was written by the author of "The Bloody Putty Knife."—*Daily News.*

REV. J. CARMICHAEL, of King, and the Rev. D. Ross, B. D., of Lachine, officiated at the afternoon services in Convocation hall on Nov. 12th and 19th respectively. On both occasions the audiences were large.

THE history class claims to have better singing of college songs in their class-room than any other class in

college and challenge all comers. Their melodious howl may be distinctly heard every afternoon, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) as far away as the Kingston hospital.

THE author of the following lines says that they represent the scene in a certain class-room the other day when the Prof. fined each member of the class fifty cents for "cutting."

The Professor came down like a wolf on the fold,
And his hand was stretched out for the silver and gold,
And the gleam of his eyes was like that of a cat,
And with anger the tassel stood up on his hat.

Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green,
That class with its note-books at roll-call was seen,
Like the leaves of the forest when autumn has flown,
That class at dismissal was withered and lone.

For the voice of the Senate had spoken the word,
And the shivering students in sorrow had heard,
And their pockets were lightened of "money to spend,"
And cutting forever had come to an end.

And there sat the freshmen, with terror struck dumb;
In his eye was a tear, in his mouth was his thumb,
His brow was o'er clouded, his soul was opprest,
And thoughts of his mother were racking his breast.

And there sat the sophomore angry and pale.
She cried if a lady, he swore if a male;
And the junior, he thought of cigars and of rum,
And 'five into fifty,' he groaned for "adsum."

But the senior redolent of Lubin and Kant,
From the ethical standpoint began to descant.
He appeared metaphysical, dignified, calm,
Advising the freshman, consoling the lamb.

THE College parody fiend has broken out again in a new place. Hoping that he may have a relapse, should we see some of his efforts in print, we insert these:—

"Heavy Tom was a great big lad,
Who made the Brockville players mad;
He pushed them about, and kicked their shins,
And often knocked them off their pins;
He didn't seem to care a red,
Whether he stood on his heels or his head.
When the game was through, all went to dinner,
And here again Tom came in winner."

Truly poetic, is it not? But try another:—

"The freshmen of our class
Are bound in friendly tether;
Through every pluck or pass,
We're sure to stick together,
The Sophomores may vaunt
Their slight advantage o'er us;
No matter how they taunt
We still will sing our chorus, &c."

But enough of this, if he torments us any more we will publish his name, sure.

CONUNDRUM.—1st student (after lecture on philosophy with regard to ancient atomists and their theory as to the nature of atoms)—Why is an old maid like an atom?
2nd student (who distinctly remembers one characteristic of an atom) confidently—Because she ain't squeezable.
(Query.)

IT is reported that a certain Freshman had to leave his boarding house the other day on account of being too highly fed. Can this be possible?

SUBJOINED is the list of University preachers prior to the Christmas holidays:—Nov. 26, Rev. Dr. Grant, Principal; Dec. 3, Rev. Dr. Elliott, of Chicago; Dec. 10, Rev. Prof. J. Clark Murray, of McGill College, Montreal; Dec. 17, Principal Grant.

LOVE's young dream is made of caramels and garden gate farewells, with many a silver quarter laid out in soda water.

→ITEMS.←

HE was an '86 man, she, a blooming *college widow*. He writes to his father announcing his engagement. The reply:

MY DEAR SON:—Accept my heartiest congratulations. I was engaged to the same Miss Bunter when I was in college, and can appreciate the fun you are having. Go it while you are young.

Your loving father,

AUGUSTUS DEFOREST.—*Williams' Atheneum.*

HEY diddle daddle, the press and the twaddle,
The copy jumped into the fuss;
The college boys laughed to see the fun,
And the joke ended up in a muss.

THE above appeared in the *Brononian*, under the heading, "College Nursery Rhymes." It seems appropriate.

A MOTTO for young lovers: So-fa and no father.

THE millenium must soon be near at hand—the Freshman and Seniors play foot-ball together. Now trot out the lion and the lamb.

MAUD: "And now you've shown me all your favors, dear, do tell me who was there—the men, of course, I mean." Alice: "Oh, let me see! There were lots of college men, of course—yes, and some *real men*."—Ex.

Professor: "The order of this class is intolerable."
Student: "Please repeat that statement, sir."

HE WAS sitting in the parlour with her, when a rooster crowed in the yard. Leaning over, he suggested, "Chaticeer." "I wish you would," she replied; I'm as sleepy as I can be." He cleared.

A FRESHMAN wrote to his father: Dear Par—"I want a little change." The paternal parent replied. Dear Charlie—Just wait for it. Time brings *change* to every body.

Opera—Billee Taylor;
Last week, Friday night.
She, full dress with lillies,
Opera-cloak of white.
Only met on Tuesday,
Impudence ungraced,
Trys to put, however,
Arm around her waist.
Heavens! how she shuddered,
Shivered like a saint,
Whiter than her lillies,
Seemed to want to faint.
He began to stammer,
Not a word would come;
She, "Sir, oh, how dare you!
Wait till coming home."

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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J. S. SKINNER, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

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Matter for publication should be addressed to A. McLACHLAN; Business letters to J. S. SKINNER, P. O. Drawer 1146, Kingston, Ont.

The Editor must be acquainted with the name of the author of any article, whether local or literary.

AS the Christmas holidays are rapidly approaching arrangements will doubtless be made for special railway fares. To the proper authorities we would suggest that other lines in addition to the Grand Trunk be approached in this matter. Quite a large number of students travel by the Midland, and we know that that line gave excursion rates to some students last year. There are also one or two other roads over which a sufficient number of students travel, to entitle them to reduced fares. If possible the tickets should be good for departure on Friday night. If this be not done many will have to wait over Sunday before reaching home.

SEVERAL of our college exchanges across the line have lately been agitating for the formation of an inter-collegiate association of editors, though as far as we have

noticed, none have as yet given any object for its formation except one paper, the *Yale Courant*, which suggests that the association take the shape of "an inter-collegiate bureau of correspondence." Could this be arranged, it would no doubt have the effect of improving the general tone of many of our college papers, and most certainly such an improvement is needed.

We would, however, like to hear from some of our friends how they intend the matter to be arranged, as it would seem to us that it is much easier talking of such a thing than bringing the project to completion. It is a good subject for discussion, so talk it up.

NOw that the excitement consequent on the Alma Mater elections is over a few observations as to the manner in which they have been conducted, coupled with some suggestions for guidance in the future, will be in place. Hitherto the most unpleasant feature in connection with the elections has been the practice of each candidate for office making a personal canvass. It seems to us this should be entirely done away with, and we are pleased to note that in the late contest a precedent has been set in this respect which it will be well to follow in the future. Though some of the candidates did make a personal canvass, and perhaps to this fact owe in a great measure their success, it is a question if they would not enjoy the dignity of their offices to a much greater extent if they had been spared the few unpleasant occurrences incident on making such a canvass. It is also unpleasant for the student whose vote is solicited to have to refuse the

candidate, (who, in nine cases out of ten, is a personal friend,) not because he considers him incapable of filling the office properly, but because his opponent has in his estimation a prior claim upon his suffrage.

In the recent elections quite a number of the candidates left their cases in the hands of their warmest supporters, and we are satisfied that their interests were quite as well supported as if they had undertaken to attend to them personally.

Another reform we would like to see introduced is voting by ballot, instead of the open voting as at present. We are of the opinion that if the practice of a personal canvass were entirely done away with, and a system of ballot voting introduced, much of the ill-feeling which too often is the result of the annual *Alma Mater* elections, would be averted.

THE want of an editorial sanctum in the college buildings is one of the disadvantages under which the members of the present staff of the JOURNAL perform the somewhat onerous duties of their office. As matters now stand, there is no place about the college, outside the class rooms, where an editor may set down to write an article, revise copy, or correct a printer's proof. These, however, are not the principal reasons for bringing our claims before the senate for a small room in the basement, to be dedicated to the service of the knights of the quill, who are endeavoring in their own humble way, through the medium of the JOURNAL, to promote the interests of their *Alma Mater*. But when we consider the fact that not even a file copy of the JOURNAL has been preserved throughout the years of its past history, simply because there was no place where file copies could be safely stored, surely this of itself will be sufficient to warrant a concession on the part of the senate to a request from the board of editors for an editorial sanctum. We understand that in many other colleges a similar request has been

granted, and we are confident that if a small room were placed at our disposal the A. M. Society will see that it is furnished with a writing table and other necessary furniture, including a book-case, in which current and back numbers of the JOURNAL may be safely preserved.

THERE is a very great deal of truth in the well known line, "Better late than never," but we think the rest of the proverb—"But better never late,"—though seldom quoted, has quite as much force. In connection with this we would refer to the very marked change which has lately taken place in the tone of several journals when referring to this University. This change is particularly noticeable in the columns of the *Mail*. Expressions of sympathy and good-will, if given when Queen's was passing through dark days, would have been encouraging; they would have been very pleasing even if given when the university had overcome immense difficulties and was rapidly nearing the front rank among similar institutions; but now when Queen's has attained a position commanding the respect of all, and is recognized as one of the universities of the Dominion, these laudatory notices come just a little "late." Our college has also suffered much at the hands of those whose education should have made them far more liberal. It is quite fit and proper that men should esteem their own "*Alma Mater*" above all others, but this is no reason why statements quite misleading in their character, and prejudicial to other institutions, should be disseminated throughout the country. If we refer to Central Ontario, it is because that part of the province is best known to us. In the principal town of that section, until within the past year, most erroneous ideas of Queen's have prevailed, and of the students now here from that place, there is not one but expresses the greatest surprise at the extent of the institution into which he has entered. The

relative advantages and disadvantages of universities, for all have both, is a question of public interest, and we think we are not wrong in using the columns of the JOURNAL to expose a long existing error, and to congratulate the *Mail* on the more liberal spirit which prompted these words:—"The weak and paltry years of jealousy are past; now is the season for mutual help, sympathy and good-fellowship."

WE believe we are giving voice to the wishes of all the students when we bring up again the matter of our weekly holiday. The JOURNAL, in its first number of this session, mentioned in connection with this fact, that at Cornell, this day had been changed from Saturday to Monday. To receive the full benefit of the collegiate course and also to keep the work well in hand for the exams, so as to obviate cramming as much as possible, it is necessary that one day in the week should be given to reviewing. It is also quite as necessary that another should be given to mental rest. This being the case, it will be quite plain to every one, that if the greatest good is to be obtained from these reviews, they should come after the day given to rest, when the mind will be fresh and vigorous and better able to do justice, both to the subjects on hand and to itself. If the holiday is on Saturday, the brains of the students are in a state of mental exhaustion and they do not feel equal to the necessary grind. The natural result is, that the day is taken for recreation, leaving barely enough time, at the last moment on Saturday night, to get up the class work for Monday, or perhaps it is not done at all, let alone any review work. Or what is still worse, the whole thing is left over until Sunday, a course practiced by many. Now, if Monday were the holiday, both days would be put to their legitimate uses and the result, as no one will deny, would be very beneficial. Not only this, but we think, indeed, we feel sure, that

if this change were effected, the Saturday night meetings of the Alma Mater Society, would be much better attended, for reasons that can be gathered from the foregoing remarks. If this alone were the only gain, it would be amply sufficient, as a reason for the change, for it is acknowledged by all, that the culture obtained from a participation in the debates of this society, is nearly as necessary for the proper development of the mind, as the discipline of the collegiate course itself.

We therefore strongly recommend to the Senate this change. It is merely the change of an established holiday from one day to another, which, to say the least of it, can make no difference in the college routine, while much can be said in its favour, besides what we have said. It would aid a weekly systematic review, the attendance on the Alma Mater Society and would, in a great measure, put away the temptation to desecrate the Sabbath. On the other hand, nothing, we think, can be said against it, more than it is the breaking of an old custom. We again urge the change. Give it, at least, a trial.

HONOR CONFERRED ON OUR CHANCELLOR.

THE greatest honour that a city in Great Britain can confer upon anyone is to enroll him on its list of burgesses; and inasmuch as it is still true that the prophet is usually without honour in his own city, the distinction is felt to be all the greater when it is bestowed upon a townsman. His native town of Kirkcaldy, in "the Kingdom of Fife," has conferred this unwonted honour on our highly esteemed Chancellor, and has done it with a heartiness that makes it doubly valuable and agreeable. The "lang toon" of Kirkcaldy has a history that goes back to the days of St. Columba. It was one of the centres of the Culdees, thirteen centuries ago. Its present Parish Church has withstood the blasts of the German Ocean for six hundred years. Last Century the town gave Adam Smith to the world. And in our own Century, at one and the same time, it had as schoolmasters Edward Irving and Thomas Carlyle. Now, it is becoming an industrial centre, and boasts its great manufactories and thousands of skilled mechanics, and mechanical engineers. Kirkcaldy, too, has been chary of its civic honours. In 1843,

it conferred its franchise on Richard Cobden, who was then visiting the good old Royal Burgh. Only one other person, Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, the present Home Secretary, has received it since. The Minute of the Council, agreeing to confer the honour on the Chancellor, is as follows:—"Provost Swan called the attention of the Council to the fact that Mr. Sandford Fleming, Civil Engineer, of Ottawa and Halifax, in the Dominion of Canada; Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers; Fellow of the Geological Society; Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London; Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers, New York; Member of the Canadian Institute, Toronto; Chancellor of Queen's University, Canada; and Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; a native of Kirkcaldy—was visiting here for a few days, and he thought that it would be desirable to show the Council's appreciation of the eminent position Mr. Fleming holds as a Civil Engineer, and Literary and Scientific man, by presenting him with the freedom of the Royal Burgh of Kirkcaldy. The motion was carried unanimously, and it was resolved to ask Mr. Fleming to meet the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council in the Town Hall on Monday first, at three p.m., and the Clerk was directed to prepare a Burgess Ticket, in usual form, to be then presented to him. It was remitted to the Provost and Clerk to make the necessary arrangements." The proceedings took the form of a civic banquet, held on the 13th Nov., in the Council Chamber, at which a number of excellent speeches were made. Special reference was made to "the high literary ability Mr. Fleming displayed in the noble and manly address which he delivered on being appointed to the Chancellorship of Queen's College." The Chancellor's response was admirable. A brief extract will indicate its spirit:—

"Any work I have been enabled to perform, any little success I may have achieved, is due wholly to the rich inheritance I received here, to the principles of truth, and honour, and uprightness, which were implanted in the home of my boyhood. To those who conducted my early training, and moulded my character in the Lang Toon, I give full credit for all. (Loud applause.) At an early age I left for another portion of Her Majesty's dominions. For well nigh forty years I have made my home and have done my work in Canada. And I must tell you that Canada is a country destined in the near future to fill an important place in the great colonial empire—applause—and this colonial empire will become a vast federation of nations under the one flag, speaking the one tongue under the benign sway of the one sovereign. (Renewed applause.) To some extent I may have been connected with the general advancement of Canada, and I am proud to be identified with that country. (Applause.) Those who are dearest to me are there. I am a true Canadian in thought and feeling. But while a Canadian, and, like a Canadian, a loyal subject of the best Queen who ever held a sceptre, I do not cease to be a Scotchman or to

remain ardently attached to my native land. (Loud applause.)"

One of the honorary graduates of Queen's, the Rev. Dr. Baxter, was present at the banquet, and made felicitous reference to the Principal and to Queen's. We extract from an editorial in the *Fife Free Press* the following outline of the Chancellor's career:—

"The youngest burgess of Kirkcaldy was born, we believe, on the 7th January, 1827, in a large house in the Park near the shore, the garden wall of which was washed by the Firth of Forth. He was educated at the Burgh School—where Carlyle taught, and where his own staunch and warm-hearted friend, Dr. Lochart, afterwards moulded the intellect of young Kirkcaldy; the teacher of his day being John Kennedy. School-days ended, young Fleming went as a pupil to Mr. John Sang, C.E., with whom he remained about three years. In 1845 he left his native town and proceeded to Canada, where he has spent his best years, generally in the great public works of the country. The Intercolonial Railway, to connect Halifax in Nova Scotia with Quebec, was projected as a national work, to be carried out jointly by the Provinces and the Imperial Government. Mr. Fleming was elected by each Government to conduct the preliminary survey and construct the works, and when we mention that the distance from Halifax to Quebec is about seven hundred miles, some idea may be formed of the gigantic nature of this undertaking. A volume was issued by Mr. Fleming in 1876 describing the whole work, and giving a history of the negotiations which led to the establishment of the great national highway. While this vast undertaking was in progress, Mr. Fleming was appointed, in 1871, by the Canadian Government, to the post of Engineer-in-Chief of the Pacific Railway, a line stretching across the Continent, and now well advanced towards completion. As those who had an opportunity of perusing the annual volumes and reports on the Canadian Pacific Railway are aware, the name of our townsman was here again connected with no ordinary undertaking but with an enterprise of gigantic dimensions, and in which stupendous obstacles had to be faced, and eventually overcome by his ingenuity and skill. As we have indicated, Mr. Fleming's public services have been recognised by the Queen, he being created, in the year 1876, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. They have also been fully recognised by his fellow-Canadians at different times—in a very marked way indeed, by their appointing him Chancellor of Queen's College. And now his birth place has publicly done him honor, and who will say that in the act, so spontaneously and enthusiastically gone about, it has not also honored itself?"

IT IS NOT THE WHICHNESS OF THE WHERE, NOR OF THE WHEN, NOR EVEN OF THE WHICH, BUT OF THE WHAT THAT CONSTRAINS THE PHILOSOPHICAL DO, BUT IS-ING THE IS-NESS OF THE IS, IS A MATTER OF NO LESS DIFFICULTY THAN THE WHATNESS OF THE WHAT."—EXTRACT FROM CONCORD SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.—*YALE COURANT*.

OSSIAN AND HIS SONGS.

THE Rev. Mr. Carmichael, of King, lecturer on Apologetics, delivered a lecture on the above subject in Convocation Hall, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 20th. The lecturer was evidently himself in full harmony with the spirit of the poet whose words he was portraying, and the lecture in itself was a poem of great beauty. Of course, as the lecturer remarked, the English translations of the poems of Ossian fail in themselves to convey to the mind of the reader the more subtle shades of thought expressed therein, and to have a true appreciation of their beauty it is necessary to study them in their original Gaelic. No one, however, will ever have cause to regret having spent his leisure hours in the study of even the English translation of these poems.

Of the life of Ossian we know little. Neither he nor any contemporary writer furnishes us with any information on this point, and what we do know we must glean from random remarks let drop in his poems. He appears to have been brought up in the halls of Selma, a palace of his father, and here his soul was fired by the tales of battles, the war songs and the funereal wails of the bards. Over the hills of Morven he accompanied the hunters in their chase, and here, as well as at Fingal's Cave on the Isle of Schaffa, he was taught poetry by the rugged beauty of nature and the music of the waves. Apart from the teachings of nature and its surroundings, he had no education; probably in the whole course of his existence he never saw the inside of a school-house. Of a Supreme Being he knew nothing; he never makes mention of a Great Spirit or happy hunting grounds. It is possible, however, that he knew something of God, but was too canny to mention Him in his poems; but on this point we must remain uncertain. The antiquity of the writings of Ossian is also uncertain. Ossian himself never committed them to writing. The style and figures, however, are very primitive, and the words used are few, though bold and striking. The language is wild and ungrammatical, the composition bold and vigorous, and the imagination extremely vivid. He never descends to the amusing, his topics being serious and grave, his scenery wild and romantic. His chief hero, Fingal, is the noblest and best warrior in ancient or modern poetry. He is not only a warrior, but he maintains to the last a deep love for his wife and family, displaying great grief at the death of his son. The poems of Ossian were spontaneous utterances, gushing out in accord with his feelings at the time. His thoughts dwelt on the heroes and their deeds whom he had known in the long past, for, at the time of these utterances, he seems to have been poor, old and blind, living a Nestor among men of a new generation. He seems to have had some belief in a spirit world, but the spirits which he mentions are totally different from men. He is said to have been buried at Fingal's Knoll, in Perthshire. This is but the faintest sketch of a highly eloquent lecture, which we deeply regret that space will not allow us to publish in full.

→ CORRESPONDENCE.←

* * We wish it to be distinctly understood that the JOURNAL does not commit itself in any way to the sentiments which may be expressed in this department.

OUR NEXT CHANCELLOR.

To the Editor of the Journal:

SIR.—Who is to be our next Chancellor? It is high time that expressions of opinion should be given on the point. Candidates can be nominated only by the University Council, and the nominations can be made only at the special meeting, which is held on the 16th of next month. The members of the Council ought to have some light as to the wishes of members of the University, both in and outside Kingston. I know no better way of giving them such light than by letters to the next number of the JOURNAL. This is all the more necessary, because no one can vote on this occasion but registered Graduates and Alumni. It was intended some time ago to give students also the right to vote; and a by-law to that effect was passed by the Council. The by-law, however, has been found to be illegal. The statute constituting the University Council not only excludes students generally, but Graduates who are students in attendance at classes; and by-laws are intended to supplement, not to contravene, laws passed by Parliament.

The Chancellor is the highest officer of the University. He must be a man of mark, and one likely to interest himself in Queen's. We cannot hope to get a better Chancellor than Sandford Fleming has proved himself in a dozen ways to be. But we should try to get one as good, or, at any rate, nearly as good. Gentlemen, who is the right man? Give his name, and give your reasons.

A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL.

Dec. 6th, 1882.

MARMION AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Journal:

THE letter of "Undergraduate" in your last issue, relative to the remarks of Principal Grant on "Marmion," naturally recalled to my mind the old French fable of the cat which asked to be allowed to carry the camel's burden, and whose expiring cry was, "*Je suis écrase!*"

Without referring further to the temerity of the writer, I wish to make a few statements about the contents of his letter. Principal Grant is charged with 'illiberality,' 'arbitrariness,' 'narrowness,' 'attempting to gag,' &c., because he dared to express a decided opinion with regard to "Marmion," and those who have been discussing the question of its suitability for public schools. These epithets, I suppose, are almost as strong as 'stupid,' the adjective used by the Principal. Some might be disposed to enquire, "Who is Undergraduate, that he has a right to use such epithets, but denies Principal Grant a similar privilege?" for it is a 'matter of opinion' whether the latter said any more than was appropriate, just as truly as the "Marmion" question is a 'matter of opinion.' Indeed, I

can imagine people unreasonable enough to suppose that Principal Grant may have as true a sense of the appropriate as 'Undergraduate' himself.

We are informed that the "Marmion" controversy originated with the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church; and the writer would have us believe this a sufficient reason for at least considering the discussion worthy of attention. I have high reverence for dignitaries in both church and state, yet I could name things which owed their existence to church leaders, and yet were of such a nature, that I think even 'Undergraduate' would scarcely dare to say that they were even worthy of being discussed.

The question is not whether the poem 'reflects on the purity of certain orders,' but whether it oversteps the bounds of truth. "Can the immature mind of youth come in contact with a picture of immorality of any form, poetic or otherwise, without taint?" is a question which has been answered in widely different ways by the guardians of public morals," remarks our friend. It matters little how the question has been answered. Our daily papers are filled with pictures of vice a hundred times more revolting than any found in "Marmion." Imagine a parent with pious solicitude taking from the hands of his young son a copy of "Marmion," and allowing him to take up the *Mail* or *Globe*, and read of deeds, compared to which those hinted at by Scott are mere trifles! If all literature which contains pictures of crime must be prohibited, we must do away with all newspapers, most periodicals, sermons, the Bible, &c., &c.

GRADUATE.

⇒ CONTRIBUTED. ⇪

EMERSON, THE POET.

YOU asked me some time ago, dear JOURNAL, to write for you an article on Emerson. I had a friend in Ottawa, not now, however, residing there, who was passionately fond of this philosopher, and after sundry conversations, by which it was discovered that we had some tastes in common,—each of us, *mirabile dictu*, having read and liked Tennyson's "Princess,"—he would not be satisfied with anything short of making me also passionately fond of him. In compliance, then, with his request I took home the volume. I have still a vivid recollection of how, for my friend's sake, I worried over the sentences of this *O Σχοτενος*, and how, finally, I was given over to despair. But I need not enlarge. From that time until just a week or two ago Emerson and I walked apart. Even yet his writings would have been for me among the books to be read, had not your request brought the matter to a crisis. I still smile at the recollection of our worthy librarian hunting for the volumes high and low,—how also my gown was for once useful in removing from them the dust of years. I was pleasantly conscious, as I wielded my paper-cutter, of treading a path unknown to the student-life of Queen's. But there my enjoyment ended. I devoured with set purpose "The Conduct of Life," "Representative Men," and the "Poems." I dipped into some other volume, but, I fear, have accomplished little. However, I have already waded so far across the stream, that it will be as easy to gain the opposite bank, as to retrace my steps. One remark more.

There was an article in your last issue, entitled "Mr. Spencer," which might as well have been written in hieroglyphic as in small pica. I felt myself in duty bound to read it through. I feel in duty bound to read it through again. I am not now going to anticipate what my feelings may be after the second perusal. But I venture to hope that no such amount of nerve force as was, or is yet to be, expended by your correspondent on Mr. Spencer, will be needed to comprehend Emerson.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was both poet and philosopher. The tendency of his mind was, it may be said, mainly philosophical. Consequently we are not amazed at finding words and phrases hard to be understood cropping up now and again in his stanzas. On the contrary I am always agreeably surprised when I master any verse without a second reading. But a poet is not to be judged by his ability or inability to swing the philosophic sledge-hammer. Were such the case, we might be allowed to whisper, the poet's corner would be unknown to most editors. A poet must stand or fall according as he is able or unable to depict nature. Emerson himself clearly understood this. He also understood the full meaning of the word "nature"—animate and inanimate. There have been poets of nature as it is displayed in the world about us—in the mountains, trees and floods. There have been poets of human nature with its sympathies, loves and passions. Emerson, I think, cannot be ranked amongst the former. In vain have I looked far traces in him of a real love of nature. Some will think that his life of retirement in wood and glade is a sufficient answer to the above statement. I am of the opposite opinion. It was, evidently, his views, both ethical and philosophical, which caused him to seek solitude. Alone, then, he was in self-defence compelled to look for an embodiment of his theories. He, thereupon, clothed the trees and flowers in philosophic—even in spiritual garb. Thus it was man acting on nature, not nature on the man. With him nature was only a means to an end. He has plainly expressed himself on this subject in his "Each and All," and we may return to it when we treat of Emerson the philosopher. Wordsworth, on the other hand, could love nature for itself. In reading some of his minor poems we cannot fail to see that he moved in a sphere peculiarly his own. We may view nature in its external aspects. Wordsworth was a very child of nature, and she often reveals herself to her devotee. If there is in us a faintest trace of the poetic mood, we must notice the exquisiteness of the little poem beginning, "A whirl blast from behind the hill," or of these well known lines:

"For oft when on my couch I lie,
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon the inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude,
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils;

This it would have been impossible for Emerson to have written. He also would have cast a glance over the 'host of daffodils' and remarked their 'dancing in the breeze,' but after doing so would have written in poetry or prose (in either the substance would have been still the same) that as the wind blew in and out amongst the flowers, the curves thus made by their waving tops were curves of beauty, and they corresponded with the curves of the universe and the planetary system, and then again with the curves of the soul of things. Such an idea has in it not only no poetry, but, with all due deference to Emerson and to Swedenborg the Mystic, from whom Emerson would have received the thought, even no sense. Wordsworth is not the only poet who has seen the simple beauty of nature, but I think his was the clearest vision. What other poet has ever said that

"Tis my faith that every flower,
Enjoys the air it breathes,"

Even prose writers, of whom we may mention Christopher North and Charles Dickens, abound in delicate touches of nature. What, for instance, is more beautiful than the description of the antics of the leaves, or of Ruth at the fountain in Martin Chuzzlewit. I might also say that a 'plentiful lack' of real sympathy with nature is a characteristic of the vast majority of the novelists of to-day. One wearies of their never-ending chit-chat. I said above that no trace of a love of nature is found in Emerson. I should now like to note a single exception. That is found in the first verse of "Hermione":

On a mound an Arab lay,
And sung his sweet regrets,
And told his amulets;
The summer bird
His sorrow heard,
And, when he heard a sigh profound,
The sympathetic swallow swept the ground.

Emerson's absorbing interest in the intellect, as it kept him from talking with nature, made him also unable to express what was in human nature. The key-note of his mind was pitched high. It was impossible for him to descend. If he had written a drama his characters would have been every one ideal. In this he was a thorough Greek. The Greeks considered that the representation of agony or disgust in a painting or sculpture destroyed the beauty. The idea of beauty and order pervaded their whole philosophy. So it was with Emerson. He is perpetually writing about Beauty, and many of these passages are remarkably fine. But it was beauty in the whole that delighted him. Nothing according to him was beautiful apart from relation. It is written in the Law that it is not good for man to be alone. Emerson would extend it and say, it is not good for anything to be alone. Only in relation of one to the all does Beauty manifest herself. There would then have been a dreary monotony in Emerson's characters. Each would have been fashioned after the same pattern. The shape of the mouth would always have been just the particular shape it takes when we say "Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes and prisms." The posture of the body would always have reminded us of a geometrical figure, or a man on stilts. The tone of voice would have carried with it the freezing indifference conveyed by the accents of our modern society-maiden. There would have been no life, no reality. The cloudy regions of the intellect, high above Parnassus, would have been their dwelling place. How different from Shakespeare always! How different from Byron at his best! How different from Byron in this (asking pardon of our Sister Undergrads):

"And must I say? albeit my heart rebel
With all that woman feels, but should not tell,
Because—despite thy crimes—that heart is moved;
It feared thee, thanked thee, pitied, madden'd, loved,
Reply not, tell not now thy tale again,
Thou lov'st another—and I love in vain."

I must say now, before leaving this part of the subject, that some of Emerson's poems are beautiful—all are worth studying. But they are not worth the study as poems, but as disclosing bright glimpses of the truth, and when not these, they are still useful as the simplest expression of his philosophy. Here above all it is that Emerson shines, and it is here that he will always hold some place. But I surmise, MR. JOURNAL, that I have kept you long enough. We may, if all is well, consider the philosopher another time. But at present we are heartily glad to hear the bell ring for intermission and pack up our traps.

S. W. D.

A WISCONSIN paper says: "A child was run over by a wagon three years old, and cross-eyed, pantaloons on, which never spoke afterwards."

→ROYAL & COLLEGE.←

MEDICAL BANQUET.

ON Monday evening, Nov. 28th, there was held at the British American Hotel the annual dinner of the Medical Students. Shortly after 8 o'clock about ninety gentlemen sat down around the board, Mr. Frank Kidd occupying the Chair, Mr. Young the Vice-Chair and Mr. Cumberland the 2nd Vice-Chair. Among the guests were Col. Montizambert, Major Short, Capt. Farley, B. Battery, Profs. Fowler, McGowan and Marshall of Queen's University, Doctors Stewart, Clark, Sullivan, Dupuis, Lavell, C. H. Lavell and Henderson, and Messrs. S. McCammon, of Gananoque, W. M. Drennan, W. J. Shanks, J. C. Anderson, J. O'Reilly, B.A., F. C. Heath, B.A., and others. Letters of regret were sent by Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir L. Tilley, Sir C. Tupper, Sir R. Cartwright, Mr. Blake, Hon. O. Mowat, Col. Hewitt, Col. Twitchell, Dean Lyster and A. Gunn, M.P. After supper, which fully sustained the reputation of the British in every detail,

The Chairman proposed the "Health of the Queen" Drunk with honor. Song—"God save the Queen." This was followed by that of the Governor-General and Princess Louise.

The Vice-Chairman proposed the health of the "Army, Navy and Volunteers."

Referring to the achievements of the British in Egypt he eloquently pointed out the difficulties of the late war and the brilliant victory which terminated the contest. As a full fledged Corporal in the rear rank of the Canadian Volunteers (bully frogs), he knew from experience the difficulties of a campaigning life. In conclusion he referred to the great work being done by the Schools of Gunnery and the Royal Military College.

Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, in reply, spoke of the time when the standing army of Canada consisted of himself, Dr. Neilson and a trumpeter, and how they once held the Citadel of Quebec, fired the mid-day gun and floated the standard from the staff.

Col. Duff, of the Cavalry, replied very briefly.

Major Short, in response to numerous calls, spoke of the physique, bravery and endurance of the Canadian soldiers and claimed that they were not surpassed anywhere. He denounced the political trickery which had endeavoured to cry down the Military College, and further he thought that Canadians were now beginning to realize the importance of the institution.

Mr. J. Cryan, in a very masterly speech, proposed the toast of the "City of Kingston," calling on Dr. McCammon to reply.

Dr. McCammon regretted the absence of the Mayor, and described the superior advantages of Kingston as a university city. It is claimed they are unsurpassed by those of any city in Canada. No city in Canada extends so cordial a welcome to the students as Kingston does. They are known to all classes, and very friendly feelings have always existed between Town and Gown. He hoped these feelings would be intensified and made firmer.

Mr. G. S. McGhie proposed the "Faculty." None in Canada is superior to it. He referred to his connection with the Montreal Hospital, and claimed for Kingston, professors equal in ability, skill and management to any in Canada.

Dr. Sullivan, in reply to repeated calls, said that on selecting him to respond the "boys" had put the right man in the wrong place. He gave a slight sketch of the history of the Royal, and spoke feelingly of the loss sustained in the removal of Dr. Dickson from the staff by death. As a teacher, friend and operator the late Dr. Dickson was valued and esteemed by two generations of students and clients. He referred to the advantages

claimed by the Royal, and said they were real material ones. He closed an eloquent speech by eulogising medical students, than whom there was no more genial class in existence. The Doctor was loudly applauded on retiring.

Dr. T. R. Dupuis spoke of the special advantage of a thorough Anatomical knowledge. That the Royal imparted such he knew. While in England the Secretary of the College of Surgeons of England, told him that this College had sent out good anatomists. What better proof is there than this, that our College is inferior to none.

Mr. J. H. Emery proposed "Queen's University." He spoke of the connection between it and the Royal.

Prof. Marshall, in responding, said that the branch of science he taught was more closely connected with medicine than most people thought. He told a story of the late Dr. Abercrombie and a lady, and in concluding said that he hoped a closer connection would be established between himself and the medical students.

[Ed.—In connection with the yarn about Abercrombie we might say that although we have never had such an experience we would highly enjoy a similar one, and as we are taught to emulate the shining lights of our profession, we certainly will at no far distant date endeavour to place ourselves in the evident position in which that distinguished surgeon once was.]

Prof. McGowan replied briefly, thanking the students for the very cordial reception which had been tendered him.

Prof. Fowler said that he considered the medical class the best he ever had under him. He had a great esteem for the medical profession and rejoiced that he was in such a position as to assist in training students for a noble cause.

Mr. E. Forrester proposed "Sister Universities," remarking that the good feeling existing between the different colleges and universities was a matter of congratulation.

Dr. Clarke said that once he considered that no good existed outside of Toronto. Since coming to Kingston he had changed his ideas and thought that Queen's University with Royal College represents the twin sister of Toronto University. He returned thanks for the manner in which the toast had been drunk.

Mr. W. G. Anglin proposed the Council, whom he described as legal guardians and bread and butter license givers of medical students.

Song—"Son of a Gambolier."

Dr. M. Lavell, in reply, stated the real nature of the Council, and how difficult it was to contend against the opposition which had beset it for some years. The Council had performed good work for sixteen years, and he hoped it would still continue to do so. He did not advocate wholesale prosecution of unlicensed quacks. In some remote communities they are useful and often are the only ones within many miles who can successfully baffle disease. Let those who are doing good, live to do further good, but those who in large and more civilized communities arise in opposition to talented men should be put down.

Dr. D. C. Hickey proposed the "Learned Professions."

His speech, as usual, was overflowing with humor.

Dr. Saunders, in the absence of Dr. Fenwick, replied, maintaining that the army and navy should be included in the toast.

Mr. Cumberland proposed "Our Graduates," who have taken high positions wherever they have gone and are an honour to the College.

Dr. Henderson made an able and exhaustive speech, of which we have only room for the faintest notice. He said that the graduates of the Royal College were both numerous and influential. That many of them occupied most important positions and enjoyed very extensive and

lucrative practices in various parts of Canada; that among them were some of the greatest orators and finest public speakers in the Dominion. Hence it was with a great deal of diffidence that he, a recent graduate, undertook to reply for such a distinguished body of gentlemen. He congratulated the College upon its increased staff, and the additional importance attached to such subjects as sanitary science and hygiene. He also congratulated it upon the more commodious quarters into which it had recently been moved. These were all steps in the right direction, and he hoped that the students would derive much benefit from them. He suggested, however, that there were other improvements which might still be made. For example, he thought more attention might be paid to clinics than was at present the case, and more trouble should be taken to enable the students to profit by *post mortem* examinations. These, together with anatomy, formed the keystone to a correct diagnosis which was essential for the successful treatment of disease. From this he went on to speak of the proposed consolidation of universities and medical schools, of which he strongly disapproved. That experiment had been tried in France by the first Napoleon, and in the opinion of intelligent men had been one of the most potent causes of the humiliation of France as a nation. In Germany, with its many universities, the standard of skill and culture was higher. He also spoke unfavourably of the Ontario Medical Council as at present existing. A uniform standard of education at first sight appeared plausible; but there were numerous objections to its practical working. It necessitated a low and simple grade of examination if honesty were desired, and the latter appeared incompatible with the present high standard of examinations as authorized by the Council. It also failed to keep out quacks, and was an unfruitful tax upon the students and practitioners of this Province. Finally, he eulogised the late Dr. Dickson as the Nestor and the glory of the surgical profession in Kingston, and he trusted that his mantle would fall upon worthy shoulders.

Mr. J. Sterling proposed the health of the "Freshmen" in a neat and pretty speech.

Mr. Burdette said that although not yet well acquainted with the other students, from his brief acquaintance with them he and his fellow students approved of them. The longer they were acquainted no doubt the better they would respect one another.

Mr. Dunlop gave a recitation, which was loudly applauded.

Mr. R. Smith proposed the "Press." Replied to by Mr. R. W. Shannon, of the *News*, and J. Elliot, of the *Whig*.

Mr. R. Catwright proposed "Our Guests." Messrs. S. McCammon, F. C. Heath, B.A., J. Anderson, A. McLachlan, W. J. Shanks and J. O'Reilly, B.A., replied.

Mr. A. Forin proposed the "Ladies." Mr. Cumberland, Major Short and Mr. G. S. McGhie replied.

Dr. Stewart sang, "Green Grow the Rushes, O!" which received an encore.

Mr. Gordon McCammon gave "Our Host," to which Mr. Davis replied.

Dr. Sullivan proposed the health of Mr. Kidd, Mr. Young and Mr. Cumberland, who had discharged their duties in a satisfactory and able manner.

Thus came to an end the annual dinner, and it was as enjoyable as any ever held under the auspices of the medical profession in Kingston. No doubt many sore heads and painful stomachs were prevalent the following day, but "Boys will be boys," you know.

Next year there will be many faces absent. Many will have gone to dine upon the world and pocket the crusts. Although we enjoy a dinner we shudder at the crusts; however, it is better to have a crust than to have nothing.

THE LATE DR. DICKSON.

IN our last issue it was our painful duty to record the death of Dr. John R. Dickson, the President of the Faculty of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, which sad event took place on the morning of the 23d ult., and we believe a short account of the life of this able physician will prove interesting to our readers.

John Robinson Dickson was born in Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, on the 15th November, 1818. His friends designed him for the bar, but his own will prevailed, and he prosecuted his medical studies in the Belfast and Glasgow Colleges, and from the latter obtained a license to practise midwifery as, on account of his age, he could obtain no other. He arrived in Kingston in 1838. In the following year, being still too young to get a license, he entered into partnership with the late Dr. Hutchinson, of Peterborough, where he remained two years, and then went to New York, where he spent nearly a year, and returning to Canada in 1842 commenced the practice of his profession in Kingston, where he remained until his decease, and here his steady habits, perseverance and skill soon became known. Surgery was, perhaps, his forte. The late Dr. Mair said of him: "He was constitutionally fitted for it. Though always first he was never in a hurry. He was calm, decided, expeditious and thorough. I have been present at operations by the most skilful surgeons of our time and have seen none that had the real requisites for a successful surgeon more fully than Dr. Dickson."

In 1854 he was among the most active in forming the Medical College in Kingston, and at its first regular meeting he was unanimously chosen Professor of Surgery. This school became the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, for which in 1866 he obtained the Charter.

In 1860, being on a tour for health, he visited the various colleges in London, and succeeded in obtaining recognition for the degrees of Queen's and the Royal, for nothing ever made him lose sight of the future interests of his College. In 1862 he was appointed Surgeon to the Provincial Penitentiary. At the first meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario he was elected its President. In 1869 he received the appointment of Medical Superintendent of the Kingston Asylum for the Insane, which position he held until 1878 when, though in opposition to friends of the institution, he, for the sake of his health, resigned. Last year the deceased resumed practice by way of consultation, but never really rallied from the attacks of four years ago. He has suffered from a slow apoplexy, the paralytic attacks and brain congestion being but recurring symptoms.

The deceased physician held the following degrees: M.D., New York, 1842; M.R.C.P., London, and M.R.C.S., Eng., 1863; and F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, 1867.

By his death the Medical College has lost an eminent head, though, of course, for the past few years the connection has been but nominal; the city an able physician and good citizen, and society at large a kindly Christian associate whose very example was of value to it; and the medical profession a brother, whom to lose so soon after his late gifted associate Dr. Yates, is to bereave severely. The venerable heads are fast leaving to their former students the burden of a noble calling. As a physician we can offer to his memory the warmest acknowledgment of unexampled success in his cases, won often at great sacrifice of comfort.

Upon the announcement of his death there was a suspension of class work at the College, and the students also resolved to postpone their annual banquet. On Saturday the 25th ult. the funeral obsequies occurred.

Shortly before 1 o'clock a service was held at his late summer residence on Wolfe Island. The remains were met at the ferry wharf by medical students and Faculty, who preceded the hearse, while in the rear walked the relatives and a large number of citizens. The procession moved towards Chalmers' Church, where the Arts students and Professors were met in academic costume. As the body was conveyed up the aisle a solemn march was played on the organ, the audience inside standing. Rev. Mr. McCuaig read a portion of Scripture, Prof. Mowat led in prayer, and Principal Grant made a short address in which he eulogised the deceased.

Since meeting him for the first time some five years ago, he had learned to respect, admire and love the deceased. The speaker touched upon the leading points of the deceased's character. He was possessed of extraordinary energy, a keen insight and a fervent, strong judgment, so that any course of procedure adopted by him was relied upon as correct.

A man endowed as Dr. Dickson might have lived longer had he spared himself and done less work, but he (the speaker) believed it a poor estimate to judge a man by the number of years he lived. It made little matter if one lived less or more, so long as he left a memory and example to inspire and stimulate those who came after him. In these respects they could honor him who had been called away. Principal Grant referred to the strong convictions of Dr. Dickson, particularly his great aversion to intoxicating liquor. He trusted that deceased's example would have an influence on those who respected and honored him. His last years had been crowned with all the affection, care and tenderness possible, and to-day they had paid the last tribute of respect. Rev. F. McCuaig pronounced the benediction, and an opportunity was given to students and friends to view the remains. The procession then reformed and many of the students accompanied the remains to Cataraqui Cemetery.



COLLEGE SOCIETIES.**MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.**

A REGULAR meeting of this society was held in the Principal's class room on Nov. 25th. The President, Mr. Thom, was in the chair and conducted the opening exercises. It was agreed to give Sharbot Lake, Mississippi, and Hinchinbrook a fortnightly service during the session till March 1st, and to pool the offerings of these stations to meet the expenses. The Treasurer reported a deficit of \$10, which must be liquidated in some manner before next spring. Is it too much to ask the readers of the JOURNAL who are interested in our work to assist us to "owe no man anything." It is possible that few of them outside of the membership of the Association are aware of the fact that there is a work to be done by the Missionary Association, and a very great work, which in order to be successfully carried on requires the sympathy of those interested in the work. Last year the Association had eight men employed as catechists, and this year there is every probability that more will be required, and there are continually calls for service in the neighborhood which cannot be met. It is most discouraging to begin the session with debt, especially as it will be necessary to provide at least \$1200 for next season's work. This opportunity of referring to the matter at the commencement of the winter has been taken so that any of the old members of the Association, or any of the friends of Missionary enterprise in different parts of the country, and especially in this city and immediate neighborhood, may have the privilege of aiding us if they are so inclined. The Treasurer, Mr. J. McLeod, will gladly receive any contributions. Interesting reports were read by Messrs. R. C. Murray and F. W. Johnson, the only two missionaries the Association were able to send to Manitoba last summer, the former of his work at Grant Valley, the latter on the C. P. R. among the navvies. Messrs. Steele, Monro, and J. A. Grant were appointed to report at the next meeting on 9th Dec. The meeting was closed with the benediction.

Y. M. C. A.

THE regular monthly business meeting was held in Divinity Hall, on Saturday 2nd, at 11 a.m. After devotional exercises and reading of minutes of previous meeting the Association was informed that Dr. Elliott, of Chicago, had intimated his willingness to deliver a popular lecture, subject—"The Waldenses," under the auspices of this Association. The offer was accepted and the Executive Committee was instructed to make all necessary arrangements for having the lecture in St. Andrews Hall on the evening of Friday, Dec. 8th. Letters of interest and encouragement were read from L. D. Wishart, College Secretary. A communication was also read from M. T. Pyne, College member of the International Committee, concerning the issuing of tickets to College students which will admit them to all privileges of any town or city Association they may visit during any vacation of

their college course. The Corresponding Secretary was directed to inform the International Committee that this Association heartily approved of the scheme and would co-operate with them. The convenors of the Devotional Committee reported that in conjunction with committees appointed by the Missionary Society, they had drawn out a programme stating the subjects and leaders for all the different Friday afternoon meetings during the session. A large number of these programmes had been printed and distributed among the students. The book of Hebrews had been chosen as the portion of Scripture for especial study at the Sabbath Missionary Bible Class. Convener of Religious Work Committee reported that work had been recommenced in different parts of the city and vicinity. Some discussion arose as to the advisability of attempting to start a meeting on Ontario street. The Committee said that it was their intention to make a special effort. Convener of Membership Committee said there were some new students present ready to be received as active members. Before the meeting closed it was agreed to hold an Evangelistic service in St. Andrew's Hall at 8 o'clock Sabbath evening, Dec. 10th.

THE ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

THE College has for the past fortnight been in a state of feverish excitement over the annual elections of the Alma Mater Society, but now quiet has once more been restored, and the eloquent speeches of the candidates are no longer heard in the halls or the class-rooms. On Saturday evening, Nov. 15th, the nominations were made and the following gentlemen declared to be in the field for the several offices:

President—D. A. Givens, B.A., F. C. Heath, B.A., and R. W. Shannon, M.A.

Non-resident Vice-President—Rev. James Ross, M.A., B.D., and Dr. J. Stewart.

Resident Vice-President—W. G. Anglin, A. Givan and J. C. Anderson.

Secretary—J. P. McNaughton and A. G. Farrell.

Treasurer—J. F. Kidd, G. W. Mitchell and R. M. Dennistoun.

Critic—A. Gandier.

Committee—A. J. Macdonnell, H. M. Froiland, C. Lancey, J. Dunlop, A. Smith and P. M. Pollock.

On Monday the candidates laid their claims for support before the free and independent electors in the classical room, and some very witty and forcible speeches were made, and accordingly it was determined to hold a similar meeting in the Medical College, which was done on Wednesday. Another meeting was held in the Arts College on Wednesday, when Messrs. Shannon, Farrell, Dennistoun, Smith and Pollock gave up the contest for respective offices and the remaining gentlemen who had been nominated on Saturday evening were left to "go it alone."

On Friday evening, according to the constitution of the Society, the annual meeting was held, the Reform Hall having been engaged for the occasion. Two hundred gentlemen appeared to poll their votes and to show tha

the interest in the Alma Mater Society revives at least once a year. The excitement rose, and as the voting was open a pretty accurate guess could be made at the chances of the opposing candidates. Some of the latter even went so far as to employ cabs to bring down some of the city graduates to help roll up their majorities. At about 10:30 the polls were closed and the results made known amid enthusiastic cheers. The following gentlemen will manage the affairs of the Society for '82-'83:

President—D. A. Givens, B.A.

Non-resident Vice-President—Rev. James Ross, M.A., B.D.

1st Resident Vice-President—W. G. Anglin.

2nd Resident Vice-President—A. Givan.

Secretary—J. P. McNaughton (accl.)

Treasurer—J. F. Kidd.

Committee—Æ. J. Macdonnell, H. M. Froiland, C. Clancy.

Amid loud cheers Mr. D. A. Givens was called on to address the meeting, and in a neat speech he expressed his thanks to the students and declared that it was "the proudest moment of his life." The other candidates successful and defeated were heard in turn. The former declared they had reached the summit of their ambition, and the latter that they were just as glad they didn't get the office after all! With renewed cheers for the victors, the "Ladies' Candidate," and the "Burly Freshman," a procession was formed and one of the well-known and oft-repeated serenades given to the tune of "Old Grimes," &c. Thus ended the great Alma Mater elections.

→ DE + NOBIS + NOBILIBUS. ←

JUNIOR philosophy is so tough this year that some of the boys have to go down to "Hades" to make it out.

STUDENT, who has eaten too much pastry, quotes from Shakespeare: "And chattering pies in dismal discords sung."

PROFESSOR of metaphysics (to student who has read a long paper on "Space")—"Well, sir, what follows?" Student—"I took up "Time" after that." Professor (settling himself back in his chair)—"Well, then proceed. I suppose we will have to take up more "time" now."

PROF. in philosophy (questioning on a previous lecture)—Mr. M.—Mr. M breaking in with anxiety and haste: "I'm not prepared on that lecture, sir." Prof.—"Do you know what question I am going to ask you?" Mr. M.—"No, sir." "Then how do you know whether you are prepared or not?" Student gives it up.

COR-r-r-r-r-nur-r-r kick!!!

PROF.—who has just heard the avowal of a student, that he knows nothing of the subject—Well, Mr. C., go on—O miserum te, si haec non intelligis * * * Great commotion among the pedal extremities.

A BAINE-FUL SCENE.

At the close of the last sitting of the Concursus Iniquitatis, the jury having brought in a verdict of "Guilty," his lordship proceeded in solemn tones, while breathless silence pervaded the Court assembled, to address in the following words the unhappy freshman who figured as prisoner, convicted of all the charges brought against him and which were for the most part attributed to indomitable "cheek."

Prisoner—As I contemplate thy beardless youth, and look upon that face of thine not furrowed by a long acquaintance with crime, I can scarce bridle my emotions to censure you in wisdom. Though this pulsating vessel in my bosom were one vast iceberg instead of tender meat yet would it to aqueous fluid melt at this dire sight. From my optics are wrung the hot lachrymal drops of pity, and that without the aid of any tearful bulb. Perhaps my tears are to you unseen, but are not things invisible the strongest in nature? Witness steam, the unseen kick of a mule, the odor of sulphuretted hydrogen.

Crimes that would cause an older visage than thine to crimson have been brought and proven against thee. The motive that has driven you to deeds so ghastly is undoubtedly "cheek." "The side of the face below the eye" is Dr. Johnson's definition of it, one of the most suggestive words in the language. Taken in a merely physical sense woman's cheek is enchanting to behold, yet more so to kiss. What epicure whose teeth have not watered over "pigs cheek." Taken in a metaphorical sense cheek is simply the most marvellous thing in creation; it is lofty as the sky, profound as the sea, boundless as space. The word *cheek* has a talismanic influence on poets, awaking them to strains of sweeter melody. The immortal aspiration of Romeo that he were a glove on Juliet's hand that he might touch her cheek, is pretty and fanciful to both lovers and glovers.

There are four lines I would rather have written than dine with the Principal:

"Daughter of the rose, whose cheeks unite
The differing tints of the red and white;
Which heaven's alternate beauty will display,
The blush of morning, and the milky way."

There is a divinity student who labors under a strange infirmity of vision and memory, which incapacitates him from distinguishing between any two women. To him they are all alike. In this distressing state of circumstances his girl hit on the expedient of sticking a wafer on one of her cheeks that he might know her from the rest of her sex. But even this precaution has not prevented him from mistakenly kissing the wrong woman—an error which he seems rather to relish. "My dear," he said to her the other day, "I have not words to express my admiration of your cheek." "My cheek, indeed," expostulated she indignantly, "your own is past endurance."

In its popular interpretation *cheek* is a synonym for impudence, audacity and effrontery. As such it is the most precious gift bestowed on a human being. The man who has not *cheek* will never get on. The woman who has not *cheek*—but where's the use of talking, happily there is no such woman. Fortune favours the brave, which means the "cheeky," and no aspiration is more essential to success in life than that of the Scotchman, "May heaven grant us a good conceit o' ourselves."

But, prisoner, mistake me not. To your youth it is an unbecoming garment. It is something not to be donned till manhood, till your senior year. "How many things by season seasoned are. The nightingale if she should sing by day when every goose is cackling, would be thought no better a musician than the wren."

Learn Ovid's maxim:

"Fortior est qui se, quam qui fortissima vincit
Mænia, nec virtus altius ire potest."

If you can not overcome your besetting sin my advice is, "stay in bed." There you are much safer, much cosier. If you get up the chances are a thousand to one you'll go out. And then consider the risks you run. You might break your limb on the football field; you might meet a candidate for an *Alma Mater* office and writhe under his hand-shake; some young woman might take a fancy to you. See what mischief is done when rivers leave their beds!

True, the early bird gets the worm, but the witty school-boy hit it when he said, the fate of the worm is an awful example of being up too soon.

"Never get up! 'tis the secret of glory,
Nothing so true can philosophy preach.
Think of the names that are famous in story,
'Never get up,' is the lesson they teach."

Pursue after wisdom; cry after her; seek her as silver. Remember Pope's words:

"A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring,
For scanty drafts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking largely sobers us again."

Take our advice and such a change will come o'er you; that if you depart life young, your epitaph might run thus:

"Thine only fault, what travellers give the moon;
Thy light was lovely—but it died too soon."

But if you set at naught our counsel soon shall you pass to the grim ferryman which poets write of to the kingdom of perpetual night. But let not that be known in Japan.

"WHAT is that up in the choir there?" Student—"That that looks at all the other members of the choir in turn in less than half a minute?" Visitor.—"Yes." S.—"That that covers his countenance with a semi-idiotic grin?" V.—"Yes." S.—"What! that that has a somewhat extensive mouth longitudinally?" V.—"Yes; what is it?" S.—"Why, that's a freshman." V.—"Are all the freshman like that?" S.—"No." V.—"The gods be praised."

"MAN's inhumanity to man," or rather, woman's inhumanity to a freshman, was painfully exemplified the other evening to a senior, when upon entering the room of a freshie he found him seated on a cane-bottomed chair, under which a lamp was burning brightly. Upon interrogation it was learned that the poor fellow had been playing football and had been perspiring freely, and was forced, through the delay of his boarding-house mistress to put up the coal stove, to resort to this barbarous expedient in order to prevent his under-clothes freezing upon him. Surely it is not too severe to say of that boarding-house keeper that hers must be an adamantine heart when she could be the occasion of such an outrage being perpetrated on humanity.

THE conduct of some of the students seated in the gallery during Professor Marshall's lecture on Tuesday evening was, to say the least, ungentlemanly. The child's play indulged in on that occasion of throwing paper darts, hymn-books, etc., down amongst the audience is scarcely in keeping with the dignity of University undergraduates. Had it been confined to the members of the freshman class, comment would be unnecessary. This, however, was not the case, as some of the leaders were cheeky sophs., with an odd junior and senior member from whom much more becoming conduct should be expected. No doubt the boys thought it was clever on their part. It is a question whether the citizens present would agree with them in this respect.

⇒ITEMS.⇐

LACROSSE does not meet with much favour among American Colleges. This game is admitted to be the most scientific and is certainly one of the most manly games ever played. And the strong opposition manifested—an opposition which has been much fostered by the American College press—can only be attributed to spite.

A FARMER who had some cider to sell was pricing teas, and found that they had risen several cents a pound. "What's made tea riz?" said he. "Scarcity of tea-chests," said the merchant. However, he agreed to take some, to be paid for in cider. "How much's your cider?" asked the merchant. "Twenty cents." "Twenty cents!" cried the merchant; "What are you asking such a price as that for?" "Cause bungholes is scarce," replied the farmer.

AS HE sat on the steps on Sunday night he claimed the right to a kiss for every shooting star. She at first demurred, as became a modest maiden; but finally yielded. She was even so accommodating as to call his attention to flying meteors that were about to escape his observation. Then she began "calling" him on lightning bugs, and at last got him down to solid work on the light of a lantern that a man was carrying at a depot in the distance, where the trains were switching.—Ex.

IT WAS evening. Three of them were killing a cat. One of them held a lantern, another held the cat, and a third jammed a pistol into the cat's ear and fired, shooting the man in the hand who held the cat, and the one with the lantern was wounded in the arm. The cat left when it saw how matters stood and that ill-feeling was being engendered.—*Harvard Daily Herald*.

PARTING.

When he asked her but "yes" to his question to say,
She was a maiden quite winsome and gay.

All the long years in the light of his love,

She had fluttered her feathers, the dear little dove.
She had answered his glances and never said nay!

But in this last hour of his very last day,

When he asked her but "yes" to his question to say,

She said, looking up in his eyes just above,

"Why, no, I could never, oh, never say that,"
And firmly but tenderly, passed him his hat.—Ex.

THE trustees of the University of Pennsylvania adopted a resolution that it is inexpedient to admit women into the department of arts, but the trustees will organize a separate collegiate department for the complete education of women whenever the necessary funds are provided.

THE Chinese have long been in the habit of printing sleeve editions of the classics to assist candidates at the competitive examinations whose memories are not sufficiently retentive. A similar benevolent idea has lately induced a native merchant at Shanghai to print a diamond edition of the largest lexicon in the language, consisting of 106 books. That it might be small enough to be easily hidden in the candidate's sleeve or plaited in his queue, it was necessary to print it in so small type that the editor announces in his advertisement that he will supply each purchaser with a magnifying glass to enable him to read it.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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The Editor must be acquainted with the name of the author of any article, whether local or literary.

WE give, in another column, a brief sketch of the Dialectic Society, the latest addition to our already long list of students organizations. The objects of the Society we have already alluded to, and it only remains for us to add our good wishes to those already expressed by Principal, professors and students, for its present and future prosperity. We have no doubt that these wishes will be fully realized.

IT has been our intention for some time to draw attention to the fact that the class of '82 is not represented among the class-pictures that decorate the walls of the reading room. How is this, '82? Surely you are not ashamed of your phizies. In our opinion you had your full share of beauty, and your class was of fair size. We think it

a great pity that so good a custom should be dropped, and we hope some member of your class will attend to this matter, since we know a picture was taken. You are doing yourselves and posterity an injustice in not handing down to future generations your genial faces.

THERE is, perhaps, nothing more narrowing to the mind of a student than spending his whole time in studying for one particular prize or honor, to the utter neglect of his other classes. If a man really has a love for one particular subject, however, and wishes to make a specialty of it, by all means let him do so, but let him do so prompted by a love for the study, not by expectation of gaining a prize, and further let him not neglect his other studies in pursuing this end. A man who studies from love of his work, even though he may not gain the prize, still retains a sense of the pleasure enjoyed in its pursuit, while he who studies for the prize alone, and fails, feels thoroughly disheartened by his failure, and thinks that he has gained nothing by his study.

Our new curriculum affords peculiar advantages to students wishing to pursue any particular study, and those who fail to take advantage of the inducements offered, will surely not be looking out for their own interests. It is too late now for students of '83, or even for many of '84, to avail themselves of this, but to men of the junior classes, we would say, mould ye your courses according to this new plan, and in the days to come ye will not regret it.

THE good old custom of having class suppers is something that we wish was more general at Queen's. At present, and we do not know if it has ever been otherwise, it is observed only by the senior class of each year. The happy results which accrue from such social gatherings of class-mates must be so apparent to all that we wonder the junior years do not follow the example of the seniors in this respect. Some, in acknowledging their usefulness, urge as an argument against them the heavy expense incident on carrying out such a project successfully. To this we have only to say that we do not think it ought to be an objection. Great expenditure is not necessary to a successful re-union. To have a grand banquet, to act as if we were mere eating machines, gluttons and wine-bibbers, is not the object of these annual gatherings. It is to bring all the members of a class together, at least once in the year, so as to promote a social, friendly feeling among them. To bring them together somewhere outside of a class-room, where they may spend an enjoyable evening and cultivate the friendship of their fellows, by which the bond of union existing between them may be strengthened. The genial, social qualities of men, and of women too, are always supposed to be at their best, while they are surrounding the social board, and from time immemorial among all nations, supping together manifests the greatest friendship. Where such good-fellowship exists, it is not necessary that the table should groan under all the varieties which the season affords, as much enjoyment would attend a simpler repast. Another reason why we ask attention to this subject, a reason why these re-unions are more necessary, if we may be allowed to use the word, than in the former days of Queen's, is that in former days the members of a class not only entered, and, if all went well, left together the college walls, but they attended

together each year the same classes. This is no longer the case, a student may now take his classes in any order he pleases, and as many of the classes are optional, it so happens, that men of the same year, may go through their entire course without ever being in the same classes together. Of course this rarely happens, but it is just as rare a thing for two men to take the same subjects at the same time all through their course. The former state of things cherished a spirit of *esprit de corps* we do not now have, and it is to strengthen this spirit that we advocate class suppers.

LAST week the Royal College proved a perfect Godsend to the quidnuncs. Its students magnified their office and met with the most gratifying responses all round. The ladies among them constituted themselves judges of what a Professor might, and what he might not, teach. The gentlemen sent their ultimatums to the Faculty. Colleges in other parts of the Dominion competed for the honor of their presence, fees or no fees. The Mayor of the City, with Ex-Mayors in profusion, spent the midnight hours and the short hours too in beseeching them not to put out the light of Kingston. The press all over the Dominion chronicled the changing phases of the conflict, while the local newspapers apparently instructed their reporters to take note of nothing else. The transit of Venus was a trifle to it, in the public interest excited. Ordinary mortals would be spoiled by so spontaneous an outburst of emotion; but the students of the Royal will heed it with all the nonchalance that pre-eminently distinguishes them.

Now that the hurly-burly is done, there are not many points on which it would be profitable to descant. On one, the question of co-education in medicine, opinions are not unanimous. On another, the attitude of Trinity Medical College, there can be no

two opinions, except, perhaps, among the inmates of Rockwood or Trinity. In no department is the question of co-education surrounded by so many practical difficulties as in medical study. With after-the-event wisdom we can now see that the Professors of the Royal College should not have made so risky an experiment, when one of their number was opposed to it on principle, and that one a gentleman occupying a chair from which delicate questions had to be discussed. The students made a mistake when they closed a presentation of the case, admissibly from their point of view, with a threat of leaving. They should have reflected that gentlemen cannot preserve their self-respect if they discuss a question so presented. The Faculty, too, knowing how peculiar are the relations between medical professors and students, might have taken a more conciliatory course at the outset. To return a letter to the writer is considered a species of insult that puts an end to further correspondence.

But all mistakes were thrown into the shade by the action of the Trinity Professors. To say it was worse than a crime, it was a blunder, is weak. It was both, and more. It was a violation of the *esprit de corps* that ought to animate professional men; an offence against college decorum and a downright social indecency. A modicum of good sense and good manners is usually expected from any collegiate faculty; but hereafter this assumption will be made with limitations. Hearing that there is a prospect of breaking up a sister institution, the Toronto Professors are hastily summoned; or the Dean, knowing their sentiments, acts without going through that form. Her Majesty's mail is too slow in such an exigency, and the telegraph is called into requisition; and lest there may be other Deans likeminded, rates are cut so low as to defy competition.

It is a melancholy business, and the ex-

cuses offered by the offenders make it worse. Of course we here speak subject to correction, as we have only the newspapers' statement of their pleas. It seems that they urge that they did a somewhat similar act previously. When a dish was broken Mrs. Maclarty always cried, "It was crackit afore!" But not even Mrs. McLarty would have offered the excuse, "I crackit it afore." They plead, too, that they thought McGill intended to do the very thing they did. McGill will appreciate the compliment. But what are we to think of the moral elevation of the gentlemen who would use such an argument? A Highland rascal was wont to declare, "If others are honest, I will be honest; but if they cheat, thank God I can cheat too." But even Dugald never dreamed of the code, "If I think others intend to cheat, I shall take care to get the start of them." It is unnecessary to say a word more about the Trinity Medical Professors. The one comfort in connection with the whole embroilment is that those gentlemen went out for wool, and returned home shorn; shorn of their honour and without the least mite of the wool they so desperately longed to get.

THE NEW CURRICULUM.

CHANGES are always acceptable when they tend towards improvement, and changes in the curriculum of a University are in this respect like any other changes. We propose to consider in this relation the recent changes in the curriculum of Queen's University.

A university course may be regulated with a view to serving two different purposes, either to give a broad and sound liberal education, or to make specialist in some department of study. Queen's has always acted upon the assumption that the first of these is the most important, and that specialization really belongs to a post-graduate course. So stringently was this principle carried out in former years that it was quite impractical

cable to have an extended honor course, the great amount of work done in "pass" subjects by all students, whether reading for honors or not, preventing all except very superior students from attempting honor work. In those days the classes were "wedged" into the different years, as is still done, I believe, in the majority of Canadian colleges, and no relief from this stereotyped system was allowed even to honor students.

The first change for the better was made some years since, when the principle of counting a student's standing by "years" was abolished and the principle of "subjects" instituted in its stead. Then first a number of Options were introduced, but every student was compelled, for his B. A. degree, to pass in a particular number of subjects, one of which, at least, must be a senior subject. And to prevent students from acting upon the mistaken idea that they could master all the subjects of the curriculum in one, or at most two sessions, they were not allowed, except in special cases, to present themselves for examination in more than three subjects at the final examinations of each year. And as there were eleven subjects in all, the course, although counted by subjects, was necessarily a four years course.

Still no advantages were given to honor students, as they in common with all others were required to "acquit themselves like men" in the eleven subjects demanded. The consequence was that while a comparatively high efficiency in the "pass" course was obtained, the honor course, on account of the great amount of "extras" which it demanded, was but "poorly honored."

The problem which thus presented itself to the senate was, how to form a profitable compromise between specialization on the one hand and width and variety of mental culture upon the other, without to any extent lowering the standard for the mere "pass-man," and without increasing to too great an

extent the labor of professors already hard-worked. This problem they seem to have solved in a very satisfactory manner. The principle which appears to have been followed in framing the recent regulations was to exact as many subjects from the honor-man as from the pass-man, but to allow the former, to a certain extent, to elect honor-subjects in lieu of the easier or more uncongenial pass subjects. The whole system, as it has been made by the recent changes and as it at present stands, will be more readily understood by consulting the following synopsis of it.

In the first place all pass-men for B. A. are required to pass the examinations in junior Latin and junior Greek, and in senior Latin and senior Greek; but French and German together, taken as both junior and senior subjects, may be substituted for Greek.

Secondly, all pass-men for B. A. are required to pass in senior Mathematics, junior Physics, junior and senior English, junior Philosophy, and two of the following, viz.: Chemistry, History, Natural Science.

Each subject, with two unimportant exceptions, is taught for five hours weekly during the whole session.

Such is the pass-course which must be followed, as far as subjects are concerned, by every person contented to be ranked as a mere pass-man.

Moreover, the Senate recommends a certain order of subjects to be pursued by students proceeding to a degree, but if a student thinks himself wiser than the Senate in this respect he is under no compulsion to follow their advice, but with a few exceptions he may take the subjects in that order which he thinks will best suit his conveniences. If, however, he should find himself at any time in a difficulty, owing to conflicting classes, he can have only himself to blame.

The Honor departments are four in num-

ber, and are named respectively the departments of Literature, Philosophy, Mathematics and Science.

Candidates for honors in the department of Literature may pursue one of four courses, and they are not required take Chemistry or Natural Science, nor to take History, unless they choose History as one of their honor subjects. The courses are,

1. Honors in Latin and Greek; 2. honors in Latin and French and German; 3. honors in Latin and English and History; 4. honors in French and German and in English and in History.

Candidates for honors in the department of Philosophy, are not required to take Chemistry, History, or Natural Science, but must pursue the honor course in mental and moral science.

Candidates for honors in the department of Mathematics are not required to take senior Classics, Chemistry, History or Natural Science, and they may pursue one of two courses. Those are,

1. Honors in pure Mathematics, with the class of senior Physics; 2. honors in Physics with the third year honor work in Mathematics.

Candidates for honors in the department of Science are not required to take senior Classics, and they may pursue one of two courses:

1. Honors in Chemistry and in two of the three subjects, Botany, Zoology, Geology;
2. honors in Chemistry and Experimental Physics, and the subject of Practical Astronomy.

Such, then, are the new arrangements, and we consider that they are a decided improvement upon anything which preceded them. Candidates for honors have some relaxation from the simpler pass subjects without being so completely relieved from them as to make their education decidedly one-sided. Thus a considerable amount of

specialization is introduced without materially interfering with that breadth of culture which it is the important duty of a college training to give.

SCHELLING'S TRANSCENDENTAL IDEALISM.

A publishing firm of S. C. Griggs & Co., of Chicago, have undertaken to issue a series of German philosophical classics, to consist chiefly of a critical exposition of the philosophic systems of Germany's four great ideal philosophers, namely, Kant, Fichte, Schelling and Hegel. In order to carry out this purpose, they secured the assistance of the most distinguished American writers on philosophy. Among others, Professor Watson was asked to contribute to the work, and the exposition of Schelling's philosophy entrusted to him. That work has now appeared, and will no doubt be gladly welcomed by those who take any interest in studies of this nature; since the work not only affords a clear insight into the system of Schelling, considered both in itself and in its relations to the productions of the other members of the same school, but it also supplies, in the critical remarks upon that system, a clear idea of the most important problem of modern philosophy, and the nature of the solutions afforded. The present volume will need but little recommendation to those who have already studied the contents of Dr. Watson's previous admirable work, "Kant and his English Critics," which met with such a favourable reception in all quarters of the philosophical world, and especially in Great Britain.

As has just been indicated, Professor Watson, in the present work, has not only presented in a clear and concise manner the important points in the philosophy of Schelling and estimated their relative values, but he has also traced the connection between his system and those of the other disciples of the transcendental method, showing his relation, through Fichte to Kant on the one hand, and to Hegel on the other. Kant, he shows, had revolutionized the ordinary conceptions of existence and knowledge, and opened a new path to the solution of those problems relative to the conditions and extent of human knowledge, and the nature of our moral and spiritual existence. That his task should have been left somewhat incomplete, was only natural. This incompleteness manifests itself more particularly in his conceptions with regard to our moral and spiritual relations, which are rather vague and unsatisfactory; hence it was mainly to the further and more accurate determination of these relations that his successors devoted themselves. In the first chapter of the present work, following a preliminary account of the general relation of Schelling to his brother idealists, we have a most excellent epitome of the whole Kantian philosophy, in which the system is viewed rather as it appears in its general results than in its individual parts;

since these parts are evidently looked at in the light of the whole, all minor inconsistencies being thus avoided, while a clear and intelligent view is presented of his whole system as it must have appeared to Kant himself in its most developed form. At the same time the real imperfections in the doctrine of Kant are by no means ignored, for, in the beginning of the chapter on Fichte, these are clearly though briefly pointed out, in order to afford an idea of the points to be developed or improved by his followers. The attempt made by Fichte to rectify these defects, as he understood them, and reduce the system of Kant to consistency with itself, is also dealt with, and his desire to rid philosophy of all things in themselves with their mysterious and unknowable character, is shown to have led him to neglect, or deny, all objectivity relative to the individual subject, and to merge everything in pure intelligence or will, which, by its activity alone, gives rise to all known existence. Thus from the absolute Ego he spins out both subject and object, while it is to that Ego that we must look for their union. But, adopting this method, as Professor Watson has shown, he was quite unable to show in a satisfactory manner, how these various individual Egos were related to each other, and to the Universal Intelligence. Now, it is from a protest against this utter disregard of anything as objective in distinction from the individual Ego, that Schelling is shown to have taken his course. Having defined the position which Schelling occupied with regard to the theories already advanced, the writer is in a suitable position to make intelligible the efforts which he put forth to give a still more adequate solution of the critical problem.

As the distinctive feature of the book is a critical statement of the philosophy of Schelling, the body of the work is devoted to a detailed examination of his system. The gradual separation of his system from that of his master, Fichte, the continuous development and unfolding of that system as he advanced from stage to stage, obtaining clearer and broader views of the nature of his task,—though his comprehension of the proper solutions of the points which he raised by no means advanced so rapidly,—and the nature of the advances made at the different stages, are set forth in a manner which removes many of the almost proverbial difficulties which attend not only the writings of Schelling, but of the whole school to which he belongs.

Having considered at some length the earlier productions of Schelling, and the formulation of the problem of transcendental idealism, Professor Watson then proceeds to set forth particularly the theoretical side of his philosophy; that which is concerned with our knowledge of the objective world and its relation to intelligence; after which he takes up his practical philosophy dealing with the nature of the will, which plays so important a part in his system, and our moral and spiritual relations generally. The end of all moral action was, for Schelling, a gradual process of the unfolding of the Absolute, or of God, in man; the ultimate good being a complete harmony of the unconditioned and conditioned, a union of freedom and necessity in an absolute identity. At the same time his great fault is shown to lie in the elevation of nature, or of objectivity, to the same level with his individual subjective intelligence, which makes their subsequent union under this absolute identity of intelligence incomprehensible. This is brought out very clearly in the general criticism of Schelling's idealism, where we

find both the defects and the excellencies of his system brought to view and set in opposition to each other.

In the ninth chapter we have an examination of Schelling's later philosophy, which is found to be much more suggestive of problems still remaining to be solved than distinguished for its solution of them. Among other departures from the general tenor of his philosophy, there is noticed in these later productions, a tendency to modify that pantheistic conception of the absolute, which he had formed, and in which was merged, though in a manner more mystical than rational, all subjective and objective existence, and an attempt to give a more definite determination of this absolute intelligence in the shape of a personal God manifesting himself in the world. This attempt, however, cannot be said to have been very successful, at least from a philosophical point of view, for his conceptions of the nature of God and human freedom are lost in an atmosphere of mysticism which is born of imagination rather than of pure reason. In fact, as Professor Watson has pointed out, the importance of his philosophy consists rather in the points which he has raised and the general suggestiveness of his remarks, than in any positive or permanent contribution which he has made towards the solution of the great problems of Philosophy. In the concluding pages of the volume we find some very instructive and valuable remarks on the relation of Schelling's principles and method, both to the theories of his predecessors and to modern thought. In conclusion it is remarked, that while Schelling and Fichte have developed certain phases of the Kantian system, yet the true spirit of that system was alone apprehended and developed in its integrity by Hegel, in order to fully appreciate the value of whose system, however, a previous study of Fichte and Schelling will be found of great service.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

WE publish below the lecture delivered by Professor Marshall, in Convocation Hall, on Monday evening, 5th, before a large and intelligent audience. The subject is an important one, and was so ably treated of by the professor that it cannot fail to interest the readers of the JOURNAL, and especially those who are interested in the study of Physics and Astronomy. We are unable to give the illustrations which were used in explaining many of the points:

The transit of Venus is a phenomenon which has been observed only four times in the history of the world, viz., in 1639, 1761, 1769, and 1874. The event takes place again to-morrow, but will not occur again for 121½ years. The very rarity of such an event must arouse in a thoughtful mind a desire not only to see it but to learn the meaning thereof. When, however, we think of the years of hard work and deep thought spent by hundreds of men in preparation for observing this phenomenon, and the years spent by hundreds of others in reducing the observations made, when we think that such an event affords in favourable circumstances the most delicate means of determining the most important perhaps of astronomical constants, viz., the distance of the sun from us, when we think, further, of the sublimity of such a problem, and of the power displayed by man in being able even to attack it, I think that no apology will be required on my part for asking your attention to-night to this important event of to-morrow, and requesting you to discuss with me very shortly the different steps which have enabled astronomers to deduce from the passage of a planet across its disc the distance of the sun from us. At the same time, ladies and gentleman, the subject is one which cannot easily be thrown into a shape to strike the popular

eye as some scientific lectures can, and I must therefore trust to the sublimity and importance of the problem, the solution of which I shall try to explain to you this evening, for asking close attention to what I shall say, for without such attention it will be difficult to perceive the sequence of the different steps which lead to the complete solution. We shall consider briefly,

1. How astronomers have determined the figure and dimensions of the earth we inhabit.

2. How they have determined the motions of the earth relatively to the sun and other bodies in space.

3. What is this body Venus which will cross the sun's disc to-morrow?

4 and lastly. How with a knowledge of the answers to the three previous questions does the transit enable us to determine the sun's distance.

1. The figure and dimensions of the earth.

That the earth is limited in every direction we infer from the fact that almost every portion of the earth's surface has been seen by man. Navigators and travellers have in various directions gone round it.

From the fact that when a ship recedes from the land, the hull disappears first in the horizon, and after it the masts, we infer that the earth has continuous curvature, and that in every direction since this phenomenon is observed not only in every horizon where there is a sea, but in every part of any particular horizon. If the earth were an infinite plane, which it appears to us, the masts, on account of their smaller magnitude, would first become invisible. This phenomenon is best seen when two steamers pass one another and are sailing in the same line. We have another palpable proof of this in the fact that the sum of the three angles of any triangle on the earth's surface is greater than two right angles.

In looking at any considerable portion of the earth's surface, it always appears circular, unless obstructed by mountains or other irregularities, from whatever place or from whatever height it be viewed. This is equivalent to saying that any plane section of the earth is a circle, a property belonging exclusively to the sphere. If the state of the atmosphere be very different at different parts of the horizon, the outline is not perfectly circular, but this can be satisfactorily explained by the unequal effects of refraction.

In every eclipse of the moon, a phenomenon which is produced by the moon entering the earth's shadow, the outline of the shadow is invariably circular. Now, it is only a sphere of all solid figures which can always cast a circular shadow, however it be situated to the illuminating body.

Having proved by these facts the general spherical form of the earth, astronomers next proceed actually to measure it, so as to find out if there be no deviation from an exactly spherical form. This is done by measuring in different parts of the earth the length of an arc of the meridian, in going from one end of which to the other the sensible horizon, that is, the tangent plane to the earth's surface has turned through a known angle. (By doing this we measure at those parts of the earth the curvature of the earth's surface.) We know when our sensible horizon has turned through any angle by the altitude of either pole of the heavens altering by the same amount. Whether it be the earth which rotates or the sphere of the heavens which turns round it, we know that the poles of the earth are always the same. Hence, so long as our sensible horizon is the same the altitude of the pole of the heavens will be constant, but if in going directly to either pole of the earth our horizon turns through any angle, by the same angle will the altitude of the corresponding pole of the heavens be altered. Suppose the earth to have any figure whatever, and P_p to be the direction of its axis, and, therefore, that in which the pole of the heavens is

seen, on account of the relative sizes of the earth and the imaginary sphere of the heavens, the direction of the pole of the heavens will be the same in all parts of the earth, that is, supposing all the people in the northern hemisphere to be looking at the pole of the heavens, they would all be looking in exactly the same direction. The pole, however, would not appear to any two considerably apart to be in the same part of the visible hemisphere. This arises from them not having the same horizon, and therefore not the same visible hemisphere. (Illustrated by a figure.)

Practically it is most convenient (in order to avoid as much as possible the effects of refraction) to measure the change in the altitude of a star near the zenith, in order to measure the change in the direction of the horizon. When, then, different arcs of terrestrial meridians are by these means measured, it is found that the curvature of the earth diminishes as you go from the equator to either pole, and the law of curvature shows that the figure of the earth is very nearly that of an oblate spheroid, the shorter axis being that diameter passing through the poles or the axis of the earth itself. From these measurements it is likewise an easy geometrical problem to calculate the dimensions of the earth.

But now, if we allow the rotation of the earth about a fixed axis, a proposition which is proved, as we shall presently see by methods altogether independent of its figure, we obtain evidence of the truth of our previous deductions, which puts all doubt away. The spheroidal figure, and of that amount of ellipticity which is found by actual measurement, is the figure which a plastic body of the same dimensions and as mass that of the earth, would have assumed, provided it had the same angular velocity which the earth really has. That the earth as a whole is plastic, and that ages ago it was more so than it is now, there is strong evidence. (Experimental proof given.)

Another proof of the correctness of these calculations is thus obtained: If the earth be a spheroid, the weight of a body must be different at different parts of its surface; the calculated ratio of the weight of a body at the equator to that at either pole on this account is 590:591. Whether this agree with experiment we shall enquire when we investigate the influence of the earth's rotation on weight.

The truth of the earth's spheroidal form, like every other truth in astronomy, is more and more forced on our minds the more we learn; thus, we shall learn that the earth is a member of the solar system, and if you take any other member, e.g., Jupiter, it is observed to have a spheroidal form and of that degree of ellipticity which corresponds to the time of its rotation.

Let us now consider briefly the motions of the earth relatively to the sun. These are two, its rotation about an axis once in a sidereal day, and its revolution around the sun once in a sidereal year.

ROTATION OF THE EARTH ABOUT AN AXIS FIXED IN DIRECTION

Before any deductions can be made from observations of the motions of bodies extraneous to the earth which we inhabit, we must ascertain whether the earth itself be not in motion. It is not difficult for us to understand the motions of the clouds. We generally experience at the same time the force of wind and motion of clouds; by climbing hills we learn that the velocity of the air above may be greater or less than that near the surface, or that the air at the surface may be almost still, whilst that above us is in rapid motion. It is known also that the height of the clouds is such that we may easily ascend above many of them, and when we do so we find that they are merely heaps of small globules of water suspended in the air, and even when their height is so great that we cannot reach them it is easily learned from parallax and the properties of air that they do not nearly

transcend what is called the practical limit of the atmosphere. Hence no one thinks it a strange thing that the clouds should be moving above us while the air at the surface is nearly still. But when we observe the heavenly bodies we see in their motions an imposing regularity, and we know that their motions are in no way influenced by the wind. From parallax and the properties of light we learn that amongst the heavenly bodies the earth is so insignificant that its very existence is known only to a very few, and that the differences in the distances of the heavenly bodies are immensely great. We can also easily observe that at least a few of them have motions relatively to the rest. From such facts combined with the observation that the axis of rotation, be it of earth or heavenly sphere, has nearly a constant direction, and that appearances would be the same whether it be that the earth rotates or the sphere of the heavens, we are almost forced to conclude that while the clouds form essentially a part of the earth, and that their motions with respect to it are real, the heavenly bodies are in no close way connected with it, and that their daily uniform rotation from east to west is merely apparent, the effect of a real rotation of the earth itself. (Illustrated by travelling in a railway carriage or steamboat.)

But the axis of rotation is not absolutely fixed in direction (phenomena of precession and nutation), and if it be the sphere of the heavens which rotates, we must allow that whilst the relative positions of the stars remains the same, the axis of rotation moves amongst them, or that the earth keeps moving a little, so that the axis of the heavens might always coincide with the same diameter. Surely such phenomena are much more naturally explained by a change in the direction of rotation of the axis of the earth.

Having proved the earth's ellipticity by actual measurement, the laws of hydrostatics require that to keep the waters of the ocean on the earth's surface as they really are, there must be something influencing their weight. This is most satisfactorily explained by a diminution of weight as we go towards the equator, owing to a rotation of the earth. (Illustrated by experiment.) But Foucault's pendulum actually shows us the rotation of the earth. (This was explained by a model. Time of rotation of plane of oscillation of a pendulum in the latitude of Kingston = $34\frac{1}{2}$ hours nearly. The gyroscope was also explained and precession illustrated by experiment.)

Another palpable proof of the earth's rotation is found in the fact that a stone let fall from the top of a tower will fall somewhat to the east of the vertical. This arises from the top of the tower having to describe a larger circle than the bottom in the same time, and having therefore a greater linear velocity from west to east.

The earth's rotation being now satisfactorily proved, let us investigate what would be the effects of such a rotation, and see if they actually exist.

Unless the earth were a rigid body such a rotation would make the earth's figure that of an oblate spheroid, which we have just proved by measurement to be its form. Another necessary consequence would be a gradual diminution of the weight of a body in going from either pole to the equator. It is easily calculated that on this account the weight of a body at the equator is to that at either pole as 288:289. But we found that owing to the earth's ellipticity alone the weight of a body was diminished by $\frac{1}{501}$ st part in going from either pole to the equator. Now, $\frac{1}{289} + \frac{1}{501} = \frac{1}{194}$, and by actual experiment and calculation it is found that the weight of a body at either pole is to that at the equator as 194:193.

The trade winds can be most satisfactorily accounted for by a rotation of the earth from east to west, combined with a greater heating of the atmosphere at the equator over that at the poles. These winds, too, preserve, accord-

ing to the laws of fluids, equal pressure in all parts of the atmosphere, blow from the poles towards the equator, but having less velocity from west to east, than bodies at the equator appear to blow likewise towards the east, and are therefore north-east and south-east winds. The monsoons, hurricanes, as well as the ocean currents, like the Gulf-Stream and Kuro Shiwoor Japan Stream, are explained in a similar way. The phenomena of precession and nutation are explained by a change of the direction of the earth's axis of rotation, caused by the action of the sun and moon on the protuberant matter at the equator. These bodies tend, according to the law of universal gravitation, to make the earth rotate about an axis in the plane of the equator, perpendicular, therefore, to its axis of daily rotation. (Illustrated by experiment.) Such an action can alone alter the direction of the axis of rotation, not the angular velocity. Hence precession and nutation cannot alter the length of the day. Indeed, this motion of the earth by which we reckon time is the most uniform of all motions known to us. Laplace having made a careful comparison of modern with ancient observations of eclipses, has asserted that the length of the sidereal day cannot have altered so much as the $\frac{1}{100}$ th part of a second in upwards of 2,000 years. But we know that the friction of the tides on the earth's surface and its secular cooling must at length, however, slowly alter even this element.

To these proofs of the earth's rotation, it is interesting to add the evidence we obtain from the analogous motions of the other heavenly bodies. Those few which can be so closely examined, viz., the sun, moon, and a few of the planets, are found to rotate like the earth about a fixed axis and in the same direction as the earth does.

REVOLUTION OF THE EARTH AROUND THE SUN.

If, for several days and nights, the rotation of the sphere of the heavens about the earth be closely observed, it is found that whilst the apparent rotation of the stars is performed uniformly, that of the sun or moon is not uniform. Hence in addition to a daily rotation, these bodies have a motion relative to the earth. On account of this new motion of the sun, it is found to describe a great circle of the sphere of the heavens inclined to the equinoctial at the angle of about $23\frac{1}{2}$ ° in $366\frac{1}{2}$ sidereal days. This path of the sun amongst the stars is called the Ecliptic and is practically fixed. You must not confound a heavenly body's apparent path in the sphere of the heavens with its real path in space. Thus, while the sun's apparent annual path in the sphere of the heavens is a great circle, its path relatively to the earth is an ellipse with the earth in one of the foci. This is proved in the following way. It is found that in this its new orbit the sun's apparent size varies. The most natural inference to be drawn from this fact is that the sun's distance from the earth varies in the inverse proportion, and on this assumption the path is found to be an ellipse with the earth in one of the foci. But the sun and moon are not the only bodies which seem thus to move amongst the stars. There are a few others called planets, the motions of which seem to be in no way connected with the earth, and although apparently more closely connected with the sun, yet, even with respect to it, their apparent paths are by no means ellipses or any other known curves. Let us now ask ourselves the question, "May not this annual motion of the sun relative to the earth be an apparent motion arising from a real motion of the earth around the sun?" The rotation of the sphere of the heavens having been proved to be similarly accounted for, it is very justifiable to suspect that such may be the case. As regards the sun, phenomena would be the same in either case, a positive revolution of the earth around the sun would produce an apparent positive revolution of the sun around

the earth. On the hypothesis, however, that the earth moves in an ellipse with the sun in one of the foci, we at once arrive at the Copernican Theory of the solar system, which, of all theories, alone gives a satisfactory and simple explanation of its movements.

Are there any analogies between the earth and the planets to induce us to class them together?

Like the earth the planets receive their light and heat from the sun. That it is so with the inferior planets and Mars, their phases tell us, and spectrum analysis proves to us that the light of all the planets, unlike that of the stars is merely reflected sunlight. The earth and planets, we shall presently learn, are bodies much inferior in magnitude to the sun, but comparable with one another.

KEPLER'S THREE LAWS APPLY TO ALL.

We have not, however, to depend alone on analogies. This assumed revolution of the earth gives not only a satisfactory explanation of the apparent motions of the planets, it gives the only rational explanation of a motion common to all the stars, viz., aberration. After correcting the apparent places of the stars for refraction, parallax, and precession and nutation, it is found that all the stars describe in a year small orbits, whose planes are parallel to the ecliptic. This motion, common to all the stars, is satisfactorily explained, and can only be explained on the hypothesis that the earth revolves around the sun, and not the sun around the earth, at the average rate of 19 miles per second, and that light travels through space at the rate of 186,000 miles per second, a fact first deduced from observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites and found afterwards by actual experiment.

There is yet greater evidence that the earth revolves around the sun. This is found in the physical explanation of the motions of the solar system. These motions are the necessary consequences of the three laws of motion, and that of universal gravitation, as propounded by Sir Isaac Newton. These four laws not only give a perfectly satisfactory explanation of the motions of the solar system, but have much refined the very observation of them.

THE PLANET VENUS.

Now Venus, which will cross the sun's disc to-morrow, is a body just like our own earth, rotating about an axis and revolving around the sun. It is, however, nearer to the sun than the earth is, so that in the course of its revolution sometimes the sun lies between us and Venus (superior conjunction), and sometimes Venus comes between us and the sun (inferior conjunction). (Explained by figure, also the phases of Venus and apparent sizes; also what is meant by the inclination of Venus' orbit to the ecliptic, and the line of nodes. Inclination of orbit equals $3^{\circ} 23' 35''$). It will be at once seen that a transit of Venus can occur only when Venus is in inferior conjunction, and at the same time near the line of nodes. To make this a little clearer, let me explain to you that just as a place on the earth's surface is determined by its latitude and longitude, so the place in the sphere of the heavens of any heavenly body is determined by its latitude and longitude, the latitude being the angular distance of the body from the ecliptic, as measured on its circle of latitude, and its longitude being the angular distance between the body's circle of latitude and that of the vernal Equinox, a definite point on the ecliptic where the sun is about the 22nd of March. In the sphere of the heavens the ecliptic and circles of latitude correspond to the equator and meridians in the sphere of the earth. Now, as the sun's apparent semi-diameter is just about $16'$ on the average, it is evident that if at the conjunction Venus' latitude, whether north or south, exceeds $16'$, a transit cannot occur, but if its latitude be less than $16'$, then Venus will cross some portion of the sun's disc, and be seen as a black spot creeping over it.

As we know exactly from observation the times that Venus and the earth take to revolve around the sun, it is easy calculating from these numbers how often transits are likely to occur. Thus, reducing $\frac{224}{365} : \frac{700}{235}$ to a continued fraction, we get the following approximations, $\frac{8}{13}, \frac{235}{382}, \frac{713}{113}$. (The numbers were explained.)

It is easy calculating that the change of latitude which Venus undergoes in eight years is greater than $16'$, so that in order that two transits, eight years apart, may occur at either of the nodes, Venus must transit in both cases some distance from the sun's centre, at one transit being north of the sun's centre, at the other, south of it. If a conjunction took place just at the time Venus was crossing its nodal line, then the transit would take place across a diameter of the sun, but there would be no transit eight years after that one, and, indeed, at the same time there would be no transit for 235 years. To-morrow's transit will be at the ascending node, and the next will take place in June 2004 at the descending node.

Let us now consider briefly how by the transit of Venus astronomers are able to measure the distance of the sun. Before doing this I must explain how the apparent size of a body depends on its distance, and also what we mean by parallax. The apparent size of a body is measured by the angle which it subtends at the eye, and I can easily show you by a figure that as a body becomes more and more distant, just in the same proportion does it become smaller. (Explained by case of avenue and figures.) Many of you have also observed that when a bird is flying, or a balloon is floating in the air, the nearer it comes to you, the larger it appears. From the figure likewise, those who have a knowledge of elementary geometry will at once see that if we know the distance of a body, and its apparent size, we can calculate its real size, or, *vice versa*, if we know its real and apparent sizes we can calculate its distance. Now, what we determine in the transit of Venus, as I hope presently to show you, is the apparent size of the earth as seen from the sun, and as I have explained to you how its real size can be determined by measurement, we can thus determine its distance.

Allow me now to say a few words on the subject of parallax. Parallax is the change of direction in which a body is seen arising from a change of the position from which it is viewed. (Explained first by terrestrial parallax and figures.) The parallax of a body, you will at once see from these figures, measures the apparent size of the distance between the two positions from which the body is viewed, as seen from the body itself. Hence, as before, if we know the distance between the two positions from which a body is viewed, and its parallax, we can determine the distance of that body.

Let me illustrate celestial parallax by explaining to you how the moon's distance from us is measured (Illustrated by figures.) We might even determine the moon's parallax by two observations at the same place, since the motions of the moon while the earth rotates for twelve hours are completely known, and can therefore be allowed for. Now why can we not apply this very direct method to determine the distance of the sun? Simply because the parallax of the sun, due to any change of position on the earth's surface, is so small, and a very small error in measuring this parallax would make a very great error in estimating therefrom its distance. At the distance of the moon, the apparent size of an equatorial radius of the earth is $57' 3''$, from which it is not difficult to calculate, since we have determined the equatorial radius of the earth, that the moon's distance is approximately 238,881 miles from us. Now, if an error of only $1''$ is made in the determination of the moon's horizontal parallax as this is called, there will result an error in the calculation of its distance therefrom of only about seventy

miles, but so small is the sun's horizontal parallax that the same error of 1" would produce in the calculation of its distance an error of nearly 11,000,000 miles. To measure the sun's distance from us in the same way I have just explained the moon's is measured, would not be less difficult than for a man to measure how far a train in the moon moves in an hour, provided he could see the train and that on the moon trains travel about as slowly as they do here.

The transit of Venus, however, enables us to calculate the sun's parallax with a probable error of *very* much less than 1". It is 2½ centuries ago since the great astronomer, Kepler, proved, from a long series of observations, that it was very easy to determine the relative distances of the planets from the sun, and was enabled to enunciate the remarkable law that the squares of the periodic times of the planets are in direct proportion to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun, and the great Newton afterwards proved that that law was a necessary consequence of his grand law of universal gravitation, "that every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other with a force whose direction is that of the line joining them, and whose magnitude is directly as their masses and inversely proportional to the square of their distance." To take the case of Venus and the earth ($\frac{124}{365} : \frac{700}{256}$)² = $\frac{d^3}{D^2}$, you will easily understand from this, if we can determine the distance of the earth from Venus, or any of the other planets, we shall be able to calculate that of the sun. The problem to be solved is thus shifted from finding the parallax of the sun to finding that of any planet whatever. Now, none of the planets approach the earth so near as Venus does at inferior conjunction, and if we then can find the parallax of Venus, the problem of the sun's distance is solved. The transit of Venus, you will readily understand from what follows, affords peculiar facilities for measuring its parallax. You might readily ask, how is it that at any inferior conjunction whatsoever it is not possible for us to measure Venus' parallax? The answer is very simple. At inferior conjunction Venus presents her dark side to us, and unless her black side is then projected on the face of the sun she is invisible.

At inferior conjunction of Venus the sun is $\frac{31}{32}$ times further from the earth than Venus is. Hence any error in determining the parallax of Venus will produce an error of $\frac{31}{32}$ times less in the determination of the parallax of the sun, but the great value of the transit of Venus for the determination of the sun's parallax is that we can measure the parallax by time instead of by the direct observation of an angle. There are four distinct methods of observing the transit of Venus for scientific purposes.

I.—DELISLE'S METHOD.

(Illustrated by a figure.)

$$\text{Venus moves over } \frac{360 \times 60 \times 60}{224 \cdot 7 \times 24 \times 60^2} = 0''.067 \text{ per sec.}$$

$$\text{Earth } " " \frac{360 \times 60 \times 60}{365 \cdot 256 \times 24 \times 60^2} = 0''.041 \text{ per sec.}$$

Therefore Venus moves relatively to the earth 0''.026 per sec. Now, suppose that the total parallax for a diameter of the earth is 16" approximately, Venus will take to pass over this arc $\frac{16''}{0''.026}$ sec = 10 min, nearly. Thus the prob-

lem is reduced to the measurement of a considerable portion of time. This method may be applied both at the ingress and egress of the planet on the sun's disc, and as the internal contacts of these epochs can sometimes be determined practically an error of 1 sec. would entail an error 600 times less in getting the sun's parallax. Practically, no such favourable circumstances as is implied in

the figure are available, and tremendous difficulties of calculation are caused by the situations of the places of observation and the rotation of the earth which cannot be neglected.

II.—METHOD OF DURATIONS,

The next method I shall explain is under favourable circumstances much easier of application than the first, but the favourable circumstances are not so likely to occur. It is known as the method of durations, and will, as well as the previous method, be adopted in our own observatory. (Illustrated by a figure.) Suppose K and Q to represent Kingston and Queen Adelaide Island, which have nearly the same longitude, but very different latitudes, and that the transit is simultaneously observed at these places. At K Venus will be seen to describe a chord of the sun A B, and at Q a chord C D, and evidently the distance between these two chords : distance K Q :: distance of Venus from the sun : distance of Venus from the earth, i.e., :: 5 : 2 approximately (Kepler law III). Now, as K Q can be easily calculated from the known figure and dimensions of the earth, the absolute breadth in miles of the zone A E B C F D is determined. If now we but know the position of these chords relatively to the sun's centre, we shall evidently be able to deduce the diameter of the sun in miles. Knowing this, its distance is immediately derived from its apparent size. Now, as we know the rate at which Venus will cross the sun's disc (viz., 0''.026 per sec.), if we but measure the times of transit across the chords A E B C F D, we at once get their angular lengths, and can then calculate their angular distance from the sun's centre. The differences of these distances gives us the breadth of the zone in angular measure, and, as I have just shown you how we determine its breadth in miles, the diameter of the sun in miles and then its distance is determined. Observe particularly here that the whole problem is practically reduced to the observation of a considerable period of time (to-morrow it will be more than five hours), and as astronomers can measure time to about the tenth part of a second, you can easily imagine the exceedingly favourable opportunity here presented, if circumstances permit.

The principal difficulties in this method are to catch precisely the exact moments of internal contact at ingress and egress,

A modification in this method, in which the rotation of the earth about its axis is taken advantage of, is known as Halley's method, but in the present transit cannot be applied.

III.—PHOTOGRAPHIC METHOD,

The third method is known as the Photographic Method, and consists in taking photographs of the sun's disc every few minutes during the transit, and thus mapping on the photographic disc of the sun the very chords crossed by the planet. A special instrument known as the photo-heliograph is used for this purpose.

IV.—HELIOMETRIC METHOD,

The fourth method is called the Heliometric Method, and consists in measuring directly by an instrument known as the Heliometer the angular distances between the edges of Venus and the sun, and thus deducing at different times during the transit the angular distance between the centres of Venus and the sun.

The calculations required after the observations made according to the latter two methods are similar to what I have already explained for the method of durations.

Before dismissing this subject of parallax, let me direct your attention to some of the truths which we can at once deduce from a determination of the sun's distance. In the first place, from Kepler law III, we can, by simple observation of the times of revolution of the planets

around the sun, determine the distances of the planets from the sun, and likewise from the earth. The distances of the primaries being known by measuring the apparent sizes of the orbits of their satellites we at once get the distances of the satellites from their primaries.

Again, knowing the distances of the members of the solar system from us by measuring their apparent sizes we can at once get their magnitudes. Thus, so far as distances and magnitudes are concerned, the whole grand solar system, of which our earth forms but a small member, is known.

But again, by knowing the size of the earth's orbit around the sun, we have command of a grand base line, viz., the diameter of the earth's orbit with which to measure the parallax of the stars which twinkle at inconceivable distances beyond our system, if there be any.

Now, with the exception of a very few, the astronomer finds to his utter astonishment that even with such a base line the fixed stars have no parallax. This means that 186,000,000 miles is simply nothing compared to the distances of the stars. Compare now this magnitude with the size of the particle of musk which affected the nostrils of a certain writer in the COLLEGE JOURNAL, and we have an illustration of the smallest and greatest magnitudes which are attempted to be measured by the physicist.

The greatest heliocentric parallax detected yet in any of the stars is about 1". With such a base line and such a parallax it is easily calculated that the nearest star might sneak away from things visible to us, and we would not detect its disappearance for 3½ years. I mean by that that the light which we now receive from the nearest fixed star was sent from it 3½ years ago, even although that light has been travelling at the rate of 186,000 miles per second.

Let me now briefly explain to you what you will see to-morrow. (Illustrated by figures.)

Before concluding this lecture, ladies and gentlemen, I desire to draw your attention to the fact that in Kingston there are two citizens who for some months have been spending their time and energies to assist in the observation of the rare event of to-morrow, and I think we ought to feel proud that in the history of the transit of 1882, Kingston will figure as assisting in the solution of one of the grandest problems which can be solved by man,

→ROYAL & COLLEGE.←

MEDICAL CO-EDUCATION A FAILURE.

THIS all absorbing question which has been the topic of conversation and serious discussion among the students of the Royal during the past week or ten days has well nigh excluded all thoughts of the JOURNAL, and the morning of publication finds us without our modicum of "copy." Moreover, we believe we did receive a hint from our managing editor that perhaps it would be better not to make any reference to this co-education question, but now that the matter has been so amicably settled, and such an excellent arrangement arrived at, we have no hesitation in presenting briefly the facts in the case before our readers.

The week just ended has been a momentous one in the history of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston. A great question has been decided, so far at least as this college is concerned.

As most of our readers are no doubt aware co-education of the sexes has been on trial in the Royal College since the beginning of last session. Since the adoption of this course, from its very commencement, there has been a murmur of discontentment among not a few of the students, who felt that the Faculty had departed from their original prospectus, wherein they displayed their liberality

and philanthropy in making known to the public their intention of devoting their valuable time to the furtherance of the furnishing of a most worthy object, namely, a complete medical education for women, the course to be completed in four summer sessions, and in departing from this course and introducing the female students within the halls of the college during the winter sessions, the male students claimed that they were deprived of the full benefit of the lectures in all the departments, with perhaps one or two exceptions, and that on the whole the presence of the ladies was an obstacle in the way of their obtaining a full and complete medical education. It will be unnecessary here to go further into detail, as many of the objections will be at once apparent to those who have thought on the subject. To the public, and also, it may be added, to the Professors, everything appeared to be going on well, but the fire which had been slumbering so long was suddenly fanned into flame by the unwarranted and uncomplimentary fashion in which the female students interrupted one of the lectures and treated at least two of the professors with disrespect. All the male students, with the exception of those of the final year, held a meeting on Friday, the 8th inst., presented to the Faculty a memorial setting forth their objections to the existing state of affairs, and stating that they would no longer than this session attend the Royal, if male and female students were to take lectures together after the Christmas holidays, or if there should be any female students in attendance after the coming spring. The final students were not requested to sign the memorial, as it was expected that in all probability they would bid adieu to the college at the end of the session.

The Faculty regarded this action of the students as an attempt to dictate to them, and, under this impression, very properly informed the students that the government of the college lay in the hands of the Faculty and not with the students.

Now, it seems to us, that each party made a mistake at the very outset of this trouble. We think that the objections to co-education in medicine made by the students were strong and worthy the serious consideration of the Faculty. Unfortunately, however, the memorial containing these objections, which in the main was couched in language the most respectful, concluded with a declaration of the students' intentions which was so strongly worded that the professors regarded it as a threat. It would have been much better and far more becoming had the students after stating their objections, requested the Faculty to make some arrangement whereby the grounds for their objections would be removed. With all due respect to the medical professors, we say that much of the trouble would have been avoided had they not been too hasty, and concluded that they were being dictated to by the students. That this was not the intention might have been inferred from the most respectful tone of the greater part of the memorial. Thus, owing to these mistakes a breach was made between professors and students, between whom there had always previously existed the most cordial relations, and the task of settling the difficulties arising from co-education was thus rendered more complicated. The professors very properly would not submit to dictation from the students, and the students felt aggrieved by the manner in which their memorial had been answered, and they (the students) at once communicated with other medical colleges in the Dominion, asking for terms on which some fifty or more students would be accepted, and in reply received such information as enabled them to again approach the Faculty, this time with an alternative.

The matter now assuming very serious proportions, and appearances pointing to the fact that the Royal College was in danger of being at least very materially injured, if not completely destroyed, the Faculty and stu-

dents held meetings at the college building, but in separate rooms, and communications passed between them, but instead of coming to a settlement, the affair was only aggravated, the students being determined to secure what they had asked for, and which, as was afterwards proven, was more than could be legally granted. But as both parties were desirous for the continuance and prosperity of the Royal College, we felt confident that an amicable settlement would yet be obtained, if some of our influential citizens would step in and endeavor, by kindly mediation, to bridge over the gap, and, we are glad to say that this "consummation devoutly to be wished" was finally attained through the energetic and painstaking efforts of four Kingston's prominent men, namely, Mayor Gaskin, and ex-Mayors Gildersleeve, McIntyre and Pense. To these gentlemen the City of Kingston owes a debt of gratitude which we are sure is deeply felt, if not already expressed, for the retention in our midst of an institution like the Royal College, of whose standing and influence the citizens have such good right to be proud—and the Faculty as well as the students have cordially thanked the mediators for their services and are pleased with the results, for it was frankly acknowledged that but for their mediation a rupture would have taken place which would have proved disastrous to all concerned.

These gentlemen made it their special business on Thursday afternoon last to interview the members of the Faculty as well as some of the prominent students, and then having arrived at the facts in the case, they attended, by request, a Faculty meeting on the same evening at Dr. Lavell's office, being cordially received. After a discussion of an hour or two, what appeared to be a solution of the difficulty, was arrived at, namely, the proposition for a double course of lectures, one for each sex, and the visitors emerged and wended their way to the College "den," where the students were anxiously awaiting their arrival, with a promise of the Faculty not only to do the double work involved in this double course, but to abandon the admission of female students as well, especially so long as the Colleges of Canada were not in full harmony upon the subject. The proposition, virtually, to all intents and purposes, involved the formation of a separate and distinct medical college for women. Furthermore the Faculty guaranteed additional clinical lectures to the students, if they will attend.

Upon their arrival at "The Den" the deputation received an enthusiastic reception from the assembled students, who evidently felt that in these gentlemen they recognized "friends indeed." After submitting the mediatorial proposition each member of the deputation addressed the students, and in forcible and eloquent language the advantages of the proposition were pointed out as allowing both Faculty and students to retire from their former position gracefully, by practically granting all that the students had a legal right to ask and preserving the honor of the College towards the ladies. The students would be guaranteed complete lectures, and whether real ground existed for the alleged suppressions was therefore aside from the question; and they could point to the students of other colleges who were looking to them to fight the battle against co-education. They had succeeded in demonstrating that a separate ladies' college was the only practicable scheme. They had made sure the fulness of their own education and could not reasonably go further and say that the ladies should be forced out altogether, and be deprived of theirs, since they would no longer interfere with their course in any way.

The deputation being requested to remain, and cheerfully giving their assent thereto, an animated debate was commenced, in which nearly every student present took part, questions being very freely put to the visiting gentleman, and as freely answered. Finally, good judgment as-

serted itself, and the following resolution was carried at one a.m. without a dissenting voice, although two or three students declined to vote at all, though they felt the proposal to be a good one: "*Resolved*—That having heard the gentlemen who have acted as mediators between the Faculty and ourselves, and the assurance that in future the Faculty agree to give an education to the male and female students separate and distinct in every particular, and that it is not their intention to admit females in the future, we accept the same as a satisfactory settlement of existing difficulties."

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the deputation, and they were given three hearty cheers and "For they are jolly good fellows." The students then escorted the gentlemen to their respective homes and received from each their thanks and congratulations.

This is what one of the deputation has said of the "boys": "From a serious lot of anxious debators, now that the trouble was over, they became a jolly lot of students, relieved of a serious trouble, and with the love of their Alma Mater fully restored. In spite of appearances in their late determined rebellion they regard their Professors warmly, and this was demonstrated by their visits to the residences after the settlement to give them farewell cheers ere they left to-day for their homes. The students, in spite of the prolonged absence from their classes and excitement of the week, appeared last night uniformly steady and decorous, and are a body of young men whom it is worth while undergoing even a more prolonged and delicate mission to once more bring into the best of harmony with a local institution."

The following letter closed the official correspondence:
To the Secretary to Students of the Royal College:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of this morning, enclosing a resolution passed at a meeting of the students last evening and desire to say that the Faculty accept the suggestions of the gentlemen who have interested themselves in their present College difficulties. The Faculty agrees to give in future to the female students now attending College a medical education separate and distinct in every particular from the male students, and as the Faculty believe that under existing circumstances, co-education in medicine is a failure, there is no intention of admitting female students in the future.—I am, yours faithfully,

FIFE FOWLER, Registrar.

December 15th.

Thus harmony has been restored, the dignity of the Professors maintained, and the object of the students attained. The new arrangement virtually creates a new medical school in Kingston, so that the good old city takes the lead of all others in the Dominion, having one medical school for women and another for men only. It will be seen that by this new departure the Faculty of the Royal College alone are sufferers since, in order to make matters agreeable all around they have taken upon themselves a double set of lectures. This involves not only a heavy strain upon their mental and physical endurance, but makes serious inroad upon their time, which, to medical men, is valuable.

That the Professors are willing to undertake double work is an evidence of their deep interest in the College and, also, that they are willing to meet all reasonable requests of their students.

Long life to the Royal! and may she ever in the future, as in the past, send forth sons who shall distinguish themselves in the paths of science, and thus reflect credit upon their Alma Mater.

WHEN should a very æsthetic young man propose to his lady-love? He should Oscar Wilde day light is fading

→ CORRESPONDENCE. ←

* * * We wish it to be distinctly understood that the JOURNAL does not commit itself in any way to the sentiments which may be expressed in this department.

OUR NEXT CHANCELLOR.

To the Editor of the Journal:

THE question is being asked with increasing frequency, "Who is to be our next Chancellor?" I venture to suggest the name of one who will in every respect be a worthy successor of the present distinguished occupant of the highest officer connected with the University. The name of James McLennan, B.A., Q.C., Toronto, is familiar to every Alumnus of Queen's. His qualifications for the position are too patent to need enumeration. As a student he was distinguished for marked ability and success; as a lawyer he occupied a foremost place in his profession; as a friend of the Universiyy, his time, professional services and means have always been generously placed at the disposal of his Alma Mater. These are claims that can hardly be equalled. Certainly they cannot be surpassed by any other whose name can be mentioned in connection with the office.

If Mr. McLennan consents to become a candidate for the Chancellorship, I bespeak for him a generous and hearty support.

Faithfully yours,

M.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP.

To the Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR—In answer to the letter from a "Member of the Council," which appeared in your last issue, I would like "to suggest a name and give my reasons," as he asks someone to do. It can hardly be called a suggestion on my part, however, for the person whom I have now in view, was frequently mentioned as a fitting candidate at the time of the last election. I have reference to no less a personage than the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, an old Kingstonian, a graduate of Queen's, a man, in fact, in every way qualified for the high position of Chancellor of this University. Again, from a purely selfish point of view, what could be a better advertisement for the Institution than the election of Sir John to the Chancellorship. But there can be nothing gained by discussion, as I feel sure no one will disagree with me. Which member of the Council will be the first to move in the matter?

I may just add, Mr. Editor, that in my opinion politics ought not to be considered at all. For my own part I am a through-going, though not a bigoted.

GRIT.

Gu fear riagladh "Cuntas-lathail Oil-tigh na Bannrigh."

A MAIGHSTIR :

THA mi 'n dhochas nach bi ni 's am bith ri chuir as mo leith air son focal no dha a sgiobhaidd air son a phaipeir—naigheachd so, ann 's a canan 's toigh leum cho maith.

Cha lionmhac an aireamh anns 'n oil-tigh so a thuigea a Gaelic; agus cuid dhe 'n aireamh bheag so fein cha labhair iad i, ged a thuigeas iad i; cha fhiorsaich mi co dhui se phrois no ciod a ni 's coireachd dhoibh.

Iomadh uair air dhomh a bhi labhairt mu thimchioll cliu na Gaelic, labhairaidh duine ruim ag radh nach eil feum s' m bith air a Gaelic anns 'n latha so; ach tha dhream a labhairais mar so aineolach air fuighantas na canan so a tha na sheine na caint air bith eile air am bheil sinn eolach, ach a h-aon. Chuala sinn fo chionn ghoirid seanachas mineachaiddh air dain Ossian, agus fhoghlum sinn gu deimhinn gu fhiach iad 'n rannsiachadh agus 'n ionnsachadh.

An duine aig am bheil barrachd eolas air a Gaelic, san aige mar an cendna tha fios air cho feumail agus a tha i ann a rannsachadh a' chaintear. Tha sinn a faichean gu bheil a Gaelic a duigh air a ionnsachadh ann a moran dhe na h-oil-tighean air an taobh eile de'n chaun; agus anns 'n tir so fein tha sinn a faichean gu bheil ni's mo agus ni's mo gh-irratas aig Moran dhe'n shluagh air son cumail suas agus ionnsachadh na caint so. Anns a Bheinn—Rioghail tha 'n t-Olla Mac Nish a teagaing na Gaelic anns an oil-tigh gach h-uile shuidhe. Agus tha mi dhochas 'n iuin ghearr gu bhi againn ann 'n h-Oil-tigh na Bann—Righ cathair foghlum na Gaelic; ach mu dheibhinn so bi ni agam ri radh aig am eile. Moran taing dhuit air son rum anns a phaipeir luachmhor so air son mo litir. Slan leat.

IAIN.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

DIALECTIC CLUB.

AS we briefly announced in a former issue, a number of students have had in contemplation for some time, the formation of a Philosophical Society. No definite steps were taken, however, until about a month ago, when a preliminary meeting was held. This meeting was attended by some fifteen or twenty gentlemen—principally members of Dr. Watson's classes—who, after a short discussion, resolved, "that it was expedient to form a society for the discussion of philosophical questions." This motion was made a starting point, and in a very short time a skeleton constitution was drawn up, a series of meetings arranged for, and officers elected, as follows:

Honorary President—Prof. Watson, LL.D., F.R.S.C.

President—E. Holton Britton, '83.

Vice-President—A. Givan, '83.

Secretary-Treasurer—G. Y. Chown, '84.

The "constitution" was made as short and simple as possible. It provided, however, among other things, for the holding of regular meetings throughout the session, at which essays are to be read and discussed, and questions answered; for lectures, to be delivered at intervals by eminent men from other universities; and for the formation of a library of philosophical works for the use of members.

At the first regular meeting Mr. S. W. Dyre, '83, read a paper on Spencer's "Deduction of Force"—an exceedingly able essay, which was thoroughly appreciated. At the second meeting, which was opened to the public, Professor Clarke Murray, LL. D., of McGill University, Montreal, lectured on "Berkeley." On this occasion nearly all the Arts Professors and quite a number of citizens and students were present. The lecture was able, eloquent and interesting, and was enjoyed to the fullest extent. At its conclusion Mr. Britton moved, and Mr. McLeod seconded a vote of thanks, which, after a speech by Principal Grant, was carried enthusiastically. Dr. Watson occupied the chair.

The Dialectic Club, since its inauguration, has enjoyed almost unexampled success, and is, in fact, already recognized as one of the leading societies in the University. We predict for it continued and increased prosperity.

MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

THIS society has been formed by the students of the Mathematical and Physical Classes, for the discussion of problems bearing on their class work. The officers are:—

Hon. President—N. F. Dupuis, M. A.

President—Rod. Mackay, B. A.

Vice-President—J. M. Dupuis, M. D.

Sec. and Treas.—A. E. McColl, '85.

Committee—Messrs. Chamberlin and Robertson.

The meetings are held every alternate Friday evening in the mathematical class room, which Professor Dupuis has kindly loaned for the purpose. Friday evening Dec. 1st, was appointed for holding the first meeting, but on account of the Alma Mater elections, it was not held until Saturday evening, when, after discussion of general business, Dr. J. M. Dupuis read an interesting paper on the construction and use of the Sun-dial. He first gave a short sketch of the various means used at different times to obtain a proper division of time, and then treated of the construction of the Sun-dial, first trigonometrically and then geometrically.

In both of these processes, the construction of the dial was treated of universally, showing the means of constructing a dial for any latitude. After treating of the position of the dial with respect to the axis of the earth and the angle of gnomon, he concluded by treating of the inequality of time as shown by the dial, and the use of the Table of Equation of time.

USURPED RIGHTS.

IN civilized countries it has long been the established rule that men should make large and important concessions to the opposite sex in deference to the inferiority of the latter in physical strength. All the more burdensome kinds of labour have been done by the male population. The weak hands of women have been spared the exertion necessary to steady the heavy plough, guide the unruly horses, and wield the coarse shovel, pick and axe. Their tender feet have been saved from following the racking harrows, wading in the muddy ditch, and treading on the cruel battlefield. Their fragile bodies have been relieved from bearing the heavy sack, the dirty hod, and toilsome burdens generally. Their delicate faces

have been unaccustomed to the black grime of the coal mine, to the engine-room and the threshing mill. These and ninety-nine more of the most unpleasant duties of life have been almost entirely performed by the members of the more robust sex.

As a recompense on the part of men, and a counter-concession on the part of women, the former have been accorded the honour of exclusive right to some of the most advanced positions in life. Parliamentary halls have not re-echoed the shrill voice of women; the cloaks of lawyers and judges have not enveloped their slender forms; pulpits have not been pounded by the frail fists of females; surgical instruments have not been grasped by the compassionate hands of ladies. Other important offices could be mentioned which have generally been filled by men.

Of late this mutually concessive method of carrying on the business of life in civilized countries has been somewhat disturbed by the ambition of the weaker sex, whose members may now be seen treading the halls of colleges, sitting in academic shades, and aspiring to those positions which have hitherto been accorded to men. While they show no desire to oust the members of the ruder sex from the humbler and more toilsome pursuits, they attempt to drive him from those places of distinction for which he has been thought better fitted on account of his supposed mental superiority. Thus equilibrium is seriously disturbed, and we have some fears for the result. If man is superior, both physically and mentally, the state of matters as existing in the past is the proper one; if he is superior in body alone, that superiority is to his disadvantage; if he is superior in neither respect, he is greatly imposed upon by the gentler sex.

→ POETRY.←

AN ANSWER.

"CAN it be good to die?" you question, friend;
"Can it be good to die, and move along
Still circling round and round, unknowing end,
Still circling round and round amid the throng
Of golden orbs, attended by their moons—
To catch the intonation of their song
As on they flash, and scatter nights, and noons,
To worlds like ours, where things like us belong?"

To me 'tis idle saying, "He is dead."

Or, "Now he sleepeth and shall wake no more;
The little flickering, fluttering life is fled,
Forever fled, and all that was is o'er."

I have a faith—that life and death are *one*,
That each depends upon the self-same thread,
And that the seen and unseen rivers run
To one calm sea, from one clear fountain-head.

I have a faith—that man's immortal mind
May cross the willow-shaded stream nor sink;

I have a faith—when he has left behind
His earthly vesture on the river's brink,—

When all his little fears are torn away

His soul may beat a pathway through the tide,
And disengaged of its coward-clay

Embrace immortal on the sunnier side.

So say;—It must be good to die, my friend,
It must be good and more than good, I deem,

'Tis all the replication I may send—

For deeper swimming seek a deeper stream.

It must be good or reason is a cheat,

It must be good or life is all a lie,

It must be good and more than living sweet,

It must be good—or man would never die.

→ DE + NOBIS + NOBILIBUS. ←

IF the "Concursus Iniquitatis" has not lost its usefulness good "subs" might have been spotted at the annual meeting of the A. M.

THE Professor of Chemistry—"Mr. C—, how is it that your brother is not attending the class?" Mr. C—"He is taking Physics, sir." Prof.—What, is he sick?"

A STUDENT who saw the transit of Venus the other day, describes Venus as being like a small piece of black court plaster on a pretty girl's face. Like it, it was but a mere black speck, which entranced the glory of the sun, over whose surface it passed.

AND now Xmas draweth nigh, and the bashful Freshman doth go down street early in the morning, before the wily Junior or the reverend Senior have left their beds, bearing in his hand the rhino, wherewith to invest in a card to send unto his faithful lady-love.

MR. J. J. DOUGLASS, '85, is "fractus bello," as he expresses it, and has gone to Peterboro on furlough. He expects to be back after Christmas, when we hope he will take his place in the ranks able to do better service than ever.

THE freshmen were determined to battle to the death with the "concursum." One of the number was heard singing their war song, which begins, "Oh! we are the wheat that can't be threshed." We suppose it is because they are *too green*.

"YE GRAVE AND REVEREND SENIORS" are to have a grand banquet on the 22nd inst. at the Burnett House. They will undoubtedly have a jovial time.

THE "Concursus Iniquitatis" has held another session, and, in consequence, another freshman is seen going about his accustomed duties

"With bowed head and lowly mien,
A subdued phantom of his former self."

REV. JAMES AWDE, B.A., '79, one of the ablest students in philosophy that has graduated in a number of years, has consented to read a paper before the Dialectic Club at an early date. The subject has not yet been made known.

A STUDENT of the natural science class says he experiences great difficulty in his study of Insectivora, and quite agrees with the sentiment expressed in these lines by O. W. Holmes:—

"I was sitting with my microscope upon my parlor rug,
With a very heavy quarto and a very lively bug;
The true bug had been organized with only two antennæ,
But the humbug in the copper plate would have them
twice as many."

THE Glee Club is now fully organized, and some good singing may be expected from them this year.

THE following lines were found in one of the corridors, addressed to the JOURNAL. Though we do not like to encourage the perpetrator of such puns, we publish them as a curiosity:

ONE-NIGHT'S TRAGEDY.

The lonely pair sat on the steps,
And talked and laughed aloud.
"Why is the moon, love, like my arm?"
"Because its 'neath my cloud."
"You've guessed it right," he softly said;
"Now, why no moons but one?"
"On that, I think, I'll have to get
My light, sir, from the sun."

He was a stalwart sophomore,
She was a blushing maid,
Who made his weakening pulses throb,
As her hand in his she laid.

And then, of course, it was delayed
Within his brawny grasp,
And thus the two did waste the hours
Her waist within his clasp.

And as the night grew on apace
And time came for departing,
Says he, "My dear, though no upstart,
I straight must be upstarting."

He prest her to his beating heart,
A kiss upon her lips is;
And for a minute then, or two,
His life is one [—]

When suddenly he flew in air,
As though a goat had struck him;
Her papa's boot had lifted him,
And in a snow bank stuck him.

He lay there on his youthful back,
His life's blood fled its fountains,
His knees were pointing heavenward,
Like peaks of the *Pair-o'-knees* mountains.

Next morn a Freshman friend went by,
And found this pale soph dead;
They took him to a churchyard near
And dug his lowly bed.

Upon a wooden slab these words,
He carved while he was cryen:
"Beware all loving youths, for here
Our love sick sophs is *Lyon*."

'86.

RATHER a good story is told of two juniors who were wending their way to their boarding house, about two o'clock in the morning, not long since, both feeling slightly—but no, judge for yourself. On the way one of them happened to stumble against an obstruction, which he evidently took for a fellow-being, for he at once let out from the shoulder and floored said obstruction, which was by the way not a man but an empty tree box, standing against the tree it was destined to encircle. Hearing the thud caused by the fall, he straightened up and triumphantly hiccoughed to his friend, "I'ze—hic—floored 'im, Jim, sure. You—hic—help 'im up, Jim." Jim at once stumbled on to the road, and groping around, finally came in contact with the prostrate tree box, but finding it stiff and unyielding, became alarmed, and stammered out, "You've—hic—killed him, Tom, deadsh door—hic—nail. What'll ye do—hic—about it, eh?" Tom was unequal for the occasion, but Jim quickly made a proposition. "Tell ye's what we do—hic—Tom; you—hic—go and fetch—hic—boys, an' I'll stay here wish zur—hic—

corpshe." The other assented and stumbled off, but soon forgot his mission, and on reaching home was put to bed by his fellow boarders. Jim was found in the morning with his arms still clasped around the victim of his friend's muscular prowess, lying in the gutter taking "care of zur corpshe."

S. H. SNIDER, M. D., 81, of Carman, Man., has taken unto himself a silent partner from Hamilton. Well done, Sam.

»ITEMS.«

CONNECTING link between the vegetable and animal kingdom.—Hash.—*Ex.*

HAZING has reached a state in Lafayette College as yet unparalleled in college history. There the Sophomore with a malignity of purpose utterly unworthy of scholars and gentlemen, got the Freshmen in a public hall and set them down to an elegant banquet, and as each Freshman entered a state of coma, or succumbed to indigestion, a howl of fiendish delight rent the air. This species of refined cruelty has actually been applauded by the college press. It is said that the Freshman class in Lafayette is this year more than usually large and robust.

DR. A., with merry twinkle: "Mr. English, you may report for the first half of the Freshman class, embracing the ladies." Smiles of satisfaction. "Mr. Blackwell, you may report for the second half—likewise embracing the ladies." Blackwell faints. Moral—Doctor A should not manifest such inconsistency with these young gentlemen.—*Ex.*

SHE was a very pretty young person, and he was trying to talk his best. "I'm a sophomore," he said at one of her questions. "Why, how can that be? You ——" But she saw his discomfiture. "Oh, I see," she said, with the softest look of mystification, "You have two sophomore years at your college."—*Yale Record.*

HE was a facetious sophomore. "What quantities of dried grasses you do keep here, Miss Smith. Nice room for a donkey to get into." "Make yourself at home," she said with great gravity.

IN THE kingdom of Siam, all college students are allowed but two wives. This is shameful. They are putting more rules on every year. After awhile they will probably be limited to one. The Freshman should certainly kick.—*Ex.*

WHO was the first stocking mender? Xantippe, who used to darn old Soc.—*Ex.*

"AND oh, by-the-by, my son tells me you don't make his shirt collars stiff enough. He's in the Guards, you know, and they go in for being very particular!" "Well, ma'am, all I can say is, I've got a son in the Guards myself, and I allers wâshes for 'im when he comes 'ome, and he don't make no complaints!"

"Her lips were like the leaves," he said,
"By autumn's crimson tinted."
"Some people autumn leaves preserve
By pressing them," she hinted.—*Ex.*

MR. ANDREWS, translating Virgil—"Three times I strove to cast my arms about her neck, and—that's as far as I got, Prof." "Well Mr. Andrews, I think that was quite far enough."—*Ex.*

A youth was bidding a maiden adieu,
And ever anon. as he shook her hand,
He'd turn again, with lingering step,
And some oft-answer query again would demand.

This bored the maiden, so at last she said, "Don't you think this is too much adieu about nothing?"—*Princetonian.*

CLASSICAL professor (to student translating Cicero)—"Now, Mr. S., read a few lines of the text." (Text begins 'Tu, tu, Antonii,' &c.)

Student (starting out boldly)—"Chew, chew, Antonii, &c." (Uproarious applause.)

Prof.—"Now, Mr. S., please try and give that a little more classical pronunciation."

Student (making another gallant effort)—"Too, too, Antonii," &c. (Lady students strike an attitude.)

THE class of '82, Yale, gave \$10,000 to the athletic sports.—*Ex.* 'Evings! Think of it '83, and make up your mind to do something for your country next year.

AMHERST is soon to have a new gymnasium. One person has contributed \$25,000.—*Mercury.* Come away, little children!

THE Prof. of Philosophy strikes the nail on the head when he mentions to the youth, who give the universal negative, 'not prepared,' that they have not been agonizing enough. And it is clear to all that no one will be able to depict the agony on their countenance in the spring, if they don't.

THE *Oberlin Review* thus puts it delicately in its personal column: '76—Miss — paid a visit to friends in Oberlin some time ago. She is still connected with the institution for imbeciles at Columbus."

THE faculty at Williams have a private tennis court, and play enthusiastically.—*Mercury.* Humph! Guess they copied from us.

NO LESS than 758 students matriculated at Oxford in 1880, and 805 graduated—403 with the degree of B. A., and 322 with M. A. In 1881 there were 3,160 matriculated students at Edinburgh, of which in Arts there were 1,037; 433 graduated in Arts and 305 in Medicine and Surgery.

COLUMBIA's aggregate endowment is now \$5,300,000, of which \$500,000 was received from the late Stephen Phoenix. The income is \$281,000, and the number of students 208.

DALHOUSIE has again been made the recipient of favors from her distinguished benefactor, George Munro, Esq., of New York. This time it is the endowment of a chair in Metaphysics and English Literature. The new professor, Dr. Schurman, has won distinguished honors both in this country and on the other side of the Atlantic. He has latterly been a professor at Acadia College.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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The Editor must be acquainted with the name of the author of any article, whether local or literary.

THE Christmas holidays are now over, and all are returning looking happy and well. For ourselves, we have thoroughly enjoyed the holidays, and we sincerely hope that all our readers can say the same. To all the students we would say, settle down to steady work, but don't hurt yourselves whatever you do.

STILL another addition to our already long list of College Societies, and this time it is an important one. The Apollonian School, founded by the theologues, has for its purpose the cultivation of the oratorical abilities of the inhabitants of Divinity Hall, and before the JOURNAL again appears we expect that the effect of the new venture will be apparent to all. We will then give our readers an insight into how the cultivation aforesaid is managed.

TRULY it is discouraging. In our second number this session, we strongly advised every member of the freshman year to join the Rifle Company. And now, where is the Rifle Company? Surely it cannot have fallen through for good. If the prospects are that it will not be resuscitated, it is a burning shame to the students of Queen's, as a more beneficial exercise can no where be procured than that obtained from rifle drill. We have among us now material for a company as good as any in the city battalion, besides three or four qualified militia officers. We sincerely hope and trust that this matter will not be allowed to die out, and that we will be able to announce in the next issue of the JOURNAL that the drill is again in full blast.

WE have to announce yet another change in our staff. A year having elapsed since the appointment of Mr. J. S. Skinner to the Secretary-Treasurership, that gentleman resigned his office, and Mr. Geo. F. Henderson, from the staff, was appointed in his stead. Mr. Skinner will fill the vacancy thus made in the staff. Mr. H. M. Mowat, B. A., representative of the Law Faculty, has also resigned, though no successor has as yet been appointed.

In this connection we might say that, though we are decidedly averse to anything like dunning, we would take it as a favor if such of our subscribers as have not yet sent in their subscription, would do so at an early date, and thus save us, at least, a great deal of inconvenience.

WE have before us a copy of some correspondence which has taken place between our Senate and the Education Department, anent certain regulations lately adopted by the Department, by which University graduates are excluded from occupying the position of Assistant Master in High Schools until they have taken a Normal School course. We regret that we have to hold this correspondence over until our next number, as this is a matter which seriously affects a large number of students, and as some of our leading dailies have published articles which have mistakenly represented our Senate as advocating the very thing they are opposing. We are happy to state, however, that on account of the prompt action of the Senate of Queen's on the matter there is a good prospect of the obnoxious regulations being rescinded.

THE report having gained credence in the early part of the session, that all registered students would be eligible to vote at the election of the next Chancellor, not a little disappointment will be felt by many now, on learning that that privilege and right is still withheld. Why it is so we cannot surmise, but the fact remains, and we can only hope that what is an unquestionable right will soon be granted. All the undergraduates are certainly as much interested in the welfare and prosperity of their *Alma Mater* as are any of the Alumni, and it seems but fair that their opinions should be respected in such an important appointment.

The students in submitting to the powers that be, trust that the good judgment which has marked their choice in the past may be still further exemplified in the coming election.

WHAT is a model student? This is a question that thousands of young men are daily endeavouring to answer. To one class "cramming" seems the only legiti-

mate object of a student's course. Morning, noon and night they are at it, till what was gained yesterday is almost irrevocably hidden by the acquisitions of to-day. In the arrangement of their knowledge chaos reigns supreme. Many facts and ideas have been acquired, but they can seldom be found when needed, or applied when suitable. Another class of students seems to have adopted as a standing rule, "one hour only shalt thou study during each day; the rest thou shalt spend with the 'boys' in rolling the 'bully football,' in rousing the echoes in college halls, and in lifting up the voice in the societies of your college." The right course seems to be between these classes. The failing in Queen's leans decidedly towards the first, and though it may seem paradoxical, we must confess that there is too much studying done in our college. Professors may laugh at the idea. They tell us that they have been through the course and know what is best for students. With all deference to superior age and ability we think another opinion might be had from observation in the world around us. We sometimes find men of great erudition exercising but little influence. They have the tools but cannot use them, while others of less learning are able to do more, because they can bring their knowledge to bear on practical questions. It is true we must have men deeply educated; but a mistake is made if this is held to be the sole object of a university education. The work of training men for public positions belongs properly to universities. The public largely endows these institutions, and, therefore, should have something in return. The London *Spectator*, a very able journal, thinks that the debating and other societies of our colleges form the best and most natural means of fitting men for public life. It is a grand work for any college to be engaged in, therefore let us have more time for this study. This change

does not mean less work for the student; because the man who is preparing himself for political life, or for journalistic or other work, has no easy task. We hope that our Senate will soon recognize this important factor of college work, and will identify itself more with the means taken for its accomplishment.

A SUGGESTIVE SERIES OF ESSAYS.

ANY book which clearly indicates the direction in which the stream of thought of the present day is flowing, or is likely to flow, deserves the careful attention of students. Especially is this the case when the book proceeds from the cultured youth of a country, for the thoughts of the thinking young men of one generation are not unlikely to be the prevalent views of the next. For these reasons readers of the JOURNAL will no doubt be interested in a forthcoming volume of essays, written by a little group of young Englishmen, which will show among other things that the sway of the depressing school of thought represented by such names as Spencer, Bain and Lewes is not quite so universal in the land of its birth as people are apt to suppose. There are to be nine writers in all, by each of whom a special task has been undertaken, and their essays while reflecting individual divergencies of thought will have this common bond of union, that they are all written from the point of view of what for want of a better word may be called Idealism. The unity underlying all the endeavours of men, and making them human, will be brought out by a discussion of the literary, scientific, economical, social and political aspects of life. The work is also to contain a preface by Professor Caird, of Glasgow University, in which he will take occasion to say a word about the late Professor Green, to whom the work is to be dedicated.

In one of the essays, advanced sheets of which have been received, Mr. James Bonar, a graduate of Glasgow and Oxford, treats of "The Struggle for Existence" in a way that is well fitted to make the reader look impatiently for the rest of the series. Its general aim is to show that the desire of gain or well-being, while it is a legitimate end of human endeavour, is only truly viewed when it is regarded as one of the aspects of social life. A sketch of the Modern State is accordingly drawn, and an attempt is made to indicate the limits of State interference with the individual. Mr. Bonar is too wise to adopt the extreme Individualism which would make the State merely the supreme Constable, and allow the 'struggle for existence' to rage unchecked. At the same time he says that 'laissez faire' or 'hands off' is the true principle of government in all the strata of society except the lowest. "Modern Society," he says, "instead of letting the struggle rage itself out in the lower strata, takes every possible pains to end it. It recognizes the claims of

weakness even more than the claims of strength, knowing that old strength can see to itself, while young strength, no less than young weakness, may be powerless without its 'Great-heart.' It 'honours all men,' and its schools and hospitals and charities are designed to raise the lowest of them to the true level of their manhood, and give to all the 'open career.' Like a wise parent, society will keep a tight hold on its children in their tender years; and it will gradually relax its hold as they grow mature and strong enough to take care of themselves."

The following extract will give some idea of the vigorous way in which the writer handles his theme. His style is always nervous and forcible, and compels the attention of the reader, but perhaps it carries to an extreme the method of allusion which young Oxonians have caught from the Master of Balliol.

"It is well to note that the phrase 'struggle for existence' is by no means free from ambiguity. We must not allow its great biological prestige to win it any uncritical indulgence in a region that is above biology. There is, undoubtedly, a sense in which the 'struggle for existence' is the essential condition of all progress. There is another sense in which the same statement is entirely false. It is false if 'existence' means 'bare life.' Starvation is no stimulus. The mere struggle for a bare existence, the effort to save oneself from starvation, never leads to progress, either in a society or in an individual..... Wherever there is progress, there is something more spiritual at work than frantic or even deliberate efforts after self-preservation; and that is ideals, or at least ideas. If we throw a man into deep water and leave him there, his terrified struggling will not teach him to swim, though it may enable him to clutch the bank. The effort to make both ends meet, and the consciousness that even half a day's holiday would defeat the purpose, does not stimulate a man. He may become perfect through, that is to say, in the teeth of this suffering, but not by means of it. When people are told not to trust to the Poor Laws or to their neighbors to save them from destitution, this does not mean that if they are once thoroughly destitute they have the smallest power to save themselves. It is a common phrase that 'those nearest pauperism take least pains to avoid it.' The destitute man may never happen to become a pauper, and the habitual pauper may never allow himself to become destitute; but the wings are as effectually clipped by destitution as by indolence. Carry depression beyond a certain point, and it kills the power of effort by killing all hope; and the point is reached, if ever anywhere short of death, at the moment when the struggle of the human being becomes an endeavour not to gain abundance of life but an escape from death."

The new philosophical society could not do better than take up, and thoroughly discuss, this admirable essay.

W.

MR. W. C. COMPTON is again in the city. He purposed attending Queen's College.—*Daily News*.

UNIVERSITY SERMON.

ON Sunday afternoon (Dec. 17th,) Principal Grant conducted a special Christmas service in Convocation Hall. The choral part of the service was appropriate to the occasion, several Christmas carols being rendered. The following is the sermon :—

THE INCARNATION AND ITS BEARING UPON OUR IDEAL OF LIFE.

We shall not meet again as a congregation till January 14th, and I therefore take the present opportunity of wishing you a happy Christmas and a good New Year. We stand on a great natural summit of time, looking back over one annual course of the sun, and looking forward to another on which he is entering. This is the week of the winter solstice, and before the week ends we shall have commenced a new year, according to the division of time made by nature. The oftener I stand on such a summit, the more insignificant time—with all its noisy and feverish bustle—appears, and the more near and overwhelming the realities of Eternity. The more must it be seen by us that the one thing needful is to be united to the Eternal.

The world offers so much of unsatisfactoriness that at times the most hopeful gets caught with life-weariness, and cries out with Elijah, "it is enough; take away my life, for I am not better than my fathers," or with Paul, "I have a desire to depart and be with Christ, which is far better." But such seasons are not our best. The true believer is a worker, And the true worker is a singer. This is a very practical world, with plenty of hard work daily offered to our hands to do. Even when little can be known, there is always plenty to be done. And this is the season of the year when hope should be most exultant.

What word have I for you at such a time? I know none better than that with which the Lord Jesus commenced and ended the earthly teaching of His scholars: Follow thou me. Again and again He uses the same word during His ministry to all who desired any relationship with Him. It indicates the key-note of His dealings with men. It is His word to us at all times. It is His word to us now.

Who is He that speaks so authoritatively to men? By what right does this man assume such a superiority over us? Holy Scripture answers, He is "the Word of God" "made flesh." Therefore He speaks by divine right.

On this truth, the truth of the Incarnation, is based the hope of humanity. Well might the announcement of it be called tidings of great joy. As the choir has just caroled, the fact that God's Son took our nature is "*the great joy.*" If it is not true, then this is a horrible world, and the only possible theory of life is Pessimism. But it is true. The Christ was born at Bethlehem. Born after a method unique, mysterious, transcendental, but in perfect harmony with what He was, in harmony with His work and His life. For such a life as His, His birth was natural. So was His death. So was His resurrection. His birth, His character, His teaching, His miracles, His death, His resurrection, His ascension, each by itself is inexplicable. Take all together, and we have a symmetrical whole. We have the most charmingly natural and unaffected biography that ever was written. And the whole chain depends on the first link, the Incarnation.

In the Calendar of Christendom, the birthday of Christ is associated with the return of the sun to the earth, and with the festival kept on that occasion by all nations, and called Yule by our Saxon and Scandinavian forefathers. The day on which Christ was born is not given in the New Testament. But if a time was to be selected, what time so suitable as that on which all nature rejoices at the

annual return of light and life. It was a happy thought to associate the two days. New hope for earth when the sun begins again to come nearer. New hope for the world when the Son of Righteousness dawns on its horizon.

We read in to-day's lesson the circumstances of His birth, the simple and touching incidents that cluster round His cradle. He came to save Jew and Gentile, and to both His birth is heralded. To whom among the Jews? In God's sight, Herod the King and his men of war are not the representatives of the people. Neither are the Scribes and Elders. They are apparently wise, learned and pious men. They are deeply read in the Commentaries of the Rabbis. But a man may have mastered tomes of theology and yet be without the heavenly wisdom that a simple loving heart supplies. He may have busied himself all his life with the verbiage of controversy, and may have the reputation of learning, and yet know less of God and nature, less of truth and fact than a shepherd, a gardener, a weather-wise sailor has learned. Fifty, then, is the message concerning the coming of the King sent to lowly shepherds who have learned reverence, humility, and some portion of truth from reading the book of the heavens in their nightly watches. And the Gentile world is also divinely summoned. Its representatives are grave, wise and noble men. But they, too, had been accustomed to commune with nature; and in loving her they had learned to discern the signs of the times. Who they were or from what part of the East, what kind of a star they saw or how it led them, we know not and are not careful to inquire. In the East there have ever been such wise men. Balaam's prophecy was not forgotten in lands where such words are handed down from generation to generation. Not in vain had the Jews been scattered over the East. Not in vain had Esther shared the throne, and Daniel ruled the Empire of the Great King. It was believed that a Saviour King would come, and about this time there was a general expectation that He would be born in Judea.

They who seek shall find. They are led a long and toilsome way to the Holy City, to the men who had in charge the inspired oracles. God never gives unnecessary light. What man can do or tell, He leaves to man. So when the seekers get to the law and the testimony, the star disappears.

Two classes are found in Jerusalem. First, the religious world that rests in the letter; the men who believe themselves everything, but who do nothing for the world. They know the place where the Saviour is to be born, and they know the time, but they will not take a walk of five or six miles to seek Him. Are there not men now who believe in all the creeds of the Church, but who go not out to seek Christ, not even into the next street where hearts are breaking, outcasts perishing, poor little children crying? Side by side with this religious world is the political world that desires to use religion for its own ends. It believes in God in a kind of a way, but believes also that it can evade His will by the diplomacy of falsehood, deceit and cruelty.

The Scriptures having been opened to the seekers, Christ is not far away. A walk of five miles, and Bethlehem is seen crowning a ridge that overlooks one of the most fertile valleys in Judea; and lo, the star reappears and stands over the place. And they rejoiced with great joy! Thus, ever press on, O seeker, and to you the star shall arise, and a joy fill your heart that the world understands not. Men may say, we see no star. Or, it is no better than other stars shining in the heavens. Or, it can be explained by ordinary causes. No, no, the truly wise man answers, it is the star of Bethlehem.

To what is the divine light pointing? Come and see. To a babe; a babe lying in one of the stalls, excavated for cattle out of the rock, adjoining the public Khan or

Caravanserai. Jesus is crowded out of the inn. So continually does this busy, greedy, selfish world push Jesus into an obscure corner. Only a babe! The world turns away with loud laughter. The world has always been a fool. What agent is equal in potency to a babe?

The grave, good, wealthy sages from the East turn not away. They worship Him. To Him they gladly give the best that His earth yields; gold, representing all the world, for it can buy all the world; incense, representing the praise and devotion of the heart, and their faith that He is God; myrrh, representing the bitter work of repentance, and the fact of His true humanity. Let us, too, adore Him. And if the Eternal Word was not ashamed to become a babe, let us never be ashamed to be babes, and we shall find that our weakness is our strength.

And the babe became a man. Through all stages of humanity He lived, consecrating every epoch: a long, toilsome, sorrowing journey through the schools of boyhood and youth, the weakness of the flesh and the trials of life. It was long for a divine being to tabernacle on this poor earth. Yes, but the lightning in the collied night that makes visible the electricity, lasts longer, if we compare the moment's flash with the whole of time, than did the manifestation of the Christ, if we compare His 33 years on earth with His Eternal unseen life, before and after. All those years He was revealing the Father. As the true Word reveals the thought and is one with it from its very nature, so did the Christ reveal the eternal thought and the eternal love that is at the heart of the Universe. Jesus reveals to us God, brings Him nigh to us, makes us feel our relationship to Him. All the words and works of Jesus, what are they? Daguerreotypes, in which have been stamped for ever God's sympathy for His weary, wayworn, foolish sons and daughters, His sorrow because of their departure from Him, His yearnings for their return, His warnings of judgment, His tears—ah, my God!—His tears over us! Now, I see God with a love in His heart towards me as much higher than human love as heaven is higher than earth. I see that there is provided for me in Christ power to enable me to walk as He walked, power with which to conquer sin, and so at last to appear spotless before Him. Yea, the very wrath of God against sin which formerly terrified or even steeled my heart against Him, those denunciations against whatsoever worketh abomination or maketh a lie, that inflexible determination to destroy whatever is opposed to His ineffable holiness, all that justice and purity that formerly condemned me, is now beautiful and helps to win me to Him. I see that His heart is love, and know that it is His love that makes Him intolerant of everything false and vile. I can see the necessity of the pillar that was light and joy to the Israelites being a pillar of cloud and gloom to the Egyptians. The sun that brings new life to the living is the same agent that ensures the speedy corruption and destruction of that which is dead.

And He not only reveals God, but He reveals the kind of life in the flesh with which God is well pleased, and which it is possible for us to attain unto. Many a time had the cry gone up from hearts conscious of sin and weakness, "who will show us the good, and enable us to follow it?" Many a teacher had sought to frame a model for his disciples and the ages that were to come. But even Plato could draw in Socrates only the picture of one who speculated calmly, a beautiful soul who knew not how to practise the lessons he taught. Man's ideal has always been one-sided or unnatural. And worst of all, the human teacher had in himself no perennial power to lift up others. He could be no Saviour of the world.

But the life of the Lord from His rough cradle to His rougher death-bed is the absolutely ideal life, in its silences as well as in its speech, in His sufferings as well

as in His works. He was a man and thought nothing in man foreign or uncongenial. Brought up, as we have been, in the bosom of the family; taught in the ordinary ways; working with His hands as a carpenter; taking part in the glad festivities of marriage, and providing for the superfluities of the guests; eating with sinners and eating also with the holy men of earth; living a life of calm, beneficent activity; delighting in the conversation of friends and the society of happy homes; distinguished from the mass of men not by dress, looks, titles or habits of life, but by full orb'd intellectual and spiritual greatness and unwearied willingness to attend to the needs of the poor and suffering. But while His life thus flowed on equably and unostentatiously, it consisted of no haphazard collection of events. Never for a moment was He the sport of circumstances, or of the rushing tides of time. Never once did He yield His own sense of right to the voices of the multitude, whether the clamour of foes or the more seductive appeals of companions and friends. No. There reigned supreme in Him great principles that determined His life, principles by which He invariably steered His course. To do the will of His Father,—the needle of His life always pointed to that pole, that star ever burned clear before Him. To save His brother from themselves, from their folly and their sin, though in so doing He incurred their hate even unto death, that was His object. And when, at the close of His ministry, He said, "The Prince of this world cometh and hath nothing in me," He testified that during all the bitter warfare, Satan had never been able to make a lodgment in His soul; that though tried at every point of His being, He had at every point met the tempter in the weakness or strength of faith and driven him back. And when He rose triumphant over death, He made it manifest that He had conquered the conqueror in the chosen seat of his power, that He had reconciled humanity unto the Father, and had received power to draw the alienated and rebellious life of the flesh up into reconciliation with the will of God.

This was the life, the natural harmonized with the supernatural, that He lived. This is the life that He would have us live in our day and generation. We read the lives of the great and good of all lands and ages, and we thank God for them. As far as they had the spirit of Christ they reflect Him to us. Their victories are our victories. They are stars in our sky. But Jesus is our sun, the light and life-giving sun. O, come, let us adore Him—the babe, the man, the crucified, the risen and ascended Lord!

And what is His word unto us from the heaven of heaven where He sitteth on the right hand of the Father? The same word that He addressed to Peter and to Andrew, to John and to James, to Philip and to Matthew, when He first met them on earth,—Follow me. The same word that He spake to Peter when He addressed him, in the record of the last Evangelist, for the last time on earth, Follow thou me. Never mind what others do, or what I am to appoint them, Follow thou me. What is meant by this divine word? Simply this; live on earth as I lived. Let the law of the spirit of life that was in me be in thee likewise.

To this ideal of life, O my young brothers, I in the name of Christ, call you. Look to Jesus, for "looking begets liking." Consider His life, till every detail becomes living to you. Meditate on Him, imitate Him, follow Him as dear children. Thus

The idea of His life shall sweetly creep
Into your study of imagination,
and day by day you shall be transformed into His image.

JAMES H. BALLAGH, B. A., '78, figures as partner in a Law, Land and Loan firm in Rockwell City, Iowa.

↔ ROYAL & COLLEGE. ↔

THE CURE OF SACCHARINE DIABETES.

In a paper by Dr. G. Felizet, read before the Academy of Sciences, August 14, says the *Journal d'Hygiene*, the author claims to have discovered a remedy for a disease usually regarded as incurable, Saccharine Diabetes. The author states that he has succeeded in putting an end to Glycosuria artificially produced in animals, and that the medicine that suppresses artificial glycosuria will likewise cure diabetes in a few weeks or months. There excels, he says, a bond of union between Artificial Glycosuria, Intermittent Diabetes and Confirmed Diabetes, and that bond is irritation of the rachidian bulb. It is not then in masking the disease by submission to the severities of a regime except from bread, feculents and sugar that the disease may be cured, but by tapping the very source of the production of sugar, that is to say, by suppressing the irritation of the bulb. Bromide of Potassium, by the elective sedative action that it exerts on the functions of the bulb, suppresses the effects of such irritation with a rapidity that is often surprising and in large and repeated doses cures very obstinate cases.

MALARIAL GERMS.

The cause of malarial diseases is said to have been discovered by Prof. Laveran, a French Savant of Val de Grace. It is a very minute organism, named by him Oscillaria Malariae. M. Richard, who announced the discovery in the French Academy of Science, has found these microbes in all the fever patients of the Philippeville Hospital in Algiers. They are located in the red blood corpuscles and completely destroy their contents. They can be rendered visible by treating with Acetic Acid, but otherwise it is difficult to detect them. They look like a necklace of black beads with one or more projections, which penetrate the cell of the corpuscle, and oscillate with a whip-like movement.

CIGARETTE-SMOKING.

Scarcely less injurious, in a subtle and generally unrecognized way, than the habit of taking "nips" of alcohol between meals is the growing practice of smoking cigarettes incessantly. We have not a word to say against smoking at suitable times and in moderation, nor do our remarks at this moment apply to the use of cigars or pipes. It is against the habit of smoking cigarettes in large quantities, with the belief that these miniature doses of nicotine are innocuous, that we desire to enter a protest. The truth is that perhaps, owing to the way the tobacco-leaf is shredded, coupled with the fact that it is brought into more direct relation with the mouth and air-passages than when it is smoked in a pipe or cigar, the effects produced on the nervous system by a free consumption of cigarettes are more marked and characteristic than those recognizable after recourse to other modes of smoking. A pulse-tracing made after the subject has smoked, say, a dozen cigarettes will, as a rule, be flatter and more indicative of depression than one taken after the smoking of cigars. It is no uncommon practice for young men who smoke cigarettes habitually to consume from eight to twelve in an hour, and to keep this up for four or five hours daily. The total quantity of tobacco used may not seem large; but beyond question the volume of smoke to which the breath organs of the smoker are exposed, and the characteristics of that smoke, as regards the proportion of nicotine introduced into the system, combine to place the organism very fully under the influence of the tobacco.—*Lancet*.

It has been suggested that one of the large rooms in the Royal be fitted up so as to make it a comfortable reading room. This might be easily done, and with but little expenditure, we might have, instead of our large well ventilated but rather cheerless den, a cosy carpeted room provided with tables, chairs, and all the leading medical journals of the day. The room used by the classes in medicine and materia medica would answer all the purposes much better than any other room in the building of the proper size, and is easy of access without toiling up long flights of stairs. It would certainly repay any small efforts in our part, to render it habitable, and also would prove a source of comfort to present and future students.

↔ CONTRIBUTED. ↔

"I."

EITHER nine out of ten of those whom we hear speak, or all English dictionaries and grammars, so far as I have consulted them, are wrong with regard to the sound of "i" in certain words. According to the books referred to, "i" has only two sounds, one simple, as in *tin*, and one diphthongal, as in *mine*, where the "i" sound is a combination of the sound of "a" in *far* and that of "ee" in *seek*. A very large majority of us, including myself, give that letter three distinct sounds, the two illustrated above, and another which seems to be a combination of the sound of "u" in *nut* with that of "ee;" and is illustrated by such words as *ice*, *light*, *knife*, &c., in which the "i" is not generally sounded as it is in *size*, *mine*, *mind*, &c. Which is correct? If grammarians and writers of dictionaries are right, it is high time for a large number of us to reform.

EMOTION.

WHAT a marvellous thing is our emotional nature! I think that is the name of what I want to talk about. We listen to or look at something funny, and our feelings are excited. The effect is pleasing. We, or at least I, in my ignorance of metaphysics, cannot generally tell the reason why we should be thus affected. We listen to a tale of suffering, real or fictitious, and our feelings are again stirred, we know not why; the effect as before is pleasing.

It would seem, indeed, that the enjoyment resulting from anything which stirs our emotions depends not on the kind of feelings excited, but on the extent to which they are excited. Indeed to many, a passage, for example, of a play which abounds in pathos causes the most intense enjoyment. It may seem contradictory to say that anything which causes our frames to be convulsed with sobs, and our eyes to be dimmed with tears, affords pleasure. And yet it does. Indeed, the most intense enjoyment I have ever experienced, next to that caused by the Binomial Theorem, arose from the most pathetic dialogue and action on the stage. Some say that they feel repulsion towards a piece which possesses much of the element of pathos—their enjoyment arising from what they call the humorous. This I cannot understand. To

me a passage of deep feeling affords more enjoyment than a dozen of those which make us hold our sides for laughter. If you would sing for me, sing a wild, weird melancholy strain, the more melancholy the better; sing such notes as might burst from a heart that is breaking. If you play for me, and wish to afford me pleasure, play something sad, such as a slave in his chains might compose, or a captive as he sighs for his native land. Another class of feelings, which gives us greater satisfaction, are those which are called up by exemplifications of courage and daring. Read for me the part which Douglas took in King James' sports, Lord Marmion's defiance of the Douglas, Ravenswood's desperate words on Lucy's marriage day—read almost anything from Scott; for in prose and verse he paints deeds of valour with a masterly hand indeed. Away with your flimsy humour, jokes, fun, as you call it. Paint for me deeds of desperate courage or scenes of heart-rending pathos. Spare me, however, from representations of cruelty or treachery such as we find in the actions of Iago. Play not before me 'Titus Andronicus,' and the like. The philosophers will please pardon me for not defining 'emotional nature,' for I really don't know how. I have no idea what relation it bears to the will, the desires, or the conscience; but I strongly suspect that it has some connection with the imagination. If this is not the case, I humbly beg the pardon of the Kant-anchor-us club, individually and collectively.

→ CORRESPONDENCE. ←

* * We wish it to be distinctly understood that the JOURNAL does not commit itself in any way to the sentiments which may be expressed in this department.

MORE TIME AT EXAMS.

To the Editor of the Journal:

NOW that such alterations, for the better undoubtedly, are being made in the Curriculum, &c., I believe is the time to suggest to the authorities a much needed change.

It is this: At examinations, the finals in particular, more time should be allowed for writing on the papers set than the two hours given heretofore. Well, why? Because justice and fairness demands it. As a rule the exams. are such that it takes the best-prepared and most nimble fingered student the full allotted time to answer all the questions put. But nature has made us different. There are those who, though knowing their subject thoroughly, cannot on account of a natural slowness (not laziness by any means) get through in such a short time. Had they time they could put in just as good papers as those of the quick-witted chap who heads the list. Is it fair to say the one has as good a chance as the other?

Again, there is the nervous student, from whom the fact that his time is very limited drives all he knows out of his head in the hour of examination, and it takes him some time to recover himself, if he recover at all. You may smile, but really the case is not uncommon.

You say, perhaps, that the time being extended the papers would be more verbose and show no more knowledge. I am glad that our professors prefer concise answers. I believe such they would get were more time given. The student could then re-write and condense some of his poorer answers. Paper is cheap enough. Besides with more leisure for thought he would not be apt to put in the trash that, sometimes, doubtless is served up. Moreover, there would not be the same danger of misinterpreting a perhaps mysterious question. The handwriting would be better undoubtedly, and thus the examiner's task would be eased. In short (though I have not mentioned half the advantages) every one would be pleased and benefited by the desired extension of time. I do not see what arguments can be brought against it.

With the host of professors we now have it would be no imposition on the examiner to have one or more in the room during the time of examination.

I plead for practically unlimited time being allotted for each paper, of course within reasonable bounds, however it may be arranged. The college may display some originality if she takes this step, but it is the right direction, and certainly the examination day will be more imposing.

Fancy putting the gist of a whole session's work on paper in four short hours.

I hope to see this idea that I have here set down, and of which many students have thought, ventilated and consummated in '82-3.

Yours,

TEMPUS.

To the Editor of the Journal:

IN almost every paper we pick up, we read of large donations and gifts given to colleges in Canada, and especially in the United States. For instance, the *Globe* of November 29th contains an account of the presentation to Montreal Presbyterian College of the "David Morrice Hall" and library. Now, sir, when I read that report, I was gratified to learn that there were such men in Montreal as David Morrice, who, for the sake of their church, would come forward and endow its colleges. But, sir, why cannot men of the Presbyterian faith in and around Kingston come forward and grant Queen's some such gift. I am certain that there are men in this city able to do it. In the past we have experienced their favours; may we also experience them in the future.

Yours, &c.,

'85.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 17th, 1882.

MR. EDITOR.—A recent number of the JOURNAL contained an invitation to alumni "to let themselves be heard from." Adopting the only possible means for this end I venture to send you a few jottings which, perhaps, may prove interesting to your readers. Since almost every arrival here sends home accounts of what he sees and hears, and as by these letters, whether private or public, the majority of Ontario people are familiar with the main

features of Manitoba, I shall confine myself to some points which, not being of so much importance are not so well known, but still may be of interest.

I presume the first thing which might be spoken of is the atmosphere. It has been remarked that it contains a larger proportion of oxygen than the atmosphere in the East. This is particularly noticeable in the great rapidity with which a fire spreads, and the fierce vigour with which it burns, so that when a fire breaks out it is almost impossible to extinguish it before it has completely destroyed its prey. This increased volume of oxygen may also account for the active life which the Manitobans live. Another characteristic feature—I might say *the* characteristic feature of Winnipeg—is the mud, which is not silicious as we have it in other places, but altogether carbonaceous. If left on the boots till it dries it comes off in cakes like dough. When quite dry it also burns readily. That is the good and useful side of it, but when we have rain the air is almost blue with blasphemy on account of the numerous falls which occur through its agency. In fact, when ladies go out they very often use canes to steady them. It is very remarkable how little rain moistens the ground and how soon it dries and hardens again. When dry and hard the sound of a horse galloping is the same as if it were on a stone pavement. Yet another property of the soil. It is this: After a heavy rain the water sometimes filters through and gets into our cellars. By the time it gets that depth it is quite hard. The Red River at Winnipeg is very treacherous. To one standing on the bank it seems almost as smooth as a lake, but let him take a boat and see how soon he will change his opinion. The current is not only very strong going down but there are several currents running in different directions. Suppose a man fell in. Perhaps one current would pull his head one way, while his feet would be drawn away in another direction by a counter current. No bathing therefore is indulged in. Some years ago the chief of police was bringing a prisoner over in a boat. Just after they left the shore the former gave the boat a sudden rock and over it went. The chief shot directly down, and there he was found the next day firmly glued to the bottom of the river, his feet having stuck in the mud. This was before they got to deep water.

Another feature which persons coming here are sure to notice is the brilliant display of the aurora borealis. Almost every clear evening it is visible, flashing and changing all over the north. It is not confined to this particular part of the heavens though. We often have it over the whole sky. It is composed of most delicate and beautiful tints, sometimes resembling a rainbow. The colors change their position, in fact they are always changing and forming new combinations.

Yours, &c.,

A. W. T.,
188 Jemima St.

SUSPENDERS for college breaches, is a Junior's definition of Faculty.

BY-LAWS REGULATING THE ELECTION OF CHANCELLOR OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

I. EVERY nomination shall be in writing actually signed by at least five members of the Council, and filed with the Registrar before the hour of 5 p. m. on nomination day, and no other nomination shall be allowed.

II. The Vice-Chancellor or Vice-Principal and Registrar shall scrutinize nomination papers; and in the event of there being but one candidate nominated, shall declare such candidate duly elected; but if more than one, then they shall declare the names of such candidates, and the Registrar shall forthwith take the necessary steps for obtaining the votes of the registered voters.

III. A candidate may at the said meeting or at any time within ten days thereafter signify his desire in writing, addressed to the Registrar to withdraw his name as such candidate; thereupon the remaining candidate, if only two were nominated, shall be held to be duly elected and shall be so declared, and if more than one candidate remain after such withdrawal, then the election shall proceed as if the candidate who has so withdrawn had never been nominated.

IV. For the purpose of taking the votes it shall be the duty of the Registrar to prepare and immediately after the expiration of ten days, to transmit to every graduate and alumnus referred to in the first sub-section of section nine of the Act constituting this Council a printed voting paper in a form to be approved of by the Vice-Chancellor and also the names of the candidates for the office of Chancellor.

V. He shall also transmit with such voting paper a letter approved of by the Vice-Chancellor containing full information as to the conditions of voting and the mode of returning the paper.

VI. Such voting papers shall be returnable on or before the fifteenth day of March, (after which no voting paper shall be received) and shall be opened by the Registrar in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor and any voter who may be present, on the first lawful day following, at the hour of four p. m.

VII. The Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar shall thereupon scrutinize and count the votes, and prepare a statement in writing of the result of the said examination, and sign the same, and lay the same before the next meeting of the Council.

VIII. The Registrar shall also forthwith communicate to the several candidates the result of the election, and shall publish the same in some newspaper published in the City of Kingston.

IX. In the event of a vacancy before the expiration of the current term of office, the Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Principal and the Registrar shall give notice in one of the daily papers published in the City of Kingston that they will attend at a day to be therein named (and which shall be not less than four weeks after the first publication of the said notice) for the purpose of receiving nominations, as aforesaid, for a new election, and all proceedings shall then take place as is herein before provided for the election of a Chancellor save that the time for the return of the voting papers shall be two months after the date of their issue.

WHO ARE VOTERS?

Section nine, sub-section one of the Act constituting the University Council, defines who shall be voters at the election of Chancellor. It is as follows:—

"For the obtaining of a registration of such graduates and alumni of Queen's College as may desire to vote for elective members of council and for a Chancellor of the University of Queen's College, as hereinafter provided, and to be considered eligible for election to membership

in the Council, and such registration shall be a condition of any graduate or alumni voting or being elected; provided always that the Council shall not admit to such registration any alumnus actually attending classes in Queen's College, or any alumnus who may have left Queen's College without being a matriculant of two years' standing, or any graduate who has not matriculated at least once as an alumnus or student of Queen's College, or any alumnus who shall matriculate after the year 1879, until such alumnus shall become a graduate of said College.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE LIBRARY.

THE following books have been received as donations since first of May, 1882, and are acknowledged:
Census of Canada, and 17 vols. Parliamentary papers
Dominion Government.

Statutes of Ontario. Ontario Government.

Smithsonian Report. Smithsonian Institution.

First Report of Bureau of Ethnology.

15 vols. Reports, Department of the Interior, Washington.

3 " Bureau of Education, "

1 " Chief of Ordnance Department, "

36 " Engineering Department, "

33 " Department of State, "

8 " Chief Signal Officer, "

13 " Coast Survey, "

8 " War Department, "

8 " Treasury Department, "

3 " Department of Agriculture, "

219 " Miscellaneous, from the Library of the late Hon.

J. Hamilton.

14 " Various old works. Mrs. Ewing, Hamilton.

5 " Old Mathematical works. Prof. Ferguson.

1 " Reports. Church of Scotland.

Picturesque Quebec.

Inglis' Dictionary of the Aneityumese Language. The

Author.

Report of the Observatory. Yale College.

Missionary Herald, 1881. A. D. Fordyce, Esq., Ferguson.

Compend of Baptism. Rev. J. C. Hamilton.

Buchanan's Latin Psalms. Rev. Mr. Lawrie.

American Marathi Mission.

1 vol. University of Christiana.

Vestigia Celtica. Rev. Dr. Masson.

Confession of Faith. Rev. R. Campbell.

Calendars, &c., from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, St

Andrew's, McGill, John Hopkins, Knox (Tor.)

University College, Dalhousie. P. E. D. School

(Tor.), Trinity Col. School (Port Hope), and

Prospectus of the College of Ottawa.

"Did Mr. B— call in my absence, John?" "No mum! but Mr. Thank Heavens did, leastways when I told him you were out, and asked what name to give you he said kind of low like," "Missed her, thank heavens!"—Ex.

A LITTLE boy watched a bee crawling on his hand till it stopped and stung him, when he sobbed, "I didn't mind its walking about, but when it sat down it hurt awful."—Ex.

SENIOR RE-UNION.

THE banquet of the class of 1883 was held in the Burnett House on the evening of Dec. 21st. At about 9 o'clock the awe-inspiring seniors, together with representatives from the different college societies as invited guests, gathered around the table, which was well laden with all known and many unknown delicacies. Judging from subsequent events, the banqueters must have taken a long fast in anticipation. The eatables were plentiful and of excellent quality, and went under cover with an ease and quickness that was astonishing; and yet so marvellous was the capacity that almost two hours were spent in hiding the good things provided.

Then followed no less than twenty toasts.

Mr. Dyde, the Chairman of the Banquet, proposed "The Queen," which was responded to by a vociferous rendering of "God Save the Queen."

"Governor-General and Princess Louise" was proposed by the Chair, and responded to by *three cheers and a tiger*.

Mr. A. McLeod proposed "Army, Navy and Volunteers," highly complimenting the Canadian Volunteers on all the qualities necessary for making them first-class soldiers.

Mr. Skinner, in a highly eloquent style, briefly responded, followed by Mr. Duff, a graduate of the Royal Military College, who referred to the fact that several graduates of the same institution had done their share towards the settlement of affairs in Egypt.

"Our Alma Mater" was proposed by Mr. H. E. Young; "Here's to Good Old Queen's" was sung in response.

Mr. Shanks, in proposing "The Arts' Faculty," referred with something bordering on eloquence to the success of our Professors in the literary world, to their ability as instructors, and to their gentlemanly bearing towards the students. "They are Jolly Good Fellows" was sung with enthusiasm in response.

The health of "The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons" was proposed by Mr. Ferguson. In reply Mr. W. Anglin made reference to the "affair of the ladies" in connection with the college, claiming that, as a result of the contest, two medical colleges had been established in the place of one, and acquitting the boys of the charges of want of gallantry, rebellion, fear of rivalry, &c. Mr. Moore and Mr. Mundell also spoke briefly in reply to the same toast.

"Sister Universities" was proposed by Mr. Givan, who spoke of the increasing good feeling which exists between Queen's and other colleges. Messrs. McKay and Westlake briefly responded.

Mr. J. McLeod, in proposing "Our Graduates," hinted that the sons of Queen's seemed able to find their way to all places, civilized and uncivilized. Replies were made by Messrs. Knight and Givan, the former of whom said that the graduates of Queen's won distinction in Medicine, Law and Theology, but seemed comparatively deficient as teachers.

(At about this stage it became patent that some of the feasters at the northern end of the table became sleepy, a fact made evident by the redness of their eyes.)

"Alma Mater Society" was proposed by Mr. A. L. Smith, who showed the importance of the society to the college. Mr. Givens, the President of the A. M. S.

responded, representing the society as the link of connexion between Graduate and Undergraduate, and between the different faculties. Brief replies were also made by Messrs. Anglin and Givan, the two Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Shortt proposed "Missionary Association and Y.M.C.A.," and showed the elevating and ennobling influence of such societies upon the students. Mr. J. Grant replied on behalf of the Y. M. C. A., and Mr. Anderson as representing the Missionary Association.

"Glee Club" was presented by Mr. Nicol, and was responded to by a speech from Mr. Shanks, and a song from members of the club.

Mr. H. R. Grant proposed the "Dialectic Club and Mathematical Society" in a humorous speech, which was well received. Mr. Britton responded with his usual facility of expression and abundance of humour. He rejected Idealism as inconsistent with the exploits of the evening, and approved of the philosophy of Sam Jones, whose "summum bonum" was dinner.

"Athletic Club, and Gymnasium, and Snow Shoe Clnb," was presented by Mr. Goold, and drew from Mr. Mitchell a humorous speech and song, and from Messrs. Shaw and McAulay speeches eulogistic of the prowess of Q. C. students. Messrs. Renton and H. E. Young also briefly replied.

Mr. Steele proposed "The Football Teams." Mr. A. McLeod and Mr. H. E. Young responded, the former for the Association Team, the latter for the Rugby Union.

"The Ossianic Society," proposed by Mr. Chambers, was replied to by two Gaelic songs, one by Mr. J. McLeod, and the other by Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Shortt presented the "Concursus Iniquitatis" with much enthusiasm. Judge Anglin responded with eloquence and wit. Mr. Moore replied for the "Concursus Virtutis" of the Royal College; and Mr. Mitchell repeated the "cry of the Court" in such a manner as almost to produce convulsions.

"Fellow Students" was proposed by Mr. Gow, and responded to with an appropriate song.

Mr. Britton proposed "The Press," to which Mr. McLachlan replied for the JOURNAL, Mr. Shannon in behalf of the *News*, and Mr. Shanks on the part of the *Whig*.

Mr. Rathbun gave "The Ladies," eulogizing those of Kingston in particular. Hearty response came in the shape of a song, "Maid of Athens," a speech from Mr. Patterson, in which he evinced an almost culpably thorough knowledge of his subject, and a short address by Mr. Westlake.

Mr. McLachlan, on behalf of the guests, proposed "The Graduating Class," to which Mr. Givan replied, and then presented "Our Guests."

The last toast of the evening, "Our Host," was proposed by the President, and responded to by Mr. F. Fralick, in behalf of the proprietor.

The toasts were interspersed by several songs, some of which were of the nature of replies, and others quite independent; of these we may mention that of Mr. Rathbun, as being especially well rendered.

The proceedings closed at two o'clock a.m., with "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen."

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

A. M. S. ENTERTAINMENT.

THE first of the Alma Mater Society's series of monthly entertainments was held in St. Andrew's Hall on the evening of Friday, the 16th ult. An exceedingly good programme was presented to a large audience, introducing a number of the old friends of the society, among others,

Miss Maggie Bamford, Mrs. Rockwell, and Miss Agnew. Mr. J. Dunlop, first year in medicine, promises to prove a very strong addition to our already good list of readers and reciters. His rendering of "Jane Conquest" was such as to elicit a vociferous encore from the audience. The Glee Club shows up in good form once more. "Little Moses" took well, and "Steal Away" was decidedly good.

We would suggest that in the future the programme be a little shorter, as the hour was somewhat late when it was concluded on this occasion, and though it was a programme rarely improved upon in Kingston, many of the audience began to show signs of weariness towards the close.

FOOTBALL.

WE suppose that we may safely say that football is over for this fall at Queen's. Although our clubs have not been able to engage in as many outside matches as they would have wished, several local games have been played, with very satisfactory results, and the officers of the different clubs have cause to congratulate themselves on the success attending their efforts to increase the amount of interest taken in the game here. This year has seen the inauguration of a new venture, the organization of a Rugby football club at Queen's. Though this at first had the effect of weakening the Association team, this was soon straightened out by hard practice, and we feel confident that Queen's can boast a larger number of good Association players than she has had for some time past, while she further has a Rugby team, which, by next spring, intends taking a place second to none, if we may judge from the success already achieved. With only a week's practice the Rugby team met and closely contested a match with the R. M. C. Cadets, confessedly one of the finest, if not the finest, of our Canadian clubs, and in a match with the Brockville club our team was victorious by the rare score of four goals and three tries to nothing. Subsequently, a second match was played with the R. M. C., in which, though our men were beaten, they played in such a way as to draw forth well-merited encomiums of praise from the spectators. The last match played was one with the K. C. I. Club, in which Queen's was successful by four goals and several tries to nothing. With this good beginning we may safely expect great things from our Rugby Union Club next season.

THE SNOW SHOE CLUB.

TUESDAY of last week was the date for the annual meeting of this Club. The unanimous motion that Mr. J. Carr Anderson should occupy the chair, was carried, thereupon Mr. Anderson, with an eloquence that would rival that of the 'old man eloquent' himself, stirred the souls of his vast audience, already burning with enthusiasm for this manliest of sports, to fervent heat, which manifested itself throughout the whole meeting, by the order with which the proceedings were carried out. When this gentleman at length sat down, a storm of clattering impedimenta was paid to his elocu-

tionary powers. The retiring and modest Sec.-Treasurer, H. E. Young, then read his report. This was highly satisfactory; indeed, we do not believe that the club has ever before, during its long existence, been in such a flourishing condition. This is due mainly to the untiring exertions of Mr. Young, who has by his indefatigable labors been able to bring in a balance of \$17. Such a balance indeed speaks well for the club, especially when we remember that from the nature of this organization there is a constant and heavy drain upon its coffers. Then followed the election of officers for the ensuing year. Never, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has there been so fierce a contest for these various positions of honor and trust. The late electoral contest of the Alma Mater Society, when compared with it, is completely lost in the shade of the back seats to which it has to retire. It was during the greatest excitement, riot, and risk of serious corporeal injury, that the members polled their votes. At last the following officers (the announcement bringing down the house) were declared elected,

Honorary President—W. E. D'Agent.

President—H. E. Young.

Sec.-Treasurer—A. G. Farrell.

Inspector Impedimentorum—H. M. Mowat, B. A.

Executive Committee—W. J. Shanks, G. Y. Chown,

Æ. J. Macdonell and J. C. Booth.

We should not place the Inspector Impedimentorum among the fierce contestants for office—he was re-elected by acclamation. This was due to the fact that the club recognized the great ability of this gentleman for this office, and because, notwithstanding his well known untiring industry and perseverance, he had not yet been able to complete his inspection, owing to the fact that the pedal extremities of some of the members are so large, and requiring a corresponding magnitude of impedimenta, that by nothing less than a superhuman effort could the aforesaid gentleman have completed his task in the allotted time, one year. Therefore, it was agreed that he should be reinstated in office for another year, in his order that this important work might be finished. It is particularly desirable, if human foresight can prevent it, that no accident from faulty impedimenta should happen to mar the present prosperity and serenity of the club, by the shipwreck of any unlucky member on a snowbank. Recent disasters in the country require the most rigid investigation by the officers, and no one will be allowed to leave port without a certified ticket of leave.

The following amendments were "added to the constitution":

I. (a) That this club do meet every Friday, to deliberate on matters affecting its interests and prosperity.

(b) That, with Mother Nature's permission, we do hereby resolve that in future a weekly tramp on Saturday shall be partaken of by each and every member.

II. That the hearty thanks and good wishes of the club are extended to the retiring officers for the able manner in which they have respectfully filled their offices. May they never want a friend.

III. That we, the members of the Q.C.S.C., after much anxious thought, do hereby seriously but heartily resolve, that owing to the dire and disastrous effect of co-education, at the Royal College, that no 'female women' whatsoever, be allowed, no matter in what capacity, to participate in any manner in our tramps. That we shall not peril the prosperity of this club by subjecting it to their baneful influences.

IV. God save the Queen.

⇒PERSONAL.←

A McTAVISH, B.A., '81, is Treasurer of the Canadian Institute at Princeton, where he is pursuing his theological studies.

OUR old friend, Rev. J. C. Cattanach, M.A., '81, has left Dundee Centre, Que., and removed to Sherbrooke. He has lately been seriously ill, but has now fully recovered.

REV. HUGH TAYLOR, of Morrisburg, an old Queen's man, has received a unanimous call from the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Pakenham.

MR. DAVID J. GREENSHIELS, of Montreal, who died lately, left \$5,000 to Queen's.

PROFESSOR FLETCHER has been re-appointed an examiner in classics at Toronto University.

REV. A. MACGILLIVRAY, of Williamstown, another ex-editor of the JOURNAL, has had his church enlarged and improved during the past summer. The cost was \$6,000, and yet that church has *no debt*.

GOWER GORDON, ex-'84, is in the hardware business at Guelph, and claims to be flourishing.

MARCUS SNOOK, B.A., '81, has returned to Kingston to finish his law studies. He reports several Queen's graduates to be studying law at Toronto and flourishing.

A DEPUTATION from the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Perth, called on their pastor, Rev. M. McGillivray, a few days since, and presented him with a New Year's gift in the shape of a purse of \$225. Mr. McGillivray, who by the way is a former editor of the JOURNAL, was presented with a purse of \$50 by the same congregation a short time since. All this speaks well for his popularity.

REV. GEO. McARTHUR, B.A., a graduate of last year's divinity class, has recently been settled in Finch Presbytery of Glengarry. Mr. McArthur enters upon his duties in a large and promising field under most favourable auspices.

REV. WM. A. LANG, M.A., of Lunenburg, one of the JOURNAL's ex-editors, was granted three months' leave of absence by his congregation during the past summer. The rest accomplished the desired result, and he is at work again with renewed health and vigor.

⇒ DE + NOBIS + NOBILIBUS. ⇐

THERE was a fancy dress Carnival on the 29th Dec., at Peterboro, at which we learn that the seven students of that town appeared as undergrads of Queen's. It is also said that while the sophs were quite content with their own dazzling greatness, the freshmen endeavoured to palm themselves off as seniors before the wondering rustics of that place.

You ask what we would call it. We give it up. It is something altogether unprecedented as well as unparalleled in the records of student life. We refer to the fact that, in the midst of the festivities at the senior re-union, the door opened, and in stalked, uninvited, unexpected, a Fres —, but no, we have not the heart to write it, to let it be known that such a thing occurred at Queen's. Was it cheek? Too mild. Too mild! Was it downright, brazen-faced impudence? No, no, friend, that seems altogether wrong. Better give it up. We thought of calling it 18-carat, pure, unadulterated effrontery and impertinence, but now we have written it, it looks really very mild. Give it up, my son, give it up! If possible, dismiss it altogether from your mind, and should you ever chance to meet this curiosity in human form, thank the gods that our class of '86 contains one only of these affairs. In the meantime keep it quiet, tell it not in Japan.

We have at last full possession of a sanctum. Some of our readers may be inclined to disbelieve this fact, but fact it is, notwithstanding. Our premises are not yet as fully furnished as we hope them to be before long, and we may mention to our young lady friends, *en passant*, that our chairs have no cushions, and that a relic of what was once a toga at present has to do the duty of a pen wiper. The door of our sanctum, we may also mention, is furnished with a patent combination mantrap, provided as a safeguard against parody fiends and punsters. *Verbum Sap.*

It seems hard that students should have to suffer for the sins of their professors, but the following episode tells a tale:—SCENE, at an evening party, — street, Toronto. Student of Toronto School of Medicine requests the pleasure of a dance from a society belle, who supposes him to be a Trinity man, and receives the answer, "Thank you, Mr. —, but I do not care to dance with a Trinity student." Student—"I beg your pardon, Miss —, but I think you are mistaken. I do not attend Trinity. I attend the Toronto School of Medicine." Miss —. "Oh! Then that alters the case. With pleasure, Mr. —," and the young lady proceeds to congratulate her companion on the stand taken by the faculty and students of the T. S. M. anent the recent troubles here.

A NUMBER of our students spent the vacation at Dese- ronto. The Belleville Ontario correspondent from that place, says that in the matter of taking the twist out of doughnuts they display an agility approaching the mar- vellous.

THE Rev. Geo. Bell, LL.D., Registrar, has been ap- pointed Treasurer of Queen's, until the annual meeting of the Trustees, *vice* C. F. Ireland, B.A., resigned.

THE Corner Bookstore, so well known to students, has again changed hands, the present proprietor being Mr. F. Nisbet, late of Toronto. Mr. Nisbet has a great curiosity at his store just now, which he takes great pleasure in exhibiting. Call and see it.

⇒ ITEMS. ⇐

WE welcome to the field of college literature the *Mor- rin College Review*, published by the students of Morrin College, Quebec. Though there is, of course, room for improvement, the first number is exceedingly well edited, and by next month we expect a good deal from the *Review*.

A KISS.

'Twas the first kiss of Summer,
All fragrant and sweet,
From a lovely companion
In secluded retreat;
No sister, no kindred,
No rivals, no spy
Observed thy fair blushes,
For no one was nigh.

OSCAR Wilde says he pants to meet Roscoe Conkling. Now he should pant to meet some other celebrity, and then he would have a pair of pants—an article of dress he sadly needs.—*Norristown Herald*.

Over the garden wall,
Apple trees big and tall,
No apples as yet so hard to get
And you may bet
I'll never forget
The night that dog was on me set
Over the garden wall.—*Madisonensis*.

AN amateur editor has made a fortune by his pen. His father died of grief after reading one of his editorials, and left him \$150,000.

Oh come where the cyanides silently flow,
And the carburets droop o'er the oxides below,
Where the rays of potassium lie white on the hill,
And the song of the silicate never is still.
Come, oh come, tum ti tum tum,
Peroxide of bromine and uranium !

While alcohol's liquid at 30 degrees
And no chemical change can affect manganese;
While alkalies flourish and acids are free,
My heart will be constant, dear Science, to Thee.
Yes, to Thee! Fiddle dum de,
Zinc, borax and bismuth, H, O plus C!—Ex.

No word was spoken when they met,
By either—sad or gay;
And yet one badly smitten was,
'Twas mentioned the next day.

They met by chance this autumn eve,
With neither glance nor bow,
They often come together so—
A freight train and a cow.—Ex.

WHY is it Bob always walks up to college? No, it's not because only two cranks are needed on a bicycle. Give it up? Because he is opposed to horses because they crib and he can't find an asteroid.—*Roch. Campus*.

"VIOLET, dearest, do you play that tune often?" asked Hugh Montressor of his affianced. "Yes, pet, and when we are married I'll play it all the time." Then Hugh went out and shuddered himself to death.—*Midland Sem.*

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

VOL. X.

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Queen's College Journal,

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GEO. F. HENDERSON, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

TERMS:—Per Session, \$1.00; Single Numbers, 10 cents.

Matter for publication should be addressed to A. McLACHLAN; Business letters to GEO. F. HENDERSON, P. O. Drawer 1146, Kingston, Ont.

The Editor must be acquainted with the name of the author of any article, whether local or literary.

IN a late number of the JOURNAL we published an editorial relative to the weekly holiday. This has elicited at least one communication on the subject which will be found in another column. While we ourselves are strongly in favour of Monday being the holiday, we consider that this subject, like almost every other, has its *pros* and *cons*, and we would invite opinions from graduates and alumni, as well as from undergrads of Queen's on the subject.

A CORRESPONDENCE has taken place between the Senate of this University and the Education Department on the subject of certain regulations adopted by the department by which university graduates are excluded from being appointed assistant teachers in High Schools, until they have added a professional course at one of the

Normal Schools. The Senate of Queen's vigorously oppose such a requirement. The correspondence involves questions of public interest, and we have, on this account, obtained a copy and insert it. A copy of the Senate's memorial was sent to each of the other Universities, and in reporting the receipt of it by the University of Toronto, the error was fallen into of representing our Senate as asking for the very thing which they were opposing. As this appeared in several papers, the publication of the documents will be an effectual correction.

CONSIDERABLE opposition has been offered by some of the citizens, and especially by some of the ministers of the city churches, through the columns of the papers to the Sunday night services which have been carried on for the past six or eight weeks under the auspices of our College Y.M.C.A. in the Opera House. The students, however, were not to be discouraged in their undertaking by any unfavourable comments as to the propriety of such a venture. The fallacy of the objections adduced have been proved beyond question by the marked success which has attended all these services since their commencement. We are glad to know that our Association is in such a healthy state, and hope that it may still further extend its sphere of usefulness.

WE have been frequently interrogated as to whether our present Chancellor of the University will be eligible for re-election at the expiration of his present term of office. This is a question which the By-law respecting the election of Chancellor do

not answer, and the question remains unanswered, at least so far as we are concerned. The fact of the enquiry being repeatedly made by the students, though they are powerless to move in this matter, would seem to indicate a desire on their part that the gentleman who has filled the office of highest honor in our University so efficiently during the past three years should be rewarded by re-election.

We do not hesitate to venture the opinion that in the estimation of the undergraduates no more popular appointment could be made. The sympathy and many kindnesses which the present Chancellor, Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.E., C.M.G., has extended to the students of Queen's since his appointment three years ago have endeared him to all.

[Since the above was written we are pleased to learn that Mr. Fleming has been unanimously re-elected.]

A NEW spirit is being infused into college life at Queen's, or perhaps we should rather say an old one is being revived. We seemed of late to be almost unconsciously drifting into a state of semi-sentimentalism in our daily routine of class work, without ever thinking to season the otherwise somewhat monotonous drudgery, by howling with all the gusto that should pre-eminently characterize the singing of college songs by students.

We hoped that the publishing of a college song book would have the effect of resuscitating this old-timed practice, and to a certain extent our hopes have been realized, but the Saturday morning practice of college songs, which have been recently commenced in Convocation Hall, bids fair to revolutionize this important feature in college pastime.

TH E suggestion of some correspondents in our last and in the present number, that more time should be allowed at the examinations, and the reasons adduced in its support

deserve at least the consideration of the proper authorities.

It has been the almost universal excuse of those who have failed in their exams., that their failure was due to want of time, either to write all they might have written on the subject, or to review and correct what they had written. If, as we are sometimes told, a college's standing is to be judged by the number of unfortunates which its Senate succeeds in plucking, we urge that this number be made a just criterion of its standing.

As a means to this end we heartily endorse and recommend the suggestion of our correspondents already referred to. If any good reason exists why such a change would be unadvisable we would like to hear it, if not we trust to see it introduced at the next finals.

WE had hoped that we were going to get through this session without being obliged to remind our subscribers of their pecuniary liability to us, but it seems that the fates have been adverse. We are well aware that among our subscribers there are few, if any, who purposely let this matter escape their memory, but we regret that our occasional "gentle reminders" do not have as good effect as we would wish. A great many, perhaps, are not aware that the JOURNAL subscription, like that of almost any other periodical, is supposed to be paid in advance. Our class of subscribers is such that the matter of a dollar can seriously affect none, while we, on the other hand, are anything but wealthy, and again we would ask our friends, for such we hope we can call all our subscribers, to pay up and very much oblige.

IT is a matter of surprise to students who come to Queen's from other cities as well as from towns and smaller villages throughout the country, that there is no such a thing as a skating rink in Kingston. Why don't some of our wealthy citizens invest some capital in such a project ?

IN this number we publish an article on "Woman's Place in Society," which opposes an opinion expressed in a recent number of the JOURNAL, and which well represents and upholds the opposite side of the question.

We have hitherto deferred any reference to the subject editorially, and it is not our intention here and now to dictate even an opinion. On the one hand there are those who would assign to woman a sphere in society coterminous with that which, up to a late period, nature as well as custom seems to have unanimously accorded her. On the other hand there are those who claim for her the right and privilege of roaming wherever her individual fancy leads her, or it may be her special endowments seem to invite her, be that in any of the learned professions, or in any of the humbler walks of life. The question, though already somewhat hackneyed, is at present exciting considerable interest in the college world, and our allusion to it a short time ago has occasioned comment from some of our contemporaries. One of them, while not committing itself to any definite opinion, offers the following as an explanation why women of the nineteenth century manifest such a desire to enter upon a professional career. "...We cannot help thinking that were the barriers freely put aside, the restrictions that debar women from entering professions once and forever removed, the demand to obtain admission to these ranks would very quickly subside. No one likes an obstacle—least of all will woman submit to opposition—by hook or crook she will gain her end, and she would be no woman did she not."

The subject is intimately connected with the question of co-education, and while present indications seem to oppose co-education in the medical profession, at least in Canada, we are happy to be able to say that it has proved such a success at Queen's that it would be folly to question the propriety of continuing it.

ANOTHER excitement has broken out in University circles, this time at Toronto. At a late meeting of Senate Mr. Houston gave notice of motion to abolish the Residence in connection with University College; the alleged reason being that the funds of the college are not sufficient to properly overtake the other and more legitimate work of the college.

To the knowing ones there is, of course, something behind this, and it is probable that the whole question of whether college residences are productive of good will thus be opened up.

They have always been looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion, and the troubles of last session have doubtless brought this dissatisfaction to a head. Anxious parents throughout the Province, and indeed some members of Senate look upon the Residence as a hot-bed of iniquity, in which every form of evil is fostered. On the other hand those who have been connected with the institution consider it a perfect moral gymnasium, from which a man will graduate with a preparation to take his place in life such as no other training can give him.

Upon this slight difference of opinion a lively war has resulted. A special number of the "*Varsity*" is on our table. Its articles are instinct with rage that any attempt should be made to abolish the much loved Residence. Although too much sentiment has appeared in the discussion, we can heartily sympathize with those whose affections have been twined by association round their old home. Much can, of course, be said on both sides of this question, but we will note only one objection which has been greatly over-estimated. It is urged that this move will kill out every vestige of college spirit. In answer to this we have only to say that Queen's has long been without a residence, and yet we believe there is no other college in this country so much beloved by its students, or so readily assisted by them when occasion requires.

IN a former issue of the JOURNAL we referred to the necessity which exists for a change in the lecture system employed in this and other Universities. Our attention has again been directed to the subject by the quotation of our remarks in the Oxford and Cambridge *Undergraduate's Journal* with favourable comment.

It must be acknowledged by every one acquainted with the different systems of teaching in Universities, that in new and struggling institutions such as America possesses, the lecture system is the only one at present available. We are yet in the pioneer stage, and a few generations will probably pass away before American undergraduates are able to enjoy the advantages of individual tuition, as practiced in the English Universities. Until the increasing wealth and prosperity of this country permits the introduction of a similar custom here, the majority of students must tread the wine-press alone, with the assistance afforded by their lecture-notes. Text-books are unquestionably inferior to the latter, for the reason that a good lecturer condenses the researches of a whole mob of text-book writers into the lectures of a single college session. The lucidity of the latter, of course, depends entirely on the ability of the lecturer.

Excepting the case of the study of languages, and some of the sciences, the subjects taught in our Universities are mere outlines of vast systems, and the professor in each department has the privilege of stamping his individuality of thought on the mass of reading which forms the basis of the lectures delivered to students. And just here we must distinguish between the mere lecturer and the genuine teacher. The former writes his lectures and delivers them without explanation or any attempt to make them clear to the mind of the student,—the latter moulds the thought of the student by a painstaking exposé of the difficult passages, and tests the

learner's progress by frequent oral examinations. The former method may—and undoubtedly does, as in the case of the German Universities, where undergraduates have already been taught in the gymnasia to do their own thinking—produce excellent results, but it seems to us that the requirements of New World Universities at present point to a necessity for *teachers* in the truest application of the term.

Granting, therefore, that in the hands of a competent Professor the lecture system is peculiarly adapted to our Canadian Universities, we conceive it to be the duty of those entrusted with its working—viz, the college professors—to so regulate their special methods of teaching as to produce the most beneficial results in the case of the students. It cannot be denied that a large proportion of the time of undergraduates is unnecessarily wasted by professors, either in needless repetitions, or in the assumption of prior knowledge. Another,—and we regret to consider it the most systematic of any—method of wasting the time of students is the engrossing manual task of writing voluminous notes when following a lecturer on an abstruse subject. Except in a few rare cases the mind is not actively employed on the subject in hand during the lecture hour, and the task is reduced to one of mere copying. Probably another hour or two is spent in rewriting or deciphering notes, and altogether as much time is spent in this manner as would have enabled the student to acquire a pretty thorough knowledge of the subject had—for instance—his notes been printed. There can surely be no good reason why lectures should not be given daily in printed form to the students to be followed on the succeeding day by a searching oral examination, and any explanations by the professor a discussion of the subject has rendered necessary. Some such method as this would, we think, not only relieve the student of a large amount of

drudgery, but would encourage constant effort at a mastery of the subject, and as a consequence be more gratifying to the teacher. An occasional move in this direction has been productive of the happiest results—is it not worth trying further?

THE PLACE OF WOMAN IN SOCIETY.

THE fact that the women of the present day are aspiring to a higher education than it has been customary to allow them has caused considerable comment, and recently a fear has been expressed that the result of this progressive movement will be to drive the men from those professions which they have hitherto regarded as their exclusive right.

Though it is clear that there are no grounds for such an apprehension, and though it seems ridiculous even to entertain the idea of the possibility of such a result, yet, since there appeared in a recent issue of our JOURNAL an article on the subject which put the course of woman in rather an unfavourable light, it is perhaps advisable that something should be said on the other side of the question. The question is argued upon a very narrow, though practical basis. It is proper, no doubt, for economists to reduce everything to a "bread and butter" basis, still we must recognise that to make a living is not the highest end of man, but only one of the means, leading to a higher and grander result. We shall, however, regard the question first in this light, but we must in the beginning rectify a mistake which the writer seems to have made concerning woman's work. The other side of the question has been fully considered. Man in all grades of society, from the miner to the minister, has been placed before us, and his hardships and cares commented upon. Woman has been represented as a veritable "Jersey Lily," a creature of fair face and fragile form, weak hands and tender feet. This is not a true picture of the buxom matron of the farm, whose hands are hardened by the performance of her multifarious household duties and, who if need be, can handle the pitchfork and the shovel almost as well as the farmer himself, and much better than most of the young men who sit in academic shades. If women may not be found in coal pits and engine rooms, they are found in factories and sewing establishments where, shut out from pure air and sunlight, they lead a life far more taxing to the nervous system, and exhaustive of the energies than a man leads who is occupied in the open air, and in many cases the paltry pittance which these poor operatives receive is by no means proportionate to the expenditure of energy.

The world, looked at from a business standpoint, is one of demand and supply. In the lower grades of labor physical strength and manual skill are demanded, and those who possess these qualities in a high degree have the advantage of the weaker and less skilful. The recom-

pense which men employed in these lower walks of life receive, is generally proportionate to the waste of the vital forces.

If woman were more capable than man of performing those tasks which require such extraordinary strength of muscle the world would recognize her superior ability, and she would, no doubt, gladly avail herself of the opportunity of obtaining more pay than she now receives for the time she spends in lighter tasks. That she does not attempt to oust man from his position seems to prove conclusively that she is not able. In the case of the higher positions which have been accorded to man, not in compensation for the more arduous tasks which he performs, but because the general impression was that his superior mental powers fitted him better to supply the demand, if it can be shown that the world has been mistaken in its estimate, and that women are more fitted for these positions, it is time her true worth and ability were recognised. If she can give proof that her "slender form" is worthy of the lawyer's gown; if in spite of her "shrill voice" she gives evidence of being more familiar with the precepts of Blackstone than the generality of the stronger sex; if her "compassionate hands" can administer the healing potion with more efficacy, and handle the surgical knife with more skill than the male disciples of Hippocrates evince, if we forget the frailty of her fists, and look merely to her earnestness and eloquence as an expounder of the Truth; if in all these instances woman is superior to man her ability must assert itself, and she will oust the usurper from those positions for which nature has fitted her. That she has not done so seems to show that she has not the necessary ability. That nature has fitted woman, generally speaking, for a different sphere, is an undoubted fact. The most intellectual women, when compared with the most intellectual men, are very much inferior, but at the same time very much superior to thousands of the common herd of mankind. Woman possesses the same mental faculties as man, and it is just as important that she should be left as free as man to employ her powers in the way best adapted to her abilities. There are scores of incompetent men in the professions: there is no law to prevent them from entering, but the world which does not tolerate incapacity soon sets their value upon them, and they are forced to rank below their abler brothers. If a woman is a bad lawyer, an unskilful physician, or a poor preacher, she will soon find her level. If she is inferior to the best men, but superior to the less talented, the world receives the benefit of her talents, and no body has a right to complain if she sees fit to devote her life to a profession. No hard and fast lines should be drawn to prevent any woman who is capable and desirous of entering a profession from doing as she desires. A very slight knowledge of the facts of the case would show that such is not the desire of woman as a class, and never will be. At one of the London Universities there are nine hundred young men and three hundred young women attending, the aim of the ladies al-

most without exception being merely to obtain a liberal education. In the United States where the ties of convention are less binding upon women than in any other portion of the globe, and where women have been members of the bar and have occupied the pulpit, we see how few comparatively have entered these professions. A larger number have entered the medical profession, in some departments of which, it must be acknowledged, they have a better right to be, than the members of the "ruder sex."

If we take the trouble to analyse this new ambition on the part of the ladies which has struck such terror to the hearts of some of the stronger sex, we shall find that their object in coming to the fountain head to drink of the pure Castalian streams, and sit beneath the palm tree's shade, was not, that they might become pettifoggers at the bar, or that they might as second or third rate divines wring a few paltry dollars from a suffering congregation, but that they might, add to their moral powers a well trained intellect and fulfil as far as may be, the highest end of their being. It is not to the interest of mankind that any class should remain in ignorance. It is folly then to suppose that a liberal education would not be a great benefit, if it could be obtained by a class which exercises such a mighty influence over our race as women, for education, in the highest sense of that term, has been one of the greatest motive powers in the elevation of our race from the depths of barbarism to the sun-lit eminence upon which it now stands, or rather upon which it advances.

Man is not so perfect as he might be, and as, we may with confidence anticipate, he will yet be, and that he may attain to his full possibilities the power which has to a large extent lain dormant in one whole section of the body politic must be brought to its fullest actuality.

FREE-WILL OFFERINGS.

LAST May or June, the Principal, at the request of the Trustees, issued to some of the benefactors and to all the Graduates of Queen's a circular stating, that additional revenue to the amount of \$7,500 a year was needed to make necessary additions to the staff, and to provide for anticipated withdrawal of grants from the Temporalities Fund and other losses. The University Council first moved in the matter. Both the Council and the Trustees felt that as the payments to the subscription of 1878 were not yet completed, it could hardly be expected that another \$150,000 would be raised; but they felt that it would be suicidal to draw upon capital, and they rejected the idea of leaving Queen's, even for a time in a state of partial equipment. They resolved, therefore, to ask for subscriptions for five years, beginning May 1883; all subscriptions over the \$7,500 to be funded, or used for new requirements that might emerge; and, knowing the constituency of Queen's, they resolved to appeal by circular instead of by the usual method of personal solicitation. The general success of the new movement has been already announced; but no list of the responses

has been yet given. We have obtained a copy, and publish it, with the hope that many who allowed the matter at the time to drop out of their thoughts will now swell the noble army of volunteers.

The list consists of two divisions;—first, of those who promise for only one year, though they may, and doubtless will, if circumstances permit, continue for the whole period desired; secondly, of those who promise so much a year for five years:

I. George Stephen, and D. A. Smith, Montreal, \$1,000 each; Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Friend, and J. Jaques, Toronto, \$100 each; J. Redden, Kingston, \$80; E. Chown, Kingston, \$50; Rev. H. Cameron, Kippen, \$10.

To know the actual amount promised by each donor in the next list, multiply the sum stated by five.

II. Allan Gilmour, Ottawa; James Michie, Toronto; the Principal, and John Carruthers, Kingston; \$500 each.

A. Gunn, M. P., and G. M. Macdonnell, B. A., Kingston; Hon. A. Morris, M. P. P., P. C. and R. Hay, Toronto; Sandford Fleming, C. M. G., Chancellor; \$250 each.

Mrs. Macnee, Kingston, \$150.

N. F. Dupuis, M. A., J. Fletcher, M. A., R. V. Rogers, B. A., Friend, J. McMillan, Kingston; A. T. Drummond, LL. B., James Johnston, Andrew Allan, Jonathan Hodgson, George Hague, Montreal; Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, M. A., James MacLennan, Q. C., A. T. Fulton, J. Kay, Toronto; J. A. Grant, B. A., M. D., J. K. Booth, A. Gilmour, Jr., J. Gilmour, E. H. Bronson, Ottawa; John Charlton, M. P., W. C. Caldwell, B. A., M. P. P., Lanark; D. B. MacLennan, Q. C., Cornwall; M. Leggat, Hamilton; Rev. D. M. Gordon, B. D., Winnipeg, \$100 each.

Rev. Geo. D. Ferguson, B.A., Kingston; James Robertson, Montreal, \$80 each.

R. Carr Harris, C. E., Kingston, \$60.

John Watson, LL.D., Folger Bros., W. Nickle, Harper & Craig, J. Swift, William Harty, George A. Kirkpatrick, M. P., Kingston; Hon. O. Mowat, LL. D., Toronto; R. Gill, Brockville; P. A. Macdonald, B.A., Winnipeg, \$50 each.

L. Clements, McKelvey & Birch, Kingston; W. B. Smellie, C. E., Montreal; Rev. James Ross, B.D., Perth, \$40 each.

Rev. James McCaul, B.A., Montreal; Rev. J. Carmichael, King; F. McHardy, Toronto, \$30 each.

R. W. Shannon, M.A., H. A. Bayne, D.Sc. John Robertson, John Duff, and Geo. Robertson & Son, Kingston; Andrew H. Malloch and Alex. Jardine, Toronto; J. M. Kinghorn, Montreal; R. Ferguson, B. A., Owen Sound; \$25 each.

H. Mooers, R. J. Carson, A. Macalister, G. Hague, T. G. Smith, D. D., Kingston; G. L. B. Fraser, B.A., H. G. Hopkirk, J. Gordon, Ottawa; D. Walker, John Lauder, W. Gooderham, Wm. J. Henderson, D. Coulson, Dr. D. Clark, Rev. H. M. Parsons, Toronto; M. C. Dawes, J. C. Watson, Rev. J. S. Black, Rev. R. Campbell, M. A., Montreal; Rev. D. Mitchell, Rev. M. W. McLean, B. A.,

Belleville; Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, James Walker, A. E. Malloch, B. A., M. D., Hamilton; John Armour, E. G. Malloch, B.A., Perth; Geo. E. Ireland, Chatham; Rev. J. C. Smith, B. D., Guelph; T. D. Cumberland, B. A., Winnipeg; And. Bell, B. A., Carillon; Rev. D.P. Niven, B.A., Mount Forest; J. C. C. Cleaver, M. D., Trinidad; A. McKillop, B. A., Pembroke; Rev. Jas. Cumberland, M.A., Stella; J. H. Meikle, Morrisburg; J. R. Lavell, B. A., Smith's Falls; R. J. Darragh, M. D., Battersea; Rev. John Chisholm, B.A., Maxwell, \$20 each.

W. Baillie, Kingston; Rev. John Ferguson, B.D., Ches-
ley, \$15 each.

Chas. D. Chown, Neil McNeil, Thos. Mills, G. S. Hobart, J. Richmond, J. McArthur, F. C. Ireland, Rev. R. McKay, J. Agnew, M.D., F. C. Heath, B. A., T. H. Maguire, B. A., Rev. W. Bain, D. D., Kingston; B. N. Davis, B.A., Rev. J. R. Battisby, Chatham; A. C. Dun-
lop, Rev. Thos. Wardrop, D. D., Guelph; W. Ewing, Montreal; Geo. Ritchie, B.Sc., Toronto; Rev. Dr. Moore, Ottawa; Rev. K. McLennan, M.A., Charlottetown; P.C. McGregor, B.A., Almonte; R. J. Craig, M.A., Deseronto; W. G. Brown, B. A., Galt; Rev. H. Cameron, M. A., Glencoe; W. Briden, B. A., Ingersoll; Rev. J. Car-
michael, M.A., Norwood; Rev. D. Fraser, M. A., Mount Forest; Rev. Jos. Andrews, Middleville; Rev. J. Gal-
laher, B. A., Pittsburg; Rev. D. Strachan, Rockwood; Rev. G. McArthur, B. A., Finch; Rev. Jos. Evans, B. A., St. Paul's, N. Carolina; Friend, G. R., \$10 each.

A. McCulloch, B. A., Thorold; Rev. J. J. Cameron, M.A., Pickering, \$6 each.

Rev. F. W. Dobbs, Portsmouth; P. M. Pollock, B. A., J. L. Whiting, B. A., Kingston; Rev. John May, M. A., Ottawa; D. McIntyre, Lindsay; A. Dingwall Fordyce, Fergus; Rev. J. R. Thompson, B.A., Olympia, Washington Ter.; W. F. Coleman, M. D., St. John, N. B.; Rev. G. Mordy, M. A., Walkerton; J. B. Dow, B. A., Whitby; Rev. J. Gandier, Fort Coulonge, \$5 each.

This is a goodly list, but it irresistibly suggests the question, "Where are the nine?" There are on the list between sixty and seventy graduates and alumni, but ten times that number are enrolled in the University's Cal-
endar. We hope to be able to publish an additional list before the end of the session, and thus prove that the JOURNAL does not appeal to its readers altogether in vain. Responses should be sent in to the Principal or the Treasurer.

ONE of the seniors sends us the following: I went over intending to spend a long evening with Alice some time since. As we sat on her Mars porch in close con-
junction I had just touched my lips to her fair cheek, when the old lady, who had had Orion us, came out, her brow blacker than I've ever seen Zenith under a cloud. "Jupiter?" she said. "No, I hadn't Earth ought to," said I. "You're a Lyra Beta quarter," she said; "and I don't want you coming round to Borealis any more." "If Uranus off—" I dodged and went home, thinking, "a man can planet but he can't always comet,"—Ex.

THE SENATE CORRESPONDENCE WITH EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE HON. THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR ONTARIO, TORONTO:

THE Senate of the University of Queen's College would respectfully represent to the Minister of Education and the Governor-in-Council, with reference to the Order-in-Council of July 31st, 1882, approving "Amended Regulations as to training of Teachers in the Normal Schools," that section III makes changes inadvisable in themselves, and the inevitable tendency of which is to discriminate against the graduates and under-graduates of all colleges and universities outside of Toronto.

The holder of a first-class Public School teacher's Provincial certificate is, but a university graduate hereafter is not, to rank as a legally qualified assistant High School master. The Senate considers that when a man has been taught for four years by men whose position is a guarantee that they are the highest kind of educators of youth attainable, he himself has been trained to teach according to the only method that, in the judgment of the best authorities in the teaching profession is worth anything as a preparation for the actual work of teaching. To oblige such a man to go to a Normal School before he can be allowed to teach, is an additional bar to those already existing, the effect of which is to exclude the highest class of men from the teaching profession. While to prevent trustees from appointing such graduates as assistants is to narrow their choice and to restrict them to men who, in the judgment of the world, have had an inferior training.

The change proposed affects not only the character of future High School assistants, but also for head masters. Hitherto a graduate could be appointed an assistant, and if he gave practical proof, for a sufficient time, of knowing how to teach and how to rule, he was eligible for a head mastership. To subject him, in addition, to what is called a "professional training" or a text book examination is something worse than a superfluity.

The change proposed with regard to undergraduates of the fourth year is still more objectionable. An under-graduate, within one year of his degree is to be induced to withdraw from that training of the whole man which is acknowledged to be the highest, to the comparatively unimportant routine of a Normal School, or that what is called "a professional training" in Toronto, from September till the Christmas holidays. He is to lose a year for this three months' "training." Another year, which, if it is to be made compulsory, would be much better spent in post-graduate university work, is added to his college course. And it must be pointed out that something like a bribe is indirectly offered to all undergraduates outside Toronto to leave their own Universities, and attend when they can take simultaneously their collegiate year and their "professional" three months. Doubtless the Minister intended no such consequence; but it is the duty of the Senate to point out the inevitable results of the changes proposed. The higher class of minds will be more and more repelled from a profession which even at present is not attracting them to the extent we would all like to see, and to the lower class of minds powerful inducements are presented to induce them to shorten their course, by transferring themselves to Toronto, from the seats of learning they themselves had previously chosen.

The Senate trust that changes that seem to them to be unnecessary, and in the interest of an attempted over centralization, and the effects of which they believe will be injurious to the cause of true education, will not be pressed. They would be much gratified if the Govern-

ment would cancel the Order-in-Council so far as it has been referred to in this petition.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE BELL, LL.D.,
Registrar.

TORONTO, December 13th, 1882.

SIR:—I am directed by the Hon. the Minister of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., enclosing a communication from the Senate of the University of Queen's College respecting the regulations of the 31st July, 1882, on the subject of the qualifications and training of teachers for the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.

The communication will receive the Minister's careful consideration. In the mean time I am to inform you that the operation of the regulations in question has been deferred till 1st January, 1884.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
ALEX. MARLING,
Secretary.

GEORGE BELL, Esq., LL.D.,
Registrar University of Queen's College, Kingston.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

A REGULAR meeting of the Association was held in the Principal's class room on 9th Dec. The President occupied the chair, and conducted the opening exercises. It was agreed to pay any students sent out by the Association to do service during the Xmas holidays, the same remuneration as those employed in the summer season. It was also agreed to change the hour of meeting from 10 a.m., to 11 a.m., in order to allow several arts students who have classes then, to attend the meetings. Interesting reports were read by Messrs. Grant, Campbell and Steele. Mr. Grant's station last summer was Eden's Mills, a little settlement near Guelph. From his report the work seems to have flourished under his care, and from outside sources we learn, that the people were much attached to him, and properly appreciate his services. Mr. Smith of Guelph, dispensed the communion, when 11 new members were added to the church. Mr. Campbell met with much success at Bentwick and Crawford, the two preaching stations to which he ministered, in the Owen Sound Presbytery. There were three different denominations existing in the district, but our student reports the greatest harmony as prevailing among the people, a somewhat unusual state of affairs in the country, and no doubt attributable to the good offices of Mr. Campbell himself, and those with whom he laboured in the work. Mr. Scott, of Owen Sound, an old graduate of Queen's, dispensed the sacrament, and congratulated the congregations on their very satisfactory condition. There is one feature, in the reports of men from the West, to the Society which of late years has been painfully apparent, and that is the antagonistic feeling displayed to our college by the eldership and laity in many places. We have, during the past five or six years, continually heard such accounts as these:—"The people looked with sus-

"picion on us when they heard that we came from "Queen's." Another tells us, "that the Session threatened to lock the door on our student when they heard "from whence he came." Another! "Can any good "thing come out of Queen's." Another: "They moderate fræ Queen's."

Now, Mr. Editor, the question naturally arises, from what influence springs these mutterings? Can you or any of your readers inform us? It was always the opinion of the Society, that we were a united church in feeling, as well as work; have we been mistaken? That it does not arise from any action of the students, is manifest from the fact that wherever we have sent a man there is always a request for another from the same source, and very often a petition for the same individual, and in nine cases out of ten a frank confession of the change of opinion of the people, and regret at the expressions regarding Queen's, to which they formerly gave vent. Again we ask, whence this undercurrent of feeling? and what is it? Is it jealousy? groundless prejudice? or what? We ought to know, so that whatever is wrong should be rectified. There is no doubt that such a feeling exists; that it is widespread and carefully fostered, and we should like to know who does it.

[We are sorry that want of space prevents us from giving the report in full in this number.—ED.]

APOLLONIAN SCHOOL.

THE present session has so far been marked by the organization of many clubs and societies for the prosecution of particular studies, or the accomplishment of peculiar aims. One of the foremost in origin and design is that organized by the "theologs" with the above name—Apollonian School. Many graduates in theology on leaving college—though they have gone through a careful and thorough course of training—feel incapable, for instance, of speaking freely and readily upon a passage of scripture, if called upon to do so, without previous preparation. In this way many have become such slaves to M.S.S. Notes, Briefs, &c., that when without these they are—like young Walter Scott without the famous button—completely "at sea." How can this evil—for it evidently is an evil—be remedied? This is one of the questions which the above named school sets before itself to solve. At its regular weekly meeting the chairman gives to some member present a text of Scripture, and without any time for preparation, that member is required to speak (as to a popular audience) upon that text for at least ten or fifteen minutes. When this is done the other members of the school are allowed from two to five minutes each for criticizing the speaker's remarks, elocution, attitude, and in fact everything that a popular audience might find fault with, as well as suggesting additional thoughts on the passage to those brought forward by the speaker. The members [already] say that this is the severest training to which they have ever been subjected. Dr. Cuyler of New York, one of America's leading pulpit

orators, feeling the need of such a course of training as this school has taken up, and there being none such in his days, went through a somewhat similar course of training for months—an hour each day in his own study—to perfect himself in the art of extempore speaking. The school also purposed having regular exercise in Scripture elocution, the cultivation of the human voice, readiness to answer cavillers and infidels, and everything, in short, that will fit them for becoming "workmen that need not be ashamed." But why call it the *Apollonian School*? It is called school to distinguish it from clubs, associations and societies, as these names have become too intensely common. Then it was deemed wise to christen it with the name of some refined and polished Christian orator. The name of Apollos, the contemporary of Paul, at once suggested itself, as it is said of him (Acts 18.24) that he was "an eloquent man and mighty in the scriptures." Thus the Apollonian School has been fairly launched upon the restless sea of college life with the fairest prospects of a long and useful existence. Surely the noble aim it has set before it should meet with the approval of every intelligent man. Be that as it may, the present members have already begun to experience its invaluable aid, and are determined to stick to it, come what will. More particulars regarding the Apollonian School will be given in some future number of the JOURNAL.

→ CONTRIBUTED. ←

"VOX ET PRAETEREA NIHIL."

THE human voice, apart from any of its articulations is a wonderful curiosity. As far as the human intellect is superior to the brute, so far is man's voice superior to that of all other animals. It is wonderful in compass. Sometimes it gives forth tones of thunder as in D, below the first ledger line in the base cleff. At other times it ascends into the ærial regions of the feathered songsters or of the shrill cicadal, as in C in the second ledger line above in the terror cleff. Between these two extremes there is an ascending and descending scale that reminds us of a great master painting of Jacob's ladder. One end stands upon *terra firma* and the other leans upon a silver cloud, where, by the well-known laws of perspective, it was represented by almost a single line; upon the steps of this ladder of sound what angelic whispers can be lisped above, and what hoarse thunders and demon like shrieks may be groaned below. More than angel cadences are heard in the scale. It is wonderful in expression. By means of the use of articulate language it assumes infinite importance. If, then, we consider the innumerable inflections, the pleasing or displeasing intonations, and the entrancing harmonies of which it is capable, we need not be astonished at its effect as displayed wherever human language is found. It is wonderful in power, as a useful instrument in giving utterance to the thoughts of the mind it stands alone in the universe, unrivaled and un-

paralleled. It is this that gives oratory such prominence in the world. By it we possess that wonderful faculty of swaying men's minds either singly or in crowds, that furnishes the most irrefragable proofs of man's transcendent superiority over the brute creation. Amongst civilized nations we find that eloquence is considered one of the most important elements of success in commanding the esteem and confidence of men. If Whitefield could pronounce the word "Mesopotamia" so pathetically as to draw tears from the eyes of strong men, we need not wonder at the effect of his full flowing torrent of words which irresistably bore down all before it. Men who are candidates for the legal or clerical professions cannot give too much attention to this useful art. It is the high road to eminent usefulness as well as to distinguished success. But we must stop, as we are wandering very naturally enough from the "Vox et Praeterea Nihil," which characterizes so many thick headed public speakers.

ALMA MATER.

→ CORRESPONDENCE. ←

* * We wish it to be distinctly understood that the JOURNAL does not commit itself in any way to the sentiments which may be expressed in this department.

MORE TIME AT EXAMS.

To the Editor of the Journal :

WILL you kindly allow me space for a few lines on the subject broached by "Tempus," in the last issue of the JOURNAL? The suggestion that more time be given at the final examinations is one which will commend itself to most students, and which, I think, ought to commend itself to the Senate as well. As "Tempus" very truly states there are many who, though fairly well acquainted with their subjects, are, from various causes, unable to produce such a good paper in the short time allotted as they could were the time lengthened. Indeed there are not a few who, being slow writers as well as, perhaps, slow thinkers, are unable, in an hour, to give in writing anything like a fair statement of what they know regarding the subject on which they may be examined. Now since the object of an examination is more to ascertain what a student knows, than in how short a time he can commit his knowledge to paper, there does not seem to be any insuperable difficulty in the way of lengthening the time. One Professor, at least, has already adopted this principal in his monthly Exams; why not extend it, in connection with all subjects, to the finals? If the suggestion of Father Time were given effect to, a great boon would thereby be conferred on myself and on many another.

SLOW COACH.

P.S.—Another thing which might be remarked in connection with Examinations is that if a period is allotted, it should be strictly adhered to, and there should be a distinct understanding that every Student, on an intimation being given by the examiner that the time has expired, must at once hand in his papers. As matters at

present stand those who, from fear of transgressing the existing rules, leave off writing at the hour's close, are placed at a manifest disadvantage to those others who continue to write for, perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes longer.

To the Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR,—I am glad to see another cry out against the absurdity of sixty-minute examinations. It is one of the evils which ought to be remedied, with the vaunted march of improvement. There are wondrous changes in the new regulations, and many very good moves in the right direction, no doubt, but the reform will not be complete until a man gets all the time he wants to write down what he knows about a subject, at an examination. As long as the test of ability is "*what is his knowledge of the subject on hand?*" and not "*how much in an hour can he condense, of so many lectures?*" the student should have free scope. The two things are quite distinct. We have many men in college, solid, deep, well read, and having a thorough grasp of the matter in hand, but slow to think, and indifferent penmen, who are pitted against sharp, flippant, shallow superficialists, who can cram the lectures like a turkey preparing for a Xmas market, and, having a good memory and nimble digits, rattle off the gist of the month's work before his less showy comrade has well begun. It often happens that a man is so constituted that, as the moment's fly, and his thoughts *will not* take the shape he would have them do, that he gets so nervous, as to lose his head altogether, and for the last fifteen minutes of the hour he is perfectly useless. Now, is this a fair test of ability? I say no! and Tempus seems to agree with me, and no doubt he is the mouthpiece of a score of students who have suffered from the present method. If the man who writes fast can condense so as to put as much in small compass as his slow or verbose competitor spins out in a long paper, well and good, he will not lose by it. The Professor who examines may be trusted, surely, to judge of a man's knowledge, whether lost in a maze of words or put in a short, pithy way. Of course, the latter method is the best, we all know that, but the examinations are not as a rule to test concise composition, but whether the student does or does not know the branch of study upon which he offers himself to be examined. I hope to see the student of Queen's allowed all the time he wishes for both monthlies and finals.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

A GRADUATE.

WEEKLY HOLIDAY.

To the Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR,—I have read with much interest your editorial notes on the subject of the weekly holiday, and I hope that the change you advocate may soon be brought about. One of the chief reasons why the holiday which now falls on Saturday should be kept on

Monday is that at present a large number of students are obliged to remain at home studying on Saturday evening, instead of attending the meetings of the Alma Mater Society, and thereby detract considerably from the life of the meetings and their own pleasure. I need not speak fo the habit of studying on Sunday, which is, as every one knows, very prevalent at college. In fact it is always a bad sign when a man comes to classes on Monday morning with his recitations perfectly prepared, while on the other hand, any man who habitually comes unprepared is without doubt studying for the church. Now, if the unscrupulous man could enjoy his day of rest on Sunday, as he ought, and both he and his more conscientious rival could work on Monday, it is evident that a much more satisfactory state of affairs would be brought about than now exists. The only argument that I have heard advanced on behalf of the Saturday holiday is that it is a general holiday, and there is always more fun on it than on any other day of the week. This may be true; but there is no reason why Queen's should not be able to bring about a change, at least as far as the schools in the city are concerned, and at any rate the principal classes in the college are over in time every day to give a large number of the students ample time for an afternoon's enjoyment. I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will not allow this important subject to drop, and that we may see the question thoroughly discussed in the JOURNAL.

Yours, &c.,

MONDAY.

PERSONAL.

ALLEN McROSSIE, ex-'84, has given the good people of Riverside, N.Y., a rest from his Sabbath orations for a short time in order to wish his Kingston friends the compliments of the season.

THE many friends of Matt. W. McKay, B.A., '79, are glad to see his genial face once more among us. He has commenced the study of Medicine at the Royal.

ISAAC NEWLANDS, who belonged to the class of '82, is among the wanderers who have returned. He hopes to graduate in the spring.

THE freshman class has received a new instalment in the persons of J. C. McLeod, of Kincardine, who matriculated last session; W. Kelly, of Dundas, and Allen, of Kingston. The class has received them with open arms, but we wonder at it, after their having borne the heat and burden of the Concursus.

WE hear that Rev. Geo. McArthur, B.A., '81, is shortly to go into partnership with another Manu. Well done, your reverence.

A. W. THOMPSON, ex-'83, who left us for Manitoba College, is showing the boys there the worth of Queen's by topping the list in several of the exams. Walter Hobart, of the same class, appeared unto a few of his friends during the Christmas holidays. He is at Montreal at present.

W. E. D'ARGENT has again returned to the fold, but the fold intends to turn him out shortly as a full-fledged Rev. B.A. The Snow-shoe Club will be livelier than ever now.

WE are glad to be able to enlighten our readers somewhat as to the condition of our maimed and halt, and those suffering from divers other diseases. Of those fierce enthusiasts of football, Jas. A. Brown and Charlie Herald, Jim returns with a knee nearly as good as one of ours, and Charlie makes things lively on a crutch. Douglass feels the better of his slope home before Xmas. John Hay, B.A. '82, and Charlie Cameron are feeling the results of too hard work. John mournfully spent his vacation on anything but flowery beds of ease, but, as we are glad to report, he has revived and hopes soon to be again in the bosom of his fellow-Theologs. Charlie, poor boy, underwent the painful operation of losing his head, and although he pluckily turned right side up again a few days after College re-opened, he doesn't look well, and we would advise him to give himself a rest. In Monroe we have a clear case of parental indiscretion; he is down with the measles. If they do not want the crime of infanticide laid at their door we hope they will keep him from all cold draughts. Do this, and Donald's jovial countenance will be seen again as he kicks and grows fat on the campus.

JOHN BENNETT, B.A., and James Somerville, B.A. '81, believe in commencing study at the beginning of a new year, hence their tardy appearance in Divinity Hall.

JAMES A. GRANT, B.A. '78, who left us and took a course in Medicine at McGill University, Montreal, has lately passed his examination in England for the degree of Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.

ANOTHER old and tried friend of Queen's has gone. We refer to the late James Michie, Esq., of Toronto, a Trustee of our College. In him Queen's loses a generous supporter. A more extended notice is deferred until next issue.

IT is seldom any of our married students smile, but on Monday morning, Jany. 15, D. J. Hyland, of the class of '85, appeared at College looking as happy as the proverbial clam. It is a son.

DR. OLDHAM, '81, was in the city a few days ago.

DR. HARRY H. CHOWN, '80, has returned in good health and spirits from England, where he has been studying in the London hospitals, finishing up with a tour on the continent. We understand he intends shortly to locate in Hamilton.

WE have heard from our old friend Rufus Ovens of the class of '83. Though prohibited by ill-health from attending college this year, he very sensibly keeps up his college associations by seeing that he gets the JOURNAL regularly.

W. B. KENNEDY, M. D., '78, who located not long ago at Brainard, Minn., has, as his many friends will be glad to hear, already worked himself up a lucrative practice at that place.

LOGIC.—"THE proper study of mankind is man," and the term man includes woman. But every study should be ardently embraced.—Therefore, all students should ardently embrace,, etc.—Q. E. D.—Ex.

A GIRL worked the motto: "I need thee every hour," and presented it to him. He says he can't help it; it takes him two hours to milk the cows and feed the pigs, and business has to be attended to.—Ex.

→ DE + NOBIS + NOBILIBUS. ←

THE following lines were written by a lady who was stopping at a certain hotel in the city recently, on the evening of a class reunion. A student who was present on the occasion referred to suggests that she must be an old maid troubled with indigestion:

We have listened to the noises,
To the shouting, to the cheering;
We have listened to the cat-calls,
To the stamping, to the jeering.
And have come to the conclusion
That of all fatiguing pups,
The most loonish,
The most baboonish,
Most buffoonish—
Is a student in his cups.

At a meeting of the members of the senior year, held on Monday afternoon, Mr. James V. Anglin was unanimously chosen to represent the class as Valedictorian at the closing Convocation in April. The names of one or two other gentlemen were mentioned, but they declined to become candidates for the honour. We congratulate Mr. Anglin.

THE services in Convocation Hall on Sunday, January 14th, were conducted by Rev. Prof. Nicholson, who preached a powerful and effective discourse from the text Luke 12; 51. "Suppose ye that I am come to give peace on earth? I tell you nay; but rather division."

AN enquirer wants to know if the Senate purpose offering a prize for the best poem this year. We cannot answer the question, but would suggest that if such is their intention, they should let it be known as soon as possible.

THERE is a young freshman at Queen's,
Who frequents tonsorial scenes,
But the *down* is so thin
That's removed from his chin,
'Tis a veritable waste of his means.

A MEMBER of the English Literature Class was recently injured, and has since been confined to his room, by an accidental discharge of duty.

A CERTAIN Prof. says that his whole army consists of cavalrymen from the staid senior to the verdant fresh. He supplies the spurs, the Boho library—the ponies, and, he further adds, that unless the future behaviour improves, he'll also add the boots.

COLLEGE SONG BOOK.—The thanks of the students are due to Mr. W. J. Shanks, '83, for our new book of College songs which he has specially arranged and adapted for the students of Queen's College. The book is published at cost price (25 cents), and is on sale at the city bookstores. Every student should have a copy of the book, and those who have not already purchased one should see to it at once. Practices are held every Saturday morning at ten o'clock in Convocation Hall, which are conducted by Mr. F. C. Heath, B.A., Musical Conductor for Queen's College Glee Club. Come one, come all!

A SOPHOMORE claims that a young lady friend of his told him that she began to read 'Hamlet,' but soon gave it up, disgusted with Shakespeare's spelling:

PROF. in chemistry class—"Will any gentleman in the class give me some properties of Marsh gas?" No reply.

Prof.—"Well, gentlemen, either you are very stupid, or careless, or perhaps I am lecturing too fast, and not quite clear enough."

A Junior—"Marsh gas' is not very luminous." Loud applause.

SENIOR LATIN.—A student is asked to translate, but responds with the universal negation.

Prof.—"But you have not been able to translate for several days, Mr. M., How is it?"

Student—"I haven't got a translation of this Horace yet, Professor."

It may not be generally known that we have a fighting editor on our staff. We have one, however, although he has had nothing to do, professionally speaking, this session until a few days since. While the staff was assembled in solemn conclave in the temporary sanctum, the door opened and a certain Sophomore entered, flashing as to his eyes with extreme rage, and declared his intention of converting the scribes into so many grease spots, he having been insulted by some references in this column. He was politely listened to and introduced to the fighting editor, and the chief scribe having kindly consented to act as referee, and two others as seconds, the war commenced. The first round was highly exciting, both parties striving to make as much row and do as little fighting as possible, until urged by the melodious encouragement of his confreres, the JOURNAL man went in and cleared out his opponent in fine style, finishing off by depositing one of his pedal extremities in the enemy's left optic. Time 1 min., 36 sec. The second round did not last long, as the men at once clasped and the scribe was thrown. The referee, however, disallowed the fall as the clasp was not exactly *comme il faut*. Time 39 sec. In the third round, our man began to get serious, and made things lively around the room. He had one decided advantage, in that his fist was so large that every time he delivered a blow, it caused a draught of wind so great that it quite took away his opponent's breath. Finally the enemy was obliged to retreat in disorder leaving behind as trophies a quarter section of his mortar-board and a portion of his toga. Time 1 min., 59 sec. The scribe having been congratulated on his success, and his wounds having been treated with Burdock Blood Bitters, the business of the meeting was proceeded with. The fighting editor has now fully recovered from his injuries, and is ready to attend to any business of his office. We may mention that his fighting weight is 175 lbs..

⇒ITEMS.⇐

A CHICAGO young man, in a rash moment, told his girl that if she would hang up her stocking on Christmas eve he would fill it to the brim with something nice. He has since seen her stocking, and is undecided whether to get into it himself or buy her a sewing machine.—Ex.

WHEN Oscar Wilde saw Niagara Falls he exclaimed 'Bulk, but no beauty.' When a little Detroit boy first saw the sublime cataract he solemnly whispered: 'Mamma, I feel like taking my hat off to God.' That is the difference between embryo idiocy and embryo manhood.—Ex.

WHEN a handsome girl drops her handkerchief for a gentleman to pick up, it may be that she wants to flirt with him, and it may be she wants to splinter the legs of his tight trowsers all to pieces.—Ex.

A PRETTY young girl full of pique,
Got down in the mouth so to spique,
And when people laughed
She thought she was chaughed,
And stayed in the house for a wique.—Ex.

"A kiss, dear," he said,
"Is a noun, we allow,
But is it proper or common,
Canst thou tell me now?"

"Why, I think," she replied,
To speak nothing loath,
While her visage grew red,
"Why, I think it is both."

[N.B.—He thinks so, too, and they at once proceed to put the theory into practice.]—Ex.

MISS SOCIETY (idly turning her music)—"Do you know 'When the Leaves begin to Fall?'" Fresh. (thoughtfully)—"Why, yes, generally along in the first two weeks of October. It depends somewhat on the weather."—Ex.

"AN anxious enquirer" wishes to know why a stupid, awkward fellow is called a "muff." We are not very sure but we think it's because nothing but a muff will hold a lady's hand without squeezing it.—Ex.

BUTLER'S ANALOGY. Prof: "Mr. T., you may pass on to the 'Future life.'" Mr. T.: "Not prepared."

A SOPHOMORE, a village girl,
A swinging gate, a bright full moon,
He whispers softly, "Little Pearl,
I'll come back again, yes, very soon."

A tear bedims a bright blue eye,
Two rosy lips begin to pout;
A short, sweet kiss, a long, sad sigh,
He goes. She puts the hall lamp out.

"He's surely caught, the silly lad."
She says; "he has an awful mash."
"Poor thing;" he says, "she has it bad."
He calmly coaxes his moustache.

—Hamilton Monthly.

EXTRACTS from the Westminster play:
Charrinus Tu pal non sobrius es.

Byrrhia—Quid ais? Non ego sobrius? At me tutatilicus ordo inter discipulos gaudet habere suos. Lac et aquam poto, non vini turpe venenum.

Char—Tu nunquam Bacchi pocula grata bibis?

Byr.—Nunquam.

Linnaeus—Quid? Nunquam.

Byr.—Vix Nunquam.

Ex.

JONES—"What did you think of my argument, Fogg?"
Fogg—"It was sound, very sound (Jones delighted); nothing but sound, in fact." Jones reaches for a brick.—Ex.

A CORNELL man was lately injured by the accidental discharge of his duties.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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Queen's College Journal,

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GEO. F. HENDERSON, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

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Matter for publication should be addressed to A. McLACHLAN; Business letters to GEO. F. HENDERSON; P. O. Drawer 1146, Kingston, Ont.

The Editor must be acquainted with the name of the author of any article, whether local or literary.

OUR sanctum was last week honored by a visit from Chancellor Fleming, C.E., C.M.G. Mr. Fleming has secured for himself a place in the hearts of the present generation of students which neither time nor separation from the University can change. The interests of Queen's have always been his interests, and he has identified himself with every step of our rapid advancement. May Chancellor Fleming live to see the University for which he has done so much second in no particular to any other in this Dominion is the hearty wish of every man in the college.

But the Chancellor's visits in the past have always been the forerunners of better things to come, and we are informed that this one is not an exception. The plot will not be fully worked out till Convocation. But we will not anticipate.

ANOTHER petition is just now in circulation which we feel sure will meet with the approval not only of the undergraduates, but of the Senate as well, when once the matter is brought before them. The petitioners ask that the programme of examinations may be made public say two weeks before the agony actually begins, instead of our having only two days notice, as has been usual of late years. The reasonableness of the request is so obvious that no comment is necessary. The change would not entail any extra labour or inconvenience on the part of the Senate, and would be a source of great satisfaction to the students.

WE would like to see an "editorial" course introduced in our university. The idea is not a new one, as we understand such a course exists in some American colleges. It may be true that "an editor is born, not made," but a suitable training would be desirable for this profession as well as for any other. An editor, to be successful, requires a good general education, but if this extended over Literature, Classics, Philosophy, Political Economy and History, the course would be sufficient. As part of such a course, active work on the JOURNAL, as well as the writing of special essays and criticisms, should be prescribed. We do not wish to see a staff for the JOURNAL which would be influenced directly by the Senate, but we do think the chief management of this paper equivalent to one or perhaps two classes in the present Art's course. We trust we shall soon see an editorial course, in connection with the Art's course, published in our calendar.

SOME time ago we advocated the substitution of a high standard obtained at the monthly examinations in place of the final, and called for the views of the students upon the matter. No response has been made, but the idea, if developed, would be so productive of good that we hesitate to allow it to be entirely forgotten. We suggested that students who obtained a certain average standard at all the monthly examinations, should be excused from writing at the final or university examination, and in support of such a system it was shown that cramming, the greatest evil a student must contend against, would be, to a great extent unnecessary. This fact alone should be sufficient to recommend it to the Senate, and to the students. But in addition to that it would excite more interest in these examinations. The institution of awarding prizes has been abandoned. These were determined by the results of the monthly exams., and have always been a great inducement to regular attendance. Already this session we notice students are neglecting the regular monthly examinations because, they say, "It makes no difference." We should be sorry to see these examinations fall into serious neglect. Such a state would be against all traditions of the college, and a step in a wrong direction. By means of them we have a training that nothing else can give, and that we cannot afford to lose. What then would be better calculated to insure their continuance, and their being made a proper factor in the course of every student, than the system which has just been proposed. Certainly there must be something to give permanence to the monthlies, and it does not appear that anything else but our suggestion will do so. The training and practice which is received by attending, is not sufficiently apparent to students, so that we may be sure, they will not attend for the sake of these alone. It will not require a

long trial to demonstrate this fact. The advantages arising from the introduction of a system based on the foregoing suggestions, seem to be numerous ; the disadvantages, if there are any, have yet to be shown.

IT is, perhaps, scarcely within the province of college journalism to discuss the question as to whether the study of shorthand should be introduced into the catalogue of Common and High School studies.

We may, however, in so far as the training in these schools is prefatory to a University course and a consequent professional life, point out that so long as the present lecture system continues, a knowledge of shorthand will prove itself to be one of the most valuable aids to the student who purposes taking such a course. That it should be so, needs only to be hinted, as the arguments in its favor are so numerous and self-evident that no one would think to question it.

To all those who anticipate a college course we would suggest the advisability of acquiring a knowledge of shorthand, both as a means of lessening the drudgery of class-work, and as an accomplishment which will be of constant service throughout a professional career.

REFLECTIONS OF THE COLLEGE MOUSE.

AS everything seems quiet about the college, and professors and students have taken themselves off, and John does not appear to be lurking anywhere with broom and poker, I think I'll go out for a little ramble. There is one nook which I specially delight in—that is the cupboard below the stairs. Now that the letter-box is out of use, and some one has kindly removed the Y. M. C. A. hymn-book receptacle to the classical class-room, there is little danger of being disturbed in that retreat even in broad daylight. I always avoid that corner of the closet where the black bottles were last winter. I hate, above all things, stale whiskey smells. I wonder if Coleridge had a snuff of them when he got off that stanza about odours. His mind must have been running then on something more material than Universal Spirit. But if I talk bookishly, Dr. Bell will be setting a trap for my benefit in the Library ; so, as Tom Sawyer said, "mum's the word." But the other corner, into which the old

papers and notices are swept, is the spot I frequent most of all. I am extremely inquisitive about all the doings of the students, and, as I have no means of getting a glimpse of the notices while they are on the bulletin board, I have to be satisfied with devouring the news in the closet. I find that several things have changed somewhat since last session. In the first place I am really pleased to see so few notices about lost rubbers, lost gloves and lost note-books. I never rightly understood how these things disappeared. We are told that riches take to themselves wings and fly away, but I never heard of a similar remark being applied to overshoes. This, then, is a decided improvement. But there are other matters not so pleasant. For instance, I seldom read an announcement that is not so scratched and scored that one can with difficulty decipher it. The tendency amongst some students to disfigure notices must almost amount to a mania. I am fully persuaded that these students must be Freshmen. The handwriting, for one reason, seems totally new to me, and besides no one, I believe, could be a full session at Queen's without giving over practices so unstudent-like. I have heard my grandfather, who had not the privilege of being a college mouse, but spent most of his life in a public school, say that the youngsters there played tricks like that. But one who deems himself fit for college should put away such childish things, else, in my opinion, he had better return to a public school. Everything like pens and pencils should be taken from those possessed with this *cacæthes scribendi* until they get beyond their babyhood. But perhaps my ideas of right and wrong will not pass muster with beings endowed with intelligence.

Speaking of announcements, I got into the Senate's waste-basket the other day, and saw two singularly sensational bulletins about a band and a circus, if I remember rightly. I might have thought it was a joke of the magi themselves, had I not overheard, while eavesdropping, some students discussing the matter, and learned from them that one of themselves was the moving spirit. Well, of all notices those were the very worst I ever saw. That moving spirit must be considerably 'less than archangel ruined.' I could have appreciated the clever spots, if I were not quite sure that they would be taken as unkind cuts. The fellow had the audacity to introduce names from the Senate. That was too absurd altogether. It will be something like the fable of the swan and crows as far as the Senate is concerned. But the feelings that prompted that part of the production must have been thoroughly—I was going to say ungentlemanly—but I like unmanly better. But a mouse may not be able to judge as to manly and unmanly conduct. That allusion to a first-year man shows, at least, that the author of the farce was not himself a Freshman, and points to his being a Senior, who had in mind a certain occurrence at their re-union. He was, from another portion of the notice, not a member of the Y. M. C. A. I do not congratulate the fourth year if my surmises be correct. However, his

reference to the first-year man was not wholly unpardonable. Yet—I must say what I mean—the pointed reference to a feature of Mr. Freshman's face was nothing short of mean. To attack a man from behind a fence, on a dark night, is the part of an assassin, and to attempt to hurt any person's feelings—I do not care whose—while you are yourself incog. and behind a mask is the part of a coward and a sneak. His best reparation would be to apologise, or if not that, at least to declare himself. But the sentiments of mice are evidently not current amongst at least a certain class of students at Queen's.

But what is John doing? lighting the gas, I believe! I quite forgot in my musings that this is lecture night. I must escape to my 'wee bit housie' 'wi' bickering brattle' for there are few men like Robbie Burns. If I have nibbled any toes, my advice to their owners is that they hereafter keep their boots on. I have only used whips when I might have used scorpions.

Hello! the nest is empty! The whole family must be off already to the lecture. I must go, too, for I know a little cranny, from which I can hear and see everything.

A CURLING AND SKATING RINK FOR QUEEN'S.

HISTORY is said to repeat itself. College journalists are known to do so. But to human depravity must be attributed the cause. Some time ago in these columns a friend of the students mooted the idea of a Curling Rink in connection with the University. His suggestion, however, as we all know, has been set aside. This glorious old fashioned winter we are experiencing, with its huge snow heaps and biting frosts, reminds us again that a curling shed to which we might resort is an institution greatly needed and desired. Football is not courted in midwinter. At any rate our students never have seemed inclined to kick out of doors after the holidays at Christmas, though clubs elsewhere keep at it all the winter, beating the snow into a hard, level plain. The game in winter is certainly preferable to croquet on ice, to which Montrealers resort. Perhaps the real reason for not keeping the ball rolling all the season through, may be found in the fact that two months' football is enough, and a change is sought for. It is said that the heart seeks rest; the head excitement and change. The head controls the foot, hence no matter how delightful a resort the football campus may be, after a time we cry "enough." If we were confined to one thing it is doubtful if we would be as content and grateful as a theologue we hear of, who was presented every where he went on his circuit with rabbits, for breakfast, dinner and supper, and when asked to say grace he burst out "Rabbits young and rabbits old rabbits hot and rabbits cold, rabbits rare and rabbits tough, thank the Lord for rabbits enough". But this is a *harey* digression. In midwinter months the gymnasium is resorted to; not by all that figured or disfigured on the football field, but only by the few. There exercises of all kinds present themselves in endless variety. The freshie may learn the

use of the horse, a nobler creature than his pony ; the soph, may strengthen leathern lungs ; the junior may feel the delights of being suspended, while the senior may take his first lesson in climbing. Every organ of the body may be developed, from the tongue to the toe. But let a ray of sunlight pierce this arena, and what a study for an atomist in the dust kicked up by the agile company. Somewhere we have read the opinion of one of Germany's first physicians concerning consumptives, that if he could keep his lunged patient amid fresh and verdant foliage free from inhaling anything but pure air, he could restore him to strength. Certainly the involved principle in this treatment, is true. Exercise in a confined room in which the numerous athletes cause a Sahara cloud to be constantly suspended is doubtless not the best. It may assist one member of the body to the detriment of another, but of course such exercise will always be looked on as better than none.

But better than all body invigorators would be what we are re-suggesting—a Curling Rink. Its atmosphere would be healthful, its exercise exhilarating and not too severe.

Pleasure as well as benefit would be derived. The needed union of the students would be helped by getting up friendly matches. Surely it is not unfitting for a Canadian university of Scotch descent to take the initiative. If no friend will immortalize himself by putting up a suitable building, it would not be unseemly for the authorities to erect it. The cost would be low, and once established it would be a paying institution. We hope this may prove seed sown on good ground, and that our suggestion may soon be acted upon.

MINUTE OF UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.—THE LATE JAMES MICHIE.

THE University Council, at its recent meeting, adopted the following minute in reference to the lamented death of two of the Trustees, the Honourable John Hamilton and Mr. James Michie :

"The Council unanimously resolved to record their deep sense of the value of the services rendered to the University by the late Honourable John Hamilton, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, during the long period of thirty-three years. His high character, his mingled dignity and courtesy, and his constancy and earnestness in promoting the interests of the College, have had no slight influence in strengthening the attachment of its friends ; and whatever differences or difficulties have arisen since the foundation of the University, he has always been the object of the respect and esteem of every one connected with it."

"The Council record their deep sense of the loss sustained by the University by the recent death of Mr. James Michie, of Toronto, a member of this Council. Noted for integrity and energy in business pursuits, for generous liberality in behalf of Queen's College, and of Church support and extension, and in response to every deserving call of charity,—and for his amiable and gentle nature in social life, he was respected and beloved wherever known. The Council now mourn the loss of one of the most devoted friends of this University."

We took occasion in a former number of the JOURNAL to refer at some length to the decease of the late

Honourable John Hamilton, the venerable Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and we have now to mourn the loss of another of its members, the late Mr. James Michie.

Mr. Michie was born in Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and came from thence to Toronto in 1845. He entered the employment of the mercantile house of A. Ogilvie & Co., of which his uncle, Mr. George Michie, was a partner. He remained with that firm until 1853, when the present firm of Fulton, Michie & Co. was formed. He was also a partner in the wholesale firm of Geo. Michie & Co. In various matters of public interest he was chosen to fill positions for which he was eminently fitted by his sound judgment and integrity. He was a director of the Bank of Commerce, Vice-President of the Freehold Loans and Savings Company, director and treasurer of the Dominion Telegraph Company, director of the Western Assurance Company, and a member of the Board of Trade. He was as generous and charitable as he was prosperous in business. One action cannot be omitted to be mentioned which of itself would show the generosity of his nature. His late uncle, who originated the Home for Incurables, Toronto, left a legacy of \$2,000 to the institution, provided it was established in three years ; and although that period had long elapsed before anything was done in that direction, the deceased, who was residuary legatee under the will, carried out his uncle's intention, and likewise added a substantial sum.

The very unexpected intelligence of his death on the 13th January last was received in Kingston with expressions of general regret. While yet apparently in the full vigour of life in one short week he had been called away.

Mr. Michie was well known to the friends of Queen's University as one of its most efficient Trustees and most generous benefactors, and to all as the unaffected Christian man who amid the cares of an extensive business took delight in aiding, not merely by pecuniary assistance, although that was never wanting, but by his personal and active exertions, in every good work. We cannot, however, do better than record in the columns of the JOURNAL a short extract from the touching notice of his decease by his pastor and intimate friend the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell on the Sabbath immediately after :

"As a trustee of Queen's College and a member of the Temporalities Board many of us know how valuable and unselfish were his services to the Church at large. He was the helper of many a good cause. Many a country church, as well as every city charity, counted him among its benefactors. Many a struggling man—many a poor family—had reason to bless him. I never went to him in vain—and I went often—to ask for help towards any good object. Large-hearted and liberal, he stood out as a noble example to rich men in the use of money. He was prosperous and no one grudged him his prosperity. When the ear heard him, then it blessed him, and when the eye saw him it gave witness to him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon him ; and he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy."

On the following Lord's day, in a sermon to the congregation of which the late Mr. Michie was a prominent member, the Rev. Principal Grant, who knew him well, thus spoke of him :

"It is not for me to refer to what he was to this congregation. That has been done already, but it is not unfitting that I should take this opportunity of testifying how a wide community sympathizes with you. Especially can I speak as Principal of the University of Queen's College, at whose Trustee Board he had sat for many years, and where his modesty and practical wisdom, his willingness to serve and ready liberality, had given him a deserved place of honour. I knew him personally, and loved him as a brother. He was a true man; for he combined the simplicity of a child and the tenderness and purity of a woman with the strength and courage of a man. He was a brave man, and I considered that his chief characteristic, though many may not have thought so. He was brave with that rare moral courage that does not despair when weaker spirits faint. He was the first man who encouraged my predecessor to appeal to the Church when the fortunes of Queen's were at their lowest point. He was the first man in Toronto to encourage me in the work to which I came five years ago. What should we learn from his death? This, that goodness, unselfishness, purity of heart, are the qualities that do most good in the world, and that makes the deepest impression upon others. He loved much, therefore he was much loved. This, again, that each of us should be inspired with the same spirit; so we shall best honour his memory, so we shall live nobler lives, so shall we triumph over death."

UNIVERSITY SERMON.

ON Sunday afternoon, January 21st, the Rev. Charles Doudiet, of Montreal, conducted the services in Convocation Hall, when he delivered the following able discourse:

John XIV. 8.—"Philip saith unto Him, Lord show us the Father and it sufficeth us."

It is well known that one of the most popular systems of modern philosophy is that which denies the possibility of knowing God as the father of his children. The personal God who careth for us, who heareth and answereth prayer. In view of this fact we propose to consider briefly this accidental request of an apostle to the Lord Jesus, a request much deeper in its meaning than Philip himself had thought. "Show us the Father, and it sufficeth us."

The more we reflect upon it, the more also we are strengthened in the conclusion that this question lays bare the very foundation stones of the whole Christian structure. If God, as the Father, can be known, humanity may find in that sublime knowledge, every sufficient motive for its moral development in the direction of all that is beautiful and good; and if God, as the Father, cannot be known; if the Supreme Being is to be a mere abstraction; if men can think of Him only as the "Unknowable," it is hard to see what inducements will remain that will be sufficient to insure the moral well-being and spiritual advancement of the human race. Take away the Personal Living God, deny the truth of what Christians call His revelation, and you have a world without hope. In such a world where can we find sufficient motives of charity, mutual love and self-denial. In such a world, when times of darkness and affliction come, where shall we look for consolation and peace?

Our subject divides itself most naturally in two parts. In the first, we will try to show what appears to us the insufficiency of that philosophy which excludes the knowledge of God. In the second, the sufficiency of the gospel system, which does not only rest on the assumption that God can be known, but presents him to man as the Father. Finally, we will add a few remarks concerning the central figure of the Christian system, Jesus Christ, who has revealed the Father unto men.

We say, first, that those systems of philosophy which exclude the knowledge of God, are insufficient for the good of the human race. By the words "The knowledge of God," we include all that scripture teaches concerning the Deity. Not only His existence, but His attributes; not only His general relation to the universe as its Author and Preserver, but His particular relation to men as Father, Judge, Law-giver, Avenger and Saviour. There are atheists, although not many. Their theories have lived their little day, grown old, and if not quite dead, they are not far from it. Finding their position untenable before the attacks of science, reason and revelation, they have practically abandoned it and taken refuge in a new citadel, called Agnosticism. The Agnostic does not deny the existence of God; neither does he affirm it. He owns that he knows nothing about it. He affirms that you know no more than he does on the subject, and he lays down the axiom "that nothing can be known of the personality of God." This last principle has had already scores upon scores of books written in support of it. Some arguments are so ably constructed; their sophistry is so cleverly veiled under scientific terms that plain people, that have never made a special study of these subjects, may find themselves utterly unable to unravel the tangle, and unearth the fallacies which hide themselves under bold and often unscrupulous assertion. Therefore we do not wish here to do more than to present you with an aspect of this whole question which every intelligent hearer can appreciate. We do not intend to discuss the cause so much as the effect. Looking at the effects of agnosticism on mankind we claim it is 'insufficient' for our needs. It is, indeed, applying the rules given by Our Lord, "By their fruits ye shall know them." We might be shown a golden powder, highly perfumed, attractive in every respect, and be urged to use it as an article of toilet, as a most precious cosmetic. We are asked why dozens refuse it? Is it not beautiful? Yes. But it is deadly. It is a rank poison. Slow it may be, but sure. It saps our health, destroys our strength, inflicts unspeakable torture. It kills. Such a powder is agnosticism to us. We may say of it what Alfred de Munet, one of the greatest French poets of our age says himself of his atheism. "What have we been working at, we stupid demolishers, when we dissected Christ upon his altars? What were we going to sow on His heavenly tomb, when casting the Holy Dove to the winds, we sent it bleeding, whirling down eternal space? We have made a world according to our fancy. It is grand. It is sublime. But men die in its breath! Hypocrisy is dead, we believe no more in priests! But virtue is dying, for we no longer know God!" We do not wish to be understood to say, that our modern philosophers knowingly work to kill virtue and destroy the hopes of men. Neither did Voltaire and the men of his school, dream that they were doing anything destructive to the welfare of humanity. They thought that their philosophy, like new blood, transfused in the veins of a dying man, would renew and regenerate the world. And thus the best men of the agnostic school prefer to work for the amelioration of the world. But can they effect it with their principle of an unknowable God? We think not.

If God is unknowable it follows that we cannot have any certainty that the good we do in the world will have any other reward than the satisfaction it may give us to do it. Also, that the evil that we are guilty of will meet with other punishment than that which earth sometimes affords us. There are some men whose broad views and philanthropic despotism will lead to give largely of their means, time and labor, to relieve the destitute, educate the ignorant, raise the fallen, and civilize the savage. Some of these may have been agnostics, but the immense majority

have been Christians. Believing in a personal God, the Father of men, they believed also in the brotherhood of mankind, in a reward beyond that of their own feelings, in a treasure laid up in heaven. The good we do is not un-seldom repaid by ingratitude, sometimes by hatred. Such a return might well freeze up all the springs of benevolence and philanthropy, were it not for a belief in God the Father of all, to whom men are accountable. Take away human responsibility to a known personal God and what law will remain for the general good of mankind? It is not hard to say the law that will remain, and the one that the immense majority of men will put into practice, it will be "selfishness." Men will follow whatever they fancy will lead to their personal good. If a few remain firm and steadfast in the practice of the virtues of generosity and self-denial, we cannot shut our eyes to the self-evident fact that the enormous majority will take its own interests, passions and appetites as the laws of life.

Let faith in God, the Father and the Judge be lost. Let His revelation to man be rejected as unworthy of belief. Let a faithless and soulless naturalism replace Christianity, and what remains to control the evil instincts of the masses. Mankind would soon find that the law of the strongest would be the only law that the fittest only should survive. Occasionally, in the history of nations we find the exhibition of the extreme consequences of such an order of things. Conquerors like Tamerlan exterminating the vanquished men, women and children. Parents, like the Spartan, killing sickly children, that would have been only a burden on the state. Charitable souls like the Bishop Hatto of the old legend, who imagined as the best possible poor relief, the shutting up in a barn and burning alive all the beggars of his diocese! Of course our modern philosophers will not acknowledge the logic of these conclusions. Their safeguard against these extremes are found, first, in their superior culture, but, second, and perhaps chiefly, in the influence of Christianity around them, of which they can never wholly free themselves. But let them remember that the masses are not at all influenced by their scientific theories, whilst it cannot be denied that the idea of a personal God, to whom every one has to give an account, is one that has, as yet, an enormous influence among them in restraining evil. Destroy this idea, persuade them that instead of being the children of a personal God they are evolved from primary germs, through gradations of brute life, and who knows when the tendency to descend, acknowledged by the doctors of that school, may not bring them back to brutal deeds, the thought of which makes humanity shudder!

It is said of Voltaire, that he once ordered all of his servants out of the room, where his friends were ridiculing the idea of a personal and avenging God, giving as his reason, that he had no wish to be robbed or murdered in consequence of such theories. Infidel as he was, his powerful mind could not but work out the inevitable solution of the atheistic or agnostic problem. Analyze the work of unbelief and you will find it described in the word "destruction." It has rudely attacked Christianity in all its most cherished beliefs. It does not hide its intention to overthrow if possible that immense structure, which, after withstanding the storms of nineteen centuries, is as firm as ever. It snatches from the poor wretch floating on the stormy waves of the sea of life the plank of hope that held him up, and leaves him to drown. It ridicules all it cannot explain. Nothing is sacred to the unbeliever, neither his father's faith nor his mother's tears, neither the tombs of the martyrs nor the cross of Calvary. Unbelief has erected no hospitals, built no asylums, reformed no criminals, civilized no nation. But we can see daily around us its destructive

work. We see it in the existence of sons of Christian mothers, who deem themselves too intelligent, too wise, too far advanced to frequent churches, or even to grant that 'Unknowable' they have enthroned on Jehovah's seat the least worship, the least adoration, the least gratitude. It has taught them to make the chief end of life, riches, power or pleasure, to acknowledge no other restraints than those of civil laws and selfish regard for themselves. Unbelief has, although in a smaller degree, influenced woman, and the results, which we need not specify here, have been appreciated by unbelievers themselves, who rarely prefer the infidel to the believer when they wish for a life companion, or even for a school teacher or a governess. The most skeptical husband knows well that he has infinitely higher guarantees of faithfulness in the principles of a Christian wife than in the most beautiful theories of the agnostic.

Insufficient to build up and insure the solidity of the social edifice; modern agnosticism is still more insufficient to satisfy the wants and aspirations of the human soul. It wipes away no tear; it may float on the ocean of life during a dead calm, but sinks at the first tempest. We have, in dark days of life a thousand times felt the strength of the divine comforts of the gospel in our soul. Where shall we find the comforts of a philosophy without a personal God? Answer, great philosophers of the age! For it is not only our intellect which cries for the light; it is our heart. And what light do you give in the eclipses of life, or beyond the veil of the grave? In spite of the most beautiful sophistry the human heart, brethren, has always cried out with Philip, "Show us the Father and it sufficeth us," and will always repeat that cry. Show us the Father! The Father, not only God, but more. God in His relation to man. Any ideal, less than this, although superior already to the highest conception of infidelity, would be insufficient. Therefore, so long as man is the Being that we find him, we have not the least fear that agnosticism or any other system of philosophy can destroy, or replace the theism of holy writ. Even according to the much talked of doctrine of the survival of the fittest, the gospel will survive modern attacks as it has survived the old. Human science has much to do, much to invent, before it can supply the world with a moral force equal to the one bestowed by Jesus of Nazareth, when He revealed God as the Father of humanity; much to do, before it could replace the Creator, by causes, both improbable, and in any case insufficient for known effects, before proving that humanity has groped in the dark through all its ages until those comets of the 19th century left their track on the heavens. Will it ever succeed? We think not, and as a philosopher of the modern school wrote in a recent number of the most widely circulated French review. "After having tried everything, some of us may possibly discover that there is a God who is the Father of his creatures, and a future life to which this present existence is only the preface."

Secondly. This brings us to consider the sufficiency of the Christian ideal of a Divine Father. Let us first ascertain what are the needs of humanity. They are social necessities and personal necessities. How does the gospel, that revelation of God as a Father, meet them? If God is "the Father" of all mankind, men are brethren. Both statements are explicitly made in the Gospel. God is called "the Father of all." We are directed to address Him in prayer "As our Father which art in Heaven." Jesus tells men "Ye are all brethren," and the apostles address Jews and Gentiles by the titles "men and brethren."

We cannot separate the Fatherhood of God from the brotherhood of man. Let man see His Father in God, and receive this relation with the implicit faith it merits, and the noblest virtues, the most touching sacrifices, will

grow from it as the stems of a plant from a common root. The cold selfishness of philosophy says to man, "Live for thyself, first of all." The brotherhood of the gospel tells him, "Live for God and for thy brethren," and in doing this thou art working out thy own greatest good. If these two inseparable ideas, the Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man, were pre-eminent everywhere, wars would be impossible, and the prosperity that follows peace would be universal. If by successful war a nation becomes rich and prosperous, we do not forget that every item of its gains is balanced by a corresponding loss to a sister nation. The gospel, universally received, is universal peace. It is the realization of the golden age. "When the Lord judgeth among the nations they shall beat their swords into plough-shares, and their spears into pruning hooks; neither shall they learn war any more."—Isaiah ii. 4.

Again, let the Fatherhood of God be received of a truth, it becomes not only possible, but highly probable, that the Father has spoken to his children, and if led by this probability, we read carefully and wisely the book which professes to be the record of his revelation to men, we find it consistent with the righteousness and equity that our own instincts tell us must be the foundations of the Divine throne. In the decalogue we find the written consciences of nations, for human laws, only repeat in a thousand forms the precepts given to Moses on Mount Sinai. The peace and security of nations, society and families are the inevitable result of obedience to the Fatherly laws of the God revealed in the gospel, and above the commands of the tables of stone, there is this summary, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, and thy neighbor as thy self." Our neighbour! who is he? Jesus answered in the parable of the Good Samaritan. The robbed, wounded, almost dying traveller is taken up, clad, cared for, without hope of reward. For what motive then is this due? Simply because he is a man, and as such a brother, a child of the same Father. Apply this Divine principle, and you have the key of a thousand devotions, a thousand sacrifices, a thousand heroisms. A brother does not cut his brother's throat, does not forsake him by the wayside, does not even pass him by like the priest and the Levite, he cares for him, defends him both from his enemies, and if need be from himself. This is sublimity of Evangelical principles. This is the ocean to which the artificial ponds of human philosophy cannot compare even from afar. It is through such principles that Christianity civilizes heathen nations, relieving the indigent poor, cares for the sick and tries to reform the fallen. It is because true missionaries of Christ have visited heathen lands, that already on shores, inhabited not long ago by cannibals, the praises of the Redeemer are heard, and the shipwrecked mariner need no longer fear if he is cast away among those who now understand the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. There is an oft refuted objection to Christianity which deserves passing mention. Christianity has been charged with all the religious wars and persecutions that have taken place in its name. We claim that true Christianity is in no degree responsible for these. Men have attached themselves to certain creeds, have put dogmas in the place of the Divine Fatherhood, and it will be easily seen that every religious persecution or war has been on account of these differences of creed and dogma, which too often led astray those who had the power, by making them forget that above all the differences of theology, the Common Fatherhood of God, should have taught them to respect even the errors of brother men.

If, in our age of the world, tolerance is the rule, and persecution the exception, may we not hope that Christians are at least moving in the right direction, attaching less importance to contested dogmas, and forms of wor-

ship, and more to the practical idea of Christianity, which was also its primitive idea. The one enumerated by Philip, "Show us the Father and it sufficeth us!" In other words the Fatherhood of God, and as its unavoidable consequence the brotherhood of man, with all the duties which this brotherhood inculcates. Show us the Father! and we may then learn to do to others as we would that others should do unto us, and also "not to do to others that which we do not want them to do unto us." Where could we find social maxims of the full sufficiency of these, but of the gospel. Sufficient for our social necessities, the view of the Divine Father, is also sufficient for our personal needs.

If we accept His revelation we learn that "He careth for us." This child-like confidence in a Heavenly Father may appear exceedingly ridiculous to the unbeliever. He might be right, if man was but the living atom, part of a great whole, which some unknown and mysterious force has animated for a brief time, until he once more drops in the nothingness from which he came. But is man only the flake of foam, lifted up from the crest of a wave, by the wind of life, to be thrown back into the boundless ocean. No! Created in the image of God his life is more than it would at first appear. It has had its beginning, but God-like it will have no end! And what glorious prospects are revealed to us by the Father's message to His children! Eternal dwellings! endless joys! sure hopes! lasting re-unions! things that eye has not seen, nor ear heard, and that never came up into the heart of man! prepared by God for them that love him! Therefore, it is the thought of a Father in Heaven that upholds the courage of the poor, wipes away the tears of the mourner, and made the martyrs sing His praises even in the flames that consumed the body, but could not touch the soul. Take away God, the Father, from the faith of humanity, and from every land will rise the sobs of despair.

You have read of that young girl, who, 250 years ago, was falsely accused of incendiarism, and condemned to the cruelest of deaths. Her fingers were torn off with red hot pinchers, nameless tortures tore her tender flesh ere the slow fire kindled around her ended her earthly life. Year after year, as the anniversary of the fire came round, she was from the pulpit held up to the execration of mankind. Lately an author discovered the dusty manuscripts of this old trial, and by undoubted evidence, her innocence, for she had been sick in bed at the time many miles from the town she was accused of having fired. You exclaim, "What frightful injustice! Is there no redress?" None, brethren, unless there is a God, a Father, a Judge! And this is not an isolated fact. History is full of such. Ah! if above human errors and crimes there was not the eternal justice of the Father of Humanity, the thinker might well put to himself the last desperate question of modern scepticism, "Is life worth living?"

Thirdly.—No man has ever seen the Father. It is in Jesus alone that we can realize something of His perfections. The Deity is something inconceivable, unthinkable to men, if they refuse to look at God through His son Jesus Christ. Christ translates for us the language of Heaven in our vulgar tongue. Christ gives shape and form to the vague ideas of God that we might imagine for ourselves. Look at the sketch given by four evangelists of the life and love of Christ, remembering his answer to Peter, "He that has seen Me, has seen the Father."

An infinite compassion for human misery is found on every page. When John the Baptist sends his disciples to Christ with the query, "Art Thou He that should come, or do we wait for another?" He answers; "go and tell John what you have seen; the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead rise, and the gospel is preached to the poor. His mercy ex-

tends itself to the hungry, for he feeds them; to strangers, for he heals the daughter of the Canaanite; to the young for he blesses children; to the guilty, He forgives the fallen Magdalen, and even His murderers. This is God! He tells us, "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father." God who feels for human woes; God who regards all His children alike; God who saves and forgives even enemies, when they repent. Jesus gives us hope beyond the grave. God calls us to glory.

A Father who forgives, heals, comforts. A Father who renews our life by giving us another which shall be endless; who even embellisheth it by the company of those that were dearest on earth, and whom He brings again with Him out of that sleep where they slept in Jesus. A Father who relieves our sufferings, strengthens us against the temptations and ills of life, and takes away the terrors of death. A Father who redresses all wrongs and gives to every one according to His work. A Father who hears our faintest sighs and answereth our feeble prayers. This is the Father that Jesus shows to the world. And that Father sufficeth us. He has sufficed for the millions of believers who preceded us. He will suffice for the millions that will follow us. The Christian idea is not like the modern philosophical ideas, to be tried. It has been tried. It has proved itself, not only a faith worth living for, but worth dying for. It has been a thousand times sealed by the blood and tears of martyrs. It has survived the most terrible tempests, and it will survive yet. It defied the hurricanes of skepticism now, as it has successfully defied them century after century. It has its monuments in the hearts of millions, and when this old earth will be dying, the glorious cross of Christ will yet stand above its ruins, and the Divine Fatherhood will have lost nothing of its sufficiency for the human soul!

And may God bless the preaching of His word; and to His name be praise.—AMEN!

→CONTRIBUTED.←

MACDUFF.

IN each of Shakespeare's plays there are certain characters which seem to tower above the others, and attract the attention of the reader to such an extent, that little interest is attached to the less important *dramatis personæ*. Commentators select these as the objects of their admiration, and analyze them with the closest study. The character of Hamlet is largely dwelt upon in all editions of that play. Macbeth and his lady are never neglected even by the most commonplace editor. But the large majority of the characters of each play, probably on account of their supposed inferiority, are left without remark. For this reason it may be interesting to look for a few minutes at one of the latter class.

Macduff is a character which does not attract the attention of the critic to any extent, and yet we think it possesses some interesting features. He first appears in the third scene of the second act, when he comes to the castle of Macbeth, intending to depart thence with Duncan, but finds that his royal master has been murdered. Ostensibly, he is the first to discover the crime, and shows his loyalty to the King, and his detestation of the illiany by such cries of horror as:

" Most sacrilegious murther hath broke ope
The Lord's anointed temple."

" Up, up, and see
The great doom's image."

At this point it is not evident that Macduff suspected who the real murderer was. In the fourth scene he tells Ross (who, by the way, calls him "the good Macduff") with evident sincerity that Duncan has been murdered by his grooms, at the instigation of his own sons, Malcolm and Donaldbain. At the same time, by his refusal to attend the coronation, and his parting words with Ross, it is clear that he was not quite satisfied with the accession of Macbeth.

The succession of cruelties and murders which followed the coronation of Macbeth seems to have taught, not only Macduff but also many others, who the regicide was. Macduff, fearing the murderous spirit of Macbeth, and filled with love and pity for his country, flees to the English court in time to save himself from the awful fate which soon after befell his wife and children.

From the dialogue with young Malcolm, which is one of the finest passages of the play, we learn some of the motives and feelings which influenced Macduff. We find no trace of selfishness in his pleading with Malcolm to wrench the sceptre from the hand of the tyrant. His anxiety is all for Scotland. When Malcolm seems to doubt his sincerity, and hints that he is but an agent of Macbeth, his noble, patriotic cry is: "Bleed, bleed, poor country. Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure!" Then, when Malcolm, in order to be assured of Macduff's truth of purpose, falsely accuses himself of various sinful passions, Macduff shows a lenience which may seem culpable; but we should remember that he was only justifying Malcolm as compared with Macbeth, for whom "the legions of horrid hell" could scarce afford a match; for when Malcolm proceeds to such an extent self-calumnia that he presents a picture more horrible than the "fiend of Scotland," Macduff despairingly cries: "O Scotland, Scotland!" and in answer to the appeal, "If such an one be fit to govern, speak," he exclaims: "Fit to govern! No, not to live."

The interview having come to a joyous end by Malcolm contradicting his self-accusations, Ross arrives from Scotland with the news of the murder of Macduff's wife and children. The scene is a most pathetic one. We again observe the unselfish patriotism of Macduff. His first question is: "Stands Scotland where it did?" His own private affairs are of secondary consideration. But when Ross, with "words that would be howled out in the desert air," makes known the bloody butchery of the tyrant, Macduff's natural affection, his love for wife and children, overcomes all else. The tears of the strong man fall like rain, and we are reminded of the poet's line: "Talk not of grief till thou has seen the tears of warlike men." For some time there is no word of the murderer, but we hear from his lips the brief, broken interrogations, expressive of a heart torn with grief: "My children,

too?" "My wife killed, too?" "All my pretty ones? did you say all?" Gradually, however, we find his soul-anguish overcome with a passionate desire for revenge. Nor must we wonder at this, even in 'the good Macduff.' Even at the present time, in spite of the civilizing and Christianizing influences of a thousand years, what revengeful feelings would such a tragedy call forth! How much more in those savage times, "when might was right," and when "blood and destruction were so in use." At first, as revenge is commingling with sorrow, we find the exclamation—"O hell-kite"—interjected between two of the mournful questions alluded to above; and when hatred against the murderer of his kindred has become all-absorbing, and he has recommended his loved ones to the mercy of heaven, he gives full expression to those feelings, which only become more and more fierce until he meets and slays the tyrant, in the almost sublimely fierce words:

" Gentle heavens,

Cut short all intermission; front to front
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself;
Within my sword's length set him; if he scape,
Heaven forgive him, too!"

In the final scene of the play, at the close of the battle, we find him bringing into the presence of young Malcolm, whom he loyally hails as king, Macbeth's accursed head, as a ghastly evidence that his 'great revenge' had been complete.

→ CORRESPONDENCE. ←

* * * We wish it to be distinctly understood that the JOURNAL does not commit itself in any way to the sentiments which may be expressed in this department.

QUEENS MEN AS TEACHERS.

To the Editor of the Journal :

SIR.—In your report of the speeches at the graduating class dinner you scarcely do justice to Mr. Knight. You say:—"Mr. J. McLeod, in proposing 'Our Graduates,' hinted that the sons of Queen's seemed able to find their way to all places, civilized and uncivilized. Replies were made by Messrs. Knight and Givens, the former of whom said that the graduates of Queen's won distinction in Medicine, Law and Theology, but seemed comparatively deficient as teachers." Mr. Knight was understood to say that few of the graduates of Queen's found their way into the teaching profession—either in schools or colleges. He pointed out that school trustees frequently asked for applications from graduates of Toronto University, thinking apparently the scholarship of Queen's men defective. He said also that it might be inferred that the trustees of Queen's entertained a similar opinion, inasmuch as only one graduate of their Alma Mater had been appointed on the college staff, although six vacancies had been filled on it within as many years. He found no fault with the college trustees for doing so, but accepted

it as a stinging but no doubt righteous judgment silently passed upon the deficient scholarship of all former graduates, as well as upon the professors who taught them.

Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

DIALECTIC CLUB.

ACTING upon the suggestion of Professor Watson, the members of the society are making an effort to found a library, and are meeting with encouraging success. A large number of standard works have been ordered from England, and others have been presented by friends, so that an excellent beginning has been made. The room formerly used by the Principal,—who very kindly transferred it to the society—has been furnished with book-case, table, chairs, and all necessary articles and is now used by members, as a study. It is exceedingly convenient.

At recent meetings, essays were read by Messrs. A. L. Smith, P. M. Pollock B. A., and G. Y. Chown. Interesting discussions followed. The "Question Drawer" is also an excellent feature in the regular programme—one which is much appreciated.

Y. M. C. A.

THE regular monthly business meeting was held in Divinity Hall, Saturday, January 20th at 10 a. m.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that he had received the College Vacation Tickets, had supplied them to all who had asked for them before the vacation, and was ready to furnish them to any members who might still desire them. He had received a communication from Toronto University Y.M.C.A. with a programme of their religious meetings.

Convener of Religious Work Committee reported that a room had been procured on Ontario Street, in a central place, and suggested that the Association should furnish it and begin the work at once in this part of the city. Accordingly the committee were authorized to furnish the room and begin the meetings at once.

The Treasurer announced the financial state of the Association, showing that if the work undertaken was to be carried out successfully a large addition must be made to the funds. It was suggested that the members of the Association ask a few of their friends in the city for subscriptions in aid of the work. Two reasons were given for adopting such a course.

1st. The Association was to some extent doing the work of a city Y. M. C. A., and thus had some claim upon the Christian citizens.

2nd. The noble manner in which a number of the prominent citizens had come forward and gladly offered to meet the expenses in connection with the evangelistic services in the Opera House, proved that they would deem it a pleasure to give a little help to the Y.M.C.A. in the other departments of its work.

It was resolved to hold a special student's prayer meeting on the day of prayer for students, which is annually observed on the last Thursday of January.

Monday, Jan. 29th.—The special service for young men on Thursday, 25th, was well attended. Prayer was offered for the students of Queen's, and for those of all other colleges. Mr. Somerville, delegate to Convention, gave a short talk about the work as represented at the Convention.

It is evident that the work of the Salvation Army will not interfere with the evangelistic services conducted by the Y.M.C.A. every Sabbath evening in the Opera House. Last night the house was crowded by those who listened with intense eagerness to the earnest words of the speakers.

MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

THE meeting of the Mathematical Society, held on Friday evening, the 19th ult., was one of unusual interest. Professor Dupuis delivered a lecture on "Continuity," especially as applied to Mathematics. The subject, though somewhat abstruse, was treated in such a way as could not fail to be interesting even to those whose tastes were not at all mathematical.

The Professor first showed that the principles of continuity applied, not to mathematics alone, but also to time, Physics, Chemistry, &c. As an example, from the operations of nature, he showed the continuous action of the sun's heat.

With regard to mathematics, it was shown that the more simple geometrical figures were the limits of more complex and general ones, as mile-stones on a road are definite points separating the distances between. A straight line is one that is *continuous* in direction; a curve is one whose change of direction is *continuous*. Applied to the conic sections, the ideas were briefly as follows. The change in form from a circle to a straight line, back to a circle again, and finally to a point is continuous. Beginning with a circle of finite radius, if we imagine the centre to move away, and the radius to be thus lengthened, the arc approximates a straight line; and we assume that if the centre were at an infinite distance, the arc would actually be a straight line. Again, if we suppose the centre to approach the arc, the radius being thus lessened, and ultimately vanishing, the circle becomes a point. If we take a cone, and cut it by a plane at right angles of the arcs, at the very apex, the section is a point. As soon as the plane is moved towards the base of the cone, but still at right angles to the axis, the section is a circle, which is a special figure, since, if the plane moves in the least from this position at right angles to the axis, the section is no more a circle, but an ellipse, which is a general figure; for if the plane be moved so as to make a smaller and smaller angle with the axis, the section still remains an ellipse of varying form until the plane becomes parallel to the slant side of the cone. At this particular position, the section is a special figure, called the Parabola, which, like the circle has no variation in form, but

only in size. In all other positions of the cutting plane, not included in the foregoing, the section is an Hyperbola; (which is therefore a general figure) except when it assumes a pre-coincident with the axis of the cone, at which position the boundaries of the section are two straight lines which meet at the apex of the cone. Thus we have a constant gradation from the point through the Circle, Ellipse, Parabola, Hyperbola, to the straight lines, between any two of which there is no possible figure. The foregoing is only a very brief outline of a few of the leading points of the lecture, which occupied an hour or more.

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

THE annual meeting of the Council of Queen's University took place on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16th, the only strangers present being the Rev. Messrs. Lang and McGillivray. The first business taken up was the election of a Chancellor.

Mr. James MacLennan, Q.C., of Toronto, was nominated, but a telegram from him was read which stated that he declined to be a candidate for the position. Mr. Sandford Fleming was then nominated and declared elected unanimously.

A motion was made by Mr. John McIntyre, Q.C., thanking Mr. Fleming for his generosity and munificence during the past three years. It was carried unanimously.

Mr. Fleming subscribed \$5,000 to the Endowment Fund, and his contributions amount to over \$500, besides books and valuable papers.

Prof. Williamson and Dr. Bell were appointed to draft a minute *in re* the deaths of Hon. John Hamilton and Mr. James Michie, of Toronto.

Messrs. R. V. Rogers, B.A., and A. P. Knight M.A., were appointed a committee to draw up a by-law fixing the date of the Council meeting for the nomination of future Chancellors.

The Council also appointed a committee to confer with the Alma Mater Society with regard to a banquet to be tendered to the Chancellor at the close of the present session, under the joint auspices of University Council and the Alma Mater Society.

Notices of motion were made:

1. Dr. Saunders—That no thesis be asked for medicals.
2. Rev. Mr. Lang—That alumni of two years standing have their names published in the calendar.
3. A. P. Knight—That the Matriculation Examinations consist of classics, mathematics and English, including history and geography.

The Council then adjourned.

"DID Mr. B.—call in my absence, John?" "No mum! but Mr. Thank Heavens did, leastways when I told him you were out, and asked him what name to give you he said kind of low like, 'Missed her, thank heavens!'"

It is rumoured that a gentlemen purposes erecting this summer, in the vicinity of the college, a mammoth boarding house, in which some hundred and fifty students may be accommodated.

→PERSONAL.←

JOHN MCLEOD, '83, has been appointed to fill the vacant pulpit of the Baptist Church for the present.

THEY all do it. Even Dr. D. P. Lynch, '78, of Almonte, is not proof against the prevailing infection, for he too has joined the ranks of the Benedictines. Next.

WE noticed in the columns of the *News*, that Geo. Claxton, B.A., '76, late of the law firm of McGuire & Claxton of this city, was running for Mayor, with success, at Gladstone, Man.

HUGH N. McDONALD, M.D., '82, of Lake Ainslie, N.S., though he carried all before him when joining our athletic competitions, has at last met his equal, or rather his superior, with the result of the complete annihilation of our champion. For owing to the charms of Miss Bella, daughter of our old friend, John Cormack, Esq., Hugh is now only the smaller half of a new being, whose amalgamation is the joint production of the efforts of the Revs. Dr. Smith and James Cormack, B.A., '72, brother of the bride:

→DE + NOBIS + NOBILIBUS.←

"**I**S thy servant a dog?" quoth the indignant Soph., when his landlord dished him out a huge bone for his dinner.

WHAT two freshmen were riding on an old go-sled in company with numerous barrels, boxes, dancing to the music of the mule's ears?

WHEN a dog enters the class-room, and complacently takes his seat beside a Soph., it is naughty of the boys to whisper, "co-education."

THE Glee Club warblers, along with the choir of the First Congregational Church, entertained the inmates of Rockwood Asylum a few evenings ago.

THE only sound the senior mathematicians have yet heard with which they had a previous acquaintance, is the 'equivalent of the semi-circumference of the radius.'

WHEREIN differeth the seed "that fell by the way side" from the student who fails at the spring exams. Why, the one falls and is plucked, the other transposes this order.

"I'M a' snow sure," quoth he, at the conclusion of his fifth header in the bank. Queen's knows you're not a member of its S. S. Club, else that snow on your back would be melted by pressure.

FROM our University preachers have been supplied, for the past four years, the speakers at the annual meeting of the Bible Society in this city, viz: the Revs. Dr. Stephenson, Rainsford, Canon Baldwin, and Doudiet.

PHYSICED STUDENT.—Contraction by cold and expansion by heat are beautifully exemplified by the length of the days, which in winter contract and become very short, but with summer's intense heat expand to a great length.

PROF. N. (illustrating a point in Philology)—"Now, Mr. W—, you know that beautiful sentiment of Longfellow's:

'I know a maiden fair to see,
Take care—'"

Mr. W.—"No sir. I don't know her."

THE senior who described the stairway leading down to our sanctum as the *Facilis descensus Averno* has been challenged by our fighting editor. The articles have not yet been drawn up but we expect that the scene of the bloody conflict will be the *sanctum sanctorum*. The F. E. seems determined to avenge this libel on the sanctity of our abode.

THE latest developments of Mathematics as exhibited to the honour class, enable the student to solve interesting problems such as—given the locus sedendi of a Senior at three different times during the day, to calculate his situation at eleven o'clock at night—given the ages of four divinity students of uniform density, to tell when a fourth will get married.

THE Secretary of the Dialectic Society desires to return thanks to Dr. Watson, Mr. Britton, Mr. Dyde, Mr. Geo. Macdonald and others for recent donations to the Library, also to the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, for a very valuable work on Ethnology. Contributions from any source, will be gratefully received and acknowledged by either Mr. E. Holton Britton, the President, or Mr. G. Y. Chown, Secretary.

SINCE our last issue two recruits have entered the ranks of college journalism, both of which, emanating from our Canadian colleges, we hail with feelings of genuine pleasure.

THE *Knox College Monthly*, published by the Metaphysical and Literary Society of Knox College, Toronto, contains over thirty pages of reading matter, of which a goodly number is devoted to the interests of religion.

THE *Astrum Alberti*, published in the interest of the students of Albert College, Belleville, is much livelier and reflects somewhat more of college life and spirit. We wish both our new contemporaries a long and useful career, and judging from the specimen copies on table we predict for them a bright future.

WE would call the attention of the students to the advertisement of Mr. H. H. Tomlinson, in another column. Mr. Tomlinson is deserving of a great deal of credit for the success attending his efforts to supply the citizens of Kingston, with that long felt want—a skating rink. His rink is in two parts, one out of doors and one in, so that anyone may take his choice. The surface of ice is by no means small in extent, and we have no hesitation whatever in recommending anyone who wishes a skate to drop in on Mr. Tomlinson. The price of admission is small.

THE item which appeared in a recent issue of the JOURNAL, relative to the curiosity on exhibition at a certain book store in the city, had a quite unexpected effect. One of our "Sweete Girle Students," it seems, received the intelligence with a perfect faith in its genuineness, and became possessed of a devouring anxiety to go and see what we alluded to. Accordingly she went down the following morning and gently upbraided the salesman for not having shown it to her before. "Really, Mr. M—, I think you ought to show it to me, you know, I do so much business here and everything." Mr. M— blushed, but he found strength to reply after a

considerable interval: "Well—you know—it's a joke—the boys say that the *curiosity is me without my moustache*." The rapidity with which that guileless maiden placed half a dozen blocks between herself and the curiosity is said to exceed belief.

A TRUE STORY.—That a new country like the North-West has a hardening effect upon men, none will deny. Even a church student who was a sojourner in the land could not escape contamination. We have heard marvellous stories regarding various things in the Prairie Province, but a story which is the product of the stretched and original imagination of a church student eclipses all others. At a tea-meeting a few nights ago, when soaring in an eloquent strain upon the beauties of Manitoba, the speaker mentioned that mosquitoes were a dreadful pest, and stated that "a man who was travelling with a yoke of oxen, encamped at night by the side of a stream. During the night he heard 5 or 6 large mosquitoes in the distance; but as his tent was a strong one he feared not, but when he arose in the morning and looked for his team they were gone. In despair he ran to the water's edge, thinking that they might be drowning, but nowhere could they be found. At last glancing up into a large tree, he saw a large mosquito sitting upon a branch, rolling its eyes, flapping its ears, and picking its teeth with the horn of an ox." What Divinity can beat this?

THE following weird, wild, touching little thing was found in one of the corridors a few days ago. It was written by a senior who has been meditating suicide for some time:

As I sat one evening, musing,
My pencil, crib, and note-book using,
Thinking of the blessed Spring-time,

When all this cramming should be o'er,
Suddenly a thought came o'er me,
And completely did it floor me,
So dreadful was the meaning that it bore.

"Plucked in classics"—there 'tis uttered,
"Plucked in classics"—echo muttered.
Plucked in classics.
Nothing more.

I started quickly from my musing,
Began my sleepiness abusing,
My note-book in an angry rage

From end to end I tore.
Was there ever other thought
Which to man such trouble brought?

Had any one e'er such thought before?
"Tis an idle fancy," said I,
"An unpleasant, gruesome fancy,
Only this and nothing more."

But the thought would still distress me,
Of it I could dispossess me,
By no means I had in store.
If I sat me down to grind,
Very shortly I would find
Stealing slowly o'er my mind,
Like echo from distant shore,
This—"plucked in classics"—plucked, plucked, plucked.
Plucked in classics,
Nothing more.

My happy dreams of laureation
As B.A., at Convocation,
Underwent sad alteration.
They hastily fled from me,
To return, alas! no more.

From day to day, from week to week,
I saw nought but a prospect bleak,
Of being plucked—aye, plucked—in Greek.

It grieved me to the very core
To think that I'd be plucked in Greek.
Plucked in Greek,
But nothing more.

Various changes my "pluck" vision undergoes—
Greek to Latin—thence to Prose—
Adding each time new burden to my woes,
And leaving me more wretched

Than e'er I was before.
But its main aspect changes never.
Despite all possible endeavour
Naught but "pluck" can it seem ever.
Really 'tis a horrid bore.
Plucked, plucked, plucked.
Plucked in classics,
Nothing more.

"Tell me, O oracle, I pray"—
This to a grad. who, people say,
Had swept the paper in his day.
(Perchance it might have been
He swept the paper off the floor)—
"Can not my pony bring me through?
Cans't give me any method—e'en a clue?"
"No?" "Then what, O what am I to do?"

He answered not and my sad fears
Found confirmation sore.
Plucked, plucked, plucked,
Plucked in classics,
Nothing more.

Then essayed I yet another,
Trying hard my fears to smother.
"Tell me," said I, "man and brother,
Tell, O tell me, I implore,
Knows't thou any way to pass
The dread Fletcher's awful class?"
Thou knowest none, alas! alas!

Let me here my grief outpour.
I'm plucked in classics,
Skinned, flunked, plucked,
Plucked by Fletcher.
Nothing more.

AMEN.

⇒ITEMS.⇐

SONG of the Salvation Army;
"If you can't get in at the golden gate,
Get over the garden wall."

"OH, maid with laughing, laughing eye.
For what those tears? oh! why that sigh?"
She murmers as the blushes come,
"I swallowed a chunk of chewin' gum."

SCENE—Lecture room, "not a thousand miles from N. Y."—Prof.: "In this stove there are two pipes, C and D. The cold air goes up C, and comes down D hot." Students, "Oh!"

LECTURE upon the rhinoceros. Professor: "I must beg you to give me your individual attention. It is absolutely impossible that you can form a true idea of this hideous animal unless you keep your eyes fixed upon me."

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The Editor must be acquainted with the name of the author of any article, whether local or literary.

OUR correspondent who signs himself "Gray" seems exercised over the non-appearance of the lecturer on Elocution. He is evidently not cognizant of the fact that during the session '80-'81, the authorities secured the services of an able lecturer on this subject, who delivered a course of lectures to which all registered students were granted free access. The unmistakable lack of appreciation, however, on the part of the students of the privilege thus afforded them was sufficient, in our opinion, to warrant the discontinuance of these lectures while the then generation of students held the boards.

We have no doubt but that when the students of Queen's show that they wish to benefit by such a course of lectures as the calendar announces the opportunity will be forthcoming.

IN addition to the conversazione which plays an important part in our Convocation festivities, we are to have this year, it seems, a University Banquet, to be given under the joint auspices of the Council and the Alma Mater Society in honour of Chancellor Fleming. The committee appointed by these bodies to make the necessary arrangements is a thoroughly representative and energetic one, and we may reasonably expect that the affair will be a great success. We trust that graduates and students will lend every assistance in their power, and, at all events, make a point of attending.

WE are glad to hear of additions being made to the museum. Were it not for these cursory notices in the columns of the JOURNAL, we can imagine many of the students being surprised to hear that our University has such an institution in connection with it. We confess that our curiosity is somewhat excited at times, to know what the closely barred iron doors at the farther end of the main hall, shut out from our view; and the question naturally arises in our minds, 'When are we going to have access to the museum?'

SINCE our last issue we have had amongst us Mr. H. H. Ragan of New York, who delivered two of his illustrated lectures on travels, in Convocation Hall. Mr. Ragan is one of the finest, if not indeed the finest lecturer whom it has ever been our pleasure to listen to. It is a matter of great regret to the Alma Mater Society, under whose auspices the lectures were delivered, that more

of the citizens did not avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing and hearing what was in every respect a pleasing and intellectual treat. We bespeak for Mr. Ragan a most hearty reception, if it should ever be our good fortune to secure his services on any future occasion.

WE are glad to have the opinion of "Anti-Cram" on the question of the programme of the finals. While we concur in the general sentiment of his communication we are not disposed to admit that the conclusion at which he arrives is a perfectly valid one, viz.: that to announce the order and date of the final examination in the different subjects, say two or three weeks beforehand would be to encourage cramming. What will be the result of withholding the order of the exams. until the evening before the agony actually begins? Simply this: An effort, during the two or three weeks preceding, to cram three or four subjects at once, and hence the best adept at this practice comes off winner in the contest. On the other hand, if the student knew the order of his different examinations he could set about his work systematically, and the general result would be a much higher average percentage.

It goes without saying that by the plan proposed, or rather advocated by "Anti-Cram," many more will fall victims to the dread demon "Pluck." It seems to us unjust that the man whose staying powers on a heavy general cram should survive the ordeal, while his less fortunate classmate whose powers in this respect are inferior should fail.

At least nine students out of every ten seem to regard cramming as a necessary evil, if we may judge by their actions, and we venture to predict that while final examinations are to measure the extent of their knowledge of the subject in hand, it will ever be thus.

The whole question seems to resolve itself into this, whether it is better, by announcing the order of the exams. some time beforehand, to encourage a systematic review of each subject separately, or, by withholding this information, compel a promiscuous and general cram on three or four subjects?

THE petition of the Senate to Parliament for the abolition of the present tax upon all books imported from abroad should receive hearty support from Free Traders and Protectionists alike.

Canada is and must long be in a condition demanding rather a bonus than a burden on the introduction of books of a high class. From every point of view, the tax is a nuisance that should be abolished at the earliest possible moment; and now that there is a large surplus every year, the time has evidently come for abolition of that nuisance, at any rate so far as universities and public libraries are concerned. A Canadian who writes a good book adds immeasurably to the national wealth, but it is impossible to do good literary work on any subject nowadays without knowing what other men have written on it, and also on kindred subjects; and few people have any conception of the difficulties in the way of getting knowledge in Canada. In England a man has only to go to the British museum, and he finds every book ready to his hand. Scotland, France, Germany and the United States have their great libraries. We have no university or public library up to modern requirements, and the individual worker is handicapped by Customs regulations that add a nominal sum to the revenue, at the cost of embarrassing him, wasting his time, and adding considerably to what he has to pay out for the public good. One of our well known authors thus describes the process through which he has to pass:—"I find myself from time to time in want of

some special book. Formerly I went to a local bookseller and gave an order. He would promise to write home. I would wait a month, six weeks, two months, and finally do without it. Now, I always write to a British publisher to send it by book-post. When the book does come, I receive a notice that it has been transferred to the Customs house ; and there, after a most vexatious and lengthy process of signing papers and paying fees, the book is at length obtained. The process is the same as though one were importing dynamite or some such suspicious or communistic material." It is no wonder that Canadians who have contemplated and actually commenced writing on subjects of general interest have abandoned their work solely from want of the needful books. The loss to the country in reputation and in all the higher interests of life is incalculable.

From the students point of view the tax is peculiarly odious and indefensible. It adds greatly to the cost of every valuable textbook, and these are the tools with which he has to work, and tools that cannot be made in Canada. Scientific apparatus is now admitted free, and books are the students' apparatus.

We shall be able to judge of the amount of "sweetness and light" in the present Parliament by the reception given to the Senate's petition.

THE late visit of Mr. Spencer to this continent and the consequent direction of attention to philosophical systems, the formation of the "Dialectic Club" in our midst, and the accidental notice of some remarks in a work of Sir W. Hamilton's, have occasioned in this article. We are glad to see the study of Philosophy increasing in popularity both within and without college circles. Especial prominence has been given it in our own university. This is as it should be, for no more important subject could be placed on the curriculum. The present may not be

an inopportune occasion for the discussion of its utility and for pointing out that no other study is so well adapted to give men a training such as will carry them far on to positions of influence.

Aristotle says that *happiness* is energizing according to virtue—a healthy unimpeded activity of every element of our nature. We *exist* as we energize; energy is the means by which our faculties are *improved*; and *increased* energy is the end which that development proposes. In energy, therefore, is contained the *happiness*, *existence development* and *perfection* of our being. Any collegiate training is therefore good in proportion as it affords a stimulus to greater energy. We have many studies which are, in a secondary sense, of great importance—important because they fit us for social or influential positions among our fellows. These studies, however, while they polish, do not give us increased strength of intellect. The march of intellect is not always a concomitant of the march of knowledge, and the value of any study is to be judged not so much by the complement of truth it gives to us as by the higher degree in which it determines our capabilities for action. As a means to this end metaphysical speculation should have a first place. It deserves this position first because of its dignity. It deals with thoughts the most sublime—God—the soul—the present worth and future destiny of man—are these not subjects which would make any study in connection with them important? But apart from the dignity which thus belongs to metaphysical pursuits, they are among the best gymnastics for the mind; they create the desire for and give the means of having increased energy, and where there is most energy or life, there is most victory. Philosophy commands us to know ourselves. Knowledge drawn from without is imperfect. It makes its votaries fatalists and materialists. We can only know God as we know our-

selves. It has been in the past that philosophy was considered opposed to religion. Churchmen considered it as playing with "edged tools" to meddle with philosophical problems. This opposition drove the philosophical world to take up an unnatural attitude against the Christian world. This position was a false one. Truth is the basis of both Religion and Philosophy, and the temple of our religion has no firmer buttress than true philosophy. This caution, however, was perhaps necessary, and beneficent at a time when crude philosophy might have given rise to wild and erroneous ideas. The truths of philosophy may be "edged tools," but this only makes them tools such as no master builder can afford to do without. History also proves that philosophy is not opposed to religion. Let us take that of France. Voltaire and others thought the sensualism of Locke to be a perfect philosophy. The secret of life had been discovered. Succeeding scholars in that country thought they had only to develop these ideas, and as a result when philosophical discussion dropped religion languished. But the proper study of philosophy is absolutely necessary in our colleges. We philosophize as we think, and if the universities of our land do not give the invigoration necessary for healthful thought we sink into all kinds of error. Let us now apply these remarks to ourselves. Americans, as a mass, read without thinking. A lack of deep thought is apparent in our literature and our education. Christian theology has been comparatively ineffectual in America in silencing opposition, owing to its deficiency of the philosophical element. Of course the power of our religion depends entirely upon the spirit of Christ and the knowledge of 'eternal truth' in each believer; but at the same time a correct view of great philosophical questions is necessary that the attacks now so prevalent on Christian thought and religion may be easily repulsed.

As some one has said concerning the spirit of infidelity so rampant in our day:—"This cannot be exorcised by a solemn reading of creeds or by denunciation, it must be brought into the clear white light of thought, and like every other spectre of the night it will vanish with the dawn." For this condition of things our colleges are in a great measure responsible, and any indication of increased care in this particular branch of study so necessary for nineteenth century leaders should be hailed as a good omen. In our leading Canadian universities the philosophical chairs are as a rule filled by able men. Our contemporaries will pardon the pride with which we refer to our own professor. Dr. Watson, although quite a young man has gained an enviable reputation for acuteness of perception and lucid expression, not only here but in the philosophical centres of the old land. We hope he may long direct the thoughts of our students in a subject the importance of which we have drawn attention to in this article.

EMERSON, THE PHILOSOPHER.

WE can be certain of this much that Emerson was a sort of Idealist. What else he was some critics, believing that there is a schism between the man and his writings, consider will remain a matter of conjecture. He, however, in calling his works his autobiography has evidently precluded the idea of any such schism. It would, moreover, run counter to the whole character of his productions to suppose that he left any essential part of himself unexpressed. We may, then, take it for granted that when dealing with the works we are dealing with their author. Since this is so, after having discovered the stand which Emerson took with regard to Idealism, and shown wherein he was in error, it would be quite in place to deduce from it what should have been his position with regard to other questions, and thus ascertain whether he was self-consistent or not. The latter part of the subject must be omitted for want of space. Systematically to accomplish the former will necessitate our going over considerable ground before we fall in with our philosopher. Even then we will be occupied more with the tendency of his theory than with the explicit statements. Many of his essays would amply repay attentive perusal.

One philosopher comes to the front and asserts that he has found the key that unlocks the universe. When cast

into the smelting furnace erected by him difficulties are resolved and doubts vanish. All that people now have to do is, as they travel, to keep an eye upon the finger-posts erected by him, and they will straightway reach the Delightable Mountains and Beulah land. For them will remain only millenium after millenium of peace. But the next philosopher asserts that the whole theory is a house of cards, and with the blasts of his criticism overthrows the fabric. Humanity once more finds itself grovelling in the mire. Thus the work of construction and demolition goes unceasingly on. But beneath the currents and counter-currents there is a steady onward flow bearing away without deviation towards the truth. There is undoubted progress. Even the fact that the preceding theory is known to be a failure is a step nearer the attainment of the end, or, at least, of making discernible the impossibility of attaining it. The snail may crawl up the face of a rock three inches in the day time and fall back two at night, but in the twenty-four hours it has climbed an inch. Although it should, the next morning, find itself again at the starting point it will have learned that, unless its efforts are increased, all further endeavour at that particular point will be unavailing.

We may now see that even the failures of philosophic research are in a sense successes, and that, accordingly, philosophy is not standing still, but marching forward. The terminus for one generation is only a way-side station for the next. What was an impassable barrier for the thinkers of yesterday has been scaled or circumvented by the thinkers of to-day. Rugged mountains have been reduced to painted canvas. But though we may take by storm a fortification which resisted all the strategy of our fathers, it is only to be confronted by a wall within the wall. Finally we will have to face the citadel which to us and to all future generations will be impregnable. Reason must at this juncture assemble its forces and own its inadequacy. This point has been more or less clearly reached by the Idealists. Indeed, it is contained implicitly or explicitly in Idealists of all ages, ancient and modern.

Here, naturally, there comes to be considered the question as to what reason has actually done. What have the employees of the mental workshop turned out as indubitable fact? Over what extent of country does reason now possess undisputed sway? What land is still debatable?

Thinking men hold it beyond a doubt that God is. They assert that He is manifested in the intelligible order of nature in conjunction with the intelligible character of man. However much materialists may dispute this proposition, Emerson and the students of Queen's will not yet come to blows. Just as Christopher Columbus set out from a country, whose boundaries were all clearly defined upon the map, to discover a new world, so philosophers now set out from the starting-point of the existence of God to discover the nature of his relation to man. It is here that the mist of the ages is still to be

dispersed. This mist, like a peculiar atmosphere in the Arctic regions, has rendered dimly visible to all explorers only startling and misshapen monsters, and the best and hardest of our pioneers have returned disappointed. Reason has at all times failed to clear away this obstruction. It is at this time somewhat outspokenly acknowledging its failure. In groping about this realm of darkness many a one has taken hold of something and gloried in the imagination that he had solved the mystery. When brought to the light his prize was found to be only a ghost. One of the best works of Kant is his demonstration that everything, as yet discovered in this region of obscurity, has been but ghost and shadow—that, in his own words, each of these philosophers had been occupied with an illusion. He has further shewn that if we are left to the guidance of reason, this illusion is inevitable. His most suggestive work, I think, is that he shows what must be the form which the relation of God to man is forced to take in order that it may be adapted to the nature of man. Here, then, we have on the one side illusions, and on the other the outline of a reality.

In the entire course of speculation two theories have been put forward regarding the nature of the relation of the infinite to the finite—of God to man. Each ends by declaring that it is unnecessary to seek for any relation, since on examination the two are discovered to be essentially one. One makes the finite infinite; the other makes the infinite finite. The first says that man is God; the second says that God is man. The latter has been adopted by the great majority of heathen nations. Each of the gods of Greece and Rome is a human being enlarged indefinitely in one direction only. Jupiter, for example, is all-powerful, but far from being all-wise; while some of the other gods were put to rout by the heroes of the Trojan war. The former has been adopted by the Hindus and by a school of philosophy represented by Emerson. The worshippers of Brahma, by stopping up their ears, eyes and nose, and by lying motionless, except that they muttered the mysterious syllable 'Om' (which performance, as this word has no meaning for themselves or anybody else, was equivalent to an absolute negation of human reason), believed that they became one with God. Emerson considered that every atom in the universe exhaled the Deity. He says, 'Nature is too thin a screen—the glory of the One breaks in everywhere.' An ordinary mortal will call a rock a rock, and nothing more. A geologist will examine the object in order to learn its composition and the character of its formation. A geologist of a speculative turn of mind, on finding that even a pebble is an almost inexhaustible field of research, may be led by a process of reasoning to infer an intelligence capable of comprehending the universe. He sees through a glass darkly. Only the mystic leaps beyond the sensible barrier and stands face to face with God. He needs nothing finite whatsoever. Processes of reasoning are too dull and sluggish, He despairs all contact with the things of earth. To him nature is a perfectly

transparent glass through which he plainly sees the infinite. If such is the case, then there can be no great reason for retaining the transparent glass. When it has been removed the finite has been removed with it, and man and God are one.

Historically, it may be stated thus. Plato, the great Idealist, recognizing the finite and the infinite, endeavoured to connect them by all the powers of reason at his command, and failed. Plotinus, a Neo-Platonist, accounted Plato's failure as a failure of reason, and so declares that if man and God are to be connected, the bond of union must be ultra-rational. This bond must now be sought in the froth and foam of ecstasy and mysticism. Man must henceforward sit aloof upon a tripod. Emerson, while silently ignoring the froth and foam, clings still to mysticism, and, though thus denying the efficacy of reason, would still commend his scheme to reason's advocates as a rational mysticism. But on examination the very name is seen to involve a contradiction. The mystic is as a kite which soars high above the heads of the boys on the commons below. It tugs and strains to be free; it is impatient of its fetters. As the breeze presses it and passes on, it seems as if it were anxious to follow and be as independent as the wind. At last it breaks away. For a moment it pauses—for another moment it soars aloft, but soon it tumbles ungracefully earthward, and is taken in tatters from the branches of a tree, or be *bedete* dragged in the mire. The cord which bound it to the earth was also the means of keeping it in the air. So with the mystic. He chafes at the restraints of human reasonings. He wishes to part company with everything finite. Should he succeed in the attempt he would find himself bereft of all that would make him man, and possessed of much that would make him brute. Though we must of necessity be limited by reason, yet our limitation is our strength.

We have noticed the illusions. We will now turn our attention to the outline which Kant draws of the unknown reality. There is no idea, perhaps, more frequently present to the minds of men generally than that which is contained in the words, expressed or only thought, 'It might have been.' Engraven on the tablets of the mind are recollections of opportunities omitted, occasions unheeded and chances lost. There are many tides in the affairs of men which are not taken at the flood, consequently there are many voyages of life bound in shallows and in miseries. Even to those making prosperous voyages are often present glimpses of voyages more prosperous still. Though man may travel far and obtain much, he still asks himself the question, 'Is not the arrow beyond thee?' The sorrowful and the expectant both admit that they have fallen short—have failed to realize their ideal. That men should thus fail is a necessity of reason. That men should still continue to attempt to realize the ideal is equally a necessity of reason. Why our failure is always a foregone conclusion will be seen when we understand the nature of the ideal. This ideal is an idea of an infinite Being, infinite in all His attributes, of power, wisdom, holiness, &c. Men want to embody this idea. It is too vague and indefinite. They must bring it down to the level of human comprehension. Thus the Greeks and Romans endeavoured to realize the ideal in their gods. They found it impossible to worship an idea merely. They soon saw, however, that representing an infinite individual was just as impossible, for to represent, picture, and so limit the ideal was to destroy

its infinity. Instead, therefore, of realizing an ideal infinite in all attributes, they represented an idea of a being infinite in some particular attribute of power as Jupiter, of wisdom as Minerva, &c., and thus became the victims of the illusion described above, viz.: that of making the infinite finite. The same process is revealed in hero-worship. Different people are naturally inclined to admire different virtues. One man, e.g., has a reverence for courage. He will in all probability lower his ideal, which contains the attributes of gentleness, peace, &c., as well as courage, to the level of some courageous person known to him through history or in actual life. With this hero he will find no fault at all. Again we see the same law operating upon those under the influence of ardent affection. Juliet is the personification of all that is sweet and lovable. Romeo is the beau-ideal of all that is manly and honourable. The same tendency is carried to its extreme amongst idolatrous nations who fall down in adoration before statues, paintings or images of their gods. This is the great illusion—the necessary illusion of reason. If this is the be-all and end-all of human existence, then the utmost we can know is that we must try to deceive ourselves—that we must walk into our own trap. Then man's life will be an unsolvable enigma. But Kant does not stop there. He says that if a connection is to be made between God and man, it must be in dispelling this illusion, and making it a reality. Having said this reason unaided has done its utmost. In its extremity revelation comes to its assistance. Christianity solves the problem. Jesus is the embodiment of the ideal, and though an embodiment is infinite still. Hence the illusion is dispelled, the mist of the ages is cleared away, the outline of Kant has received its content, the ghosts of the darkness fly squeaking and gibbering to other shores, when there is heard a voice from the throne of the Eternal with an imperial disregard of Emerson's unnatural naturalism, disdaining to avoid the seeming paradox, referring to the man Christ Jesus as He lived and died and rose again—"Behold, I show you the MYSTERY—God manifest!"

CONCERNING ETIQUETTE.

AN eminent author has remarked that "no station, rank or fortune can ever excuse a man for neglecting the civilities due from man to man." This is a fact too often disregarded by many professional gentlemen, not to speak of the *οἱ πολλοὶ*, or mixed multitude of mankind. Those *savants* imagine politeness to be inconsistent with independent feeling, or to indicate a disposition to yield and cringe to others. But such is not the case. Earl Dufferin is noted for his urbanity, which he carries to an extreme degree, but none would ever think of calling in question his firmness, or his feeling of independence. Men of rude behaviour, in not respecting the feelings of others, do not respect themselves, their very awkwardness showing them to be clowns at heart, and their arrogance proving their intense selfishness by their endeavouring to win by an exhibition of impudence what others do by conciliatory conduct,

Others suppose it to be an unmistakable proof of genius, or at least of a superior mind, to be ill-mannered and uncouth. They must be of the opinion that the *habitudes* of our city lanes and alleys are extremely clever, as they excel in such kind of manners.

We have thought the matter over profoundly, and have come to the sage conclusion that a man may be respected

in spite of his violating the rules of good breeding, but that he would be doubly respected were he to observe those rules.

There is really no excuse for the exhibition of blunt and boorish manners, and it is a great mistake for any man to think that his profession is his character, and relying on this baseless fancy to despise, or affect to despise, the recognized rules of refined society.

Sometimes ambitious youths, when they behold some distinguished clergyman, or physician, or advocate, who is noted for his boorish behaviour, command the admiration of the world, by his wonderful skill or eloquence, deem it commendable to imitate his manners, even when they must know it is impossible for them to equal his celebrity.

But a difficulty arises as to what really constitutes good breeding as manifested in ordinary conduct.

A certain living clergyman thinks it is perfectly consistent with refinement for him to pull off his boots in a lady's parlour, and to elevate his bootless feet to the seat of a neighbouring chair.

A certain physician, who prided himself in his acting *a la Abernethy* towards the public, answered gruffly in monosyllables, or in scowls, the humbler enquiries of trembling patients. This conduct he considered the *ne plus ultra* of professional etiquette.

A considerable number of clever men eschew the hair brush, and even make the tooth brush a subject of ridicule.

A still larger number utterly disregard all attempts at tables. They will smack andgulp and crunch in the most alarming manner, and when the appetite is satisfied lean back on their chairs and pick their teeth with their fingers or their pocket knife. In all this they were not aware of any impropriety.

This state of things is pitiable, for it largely arises from ignorance of what really constitutes good breeding. Many of these gentlemen are most amiable and estimable in their lives, and all they need is some friend to correct these faults, and show them a better way of conducting themselves.

These are the men we so often encounter in the world who, notwithstanding their popularity as professional men, always exhibit something in their behaviour to excite ridicule, or disgust, and thus greatly mar their usefulness.

We do not write concerning social savages, who wantonly outrage all attempts at politeness in order to prove themselves to be men of mark, for we consider them irreclaimable; but of those who affect singularity of manners at the expense of what is refined and agreeable, and of others who are sadly deficient in this respect from sheer ignorance. The vulgar crowd generally value such men at their own price and rightly esteem them not a whit superior to themselves.

A few years ago a New York newspaper published a card of warning to all the clergymen expecting to attend the meetings of the Religious Societies in that city, that if they were invited into the houses of the citizens they

should be careful not to spit upon the carpets. How much better it would have been had these reverend gentlemen been thus cautioned in their student days, before their evil habits had run riot over the earth, and the civilized citizens of a city were obliged to issue such a warning.

We are humbly of opinion that our professional men should rather be patterns of propriety, if they would have the respect of the community, and studiously avoid exhibiting conduct savouring of the kitchen or the barn-yard.

It is true that many of our professional men were originally of humble origin and unaccustomed to what is termed good society. They came from localities where the conduct here commented on would not be noticed as improper or indecent, and it is true that when they went to college they were secluded from society within the college walls, and altogether confined to the companionship of youths of similar culture, so that never having learned the forms and uses of ordinary politeness, they learned not only to neglect, but also to despise them. Thus they acquired habits which marked them as rude, if not clownish, for life.

Some of them, as students with a view to the holy ministry, are regarded humanly by the Christian world as the HOPE of the church. Kindly feelings are extended to them. They are treated well for the sake of the calling they aspire to, and they, observing this, feel themselves at far greater liberty to receive than to bestow deference even upon their superiors in ability, education and social standing. The indulgent public hope that experience will correct such blemishes, and wear away such irregularities of conduct, but mostly hope in vain, as such kindly treatment rather confirms them in their ill manners than effect a reformation.

Addison's whimsical description of his walk with his friend, Will Honeycomb, should have a corner in every student's note book, and his polite deference concerning the lost watch he imitated. Nor less, should there be reserved in brief space for the story of the Scotch Laddie who was leading his callie by a cord tied around its neck, which he did not want the doggie to ken was there, lest it would hurt his cannie feelings. What a delicate regard for the feelings of another, and that other in this instance only a Scotch Callie.

As we cannot suppose the citizens of any city to be so philanthropic, as to take enough interest in verdant students, as to invite them to their houses and win their confidence, so far as to get them to listen to a few certain lectures on how to eat, drink, talk, and behave generally. We shall venture, by way of conclusion to drop a few hints for our own benefit, as well as for that of our student readers.

Imprimis. We should endeavour to cultivate the habit of being easily pleased. This will tend to neutralize a tart, crabbed, censorious, mental habit, which is so apt to grow on studious persons and make them uncivil.

Denide. We should seek to cultivate a cheerful state

of mind. Ascetic and bilious men are detested. Poor wretches! They may have good cause for their moroseness. If so they are the more to be pitied, although the sad exhibition which they make of their bad feelings are none the less intolerable.

But to be cheerful we must *feel* cheerful. To accomplish this we must feel comfortable in mind and body. With tormenting anxiety, or pallid fear, or raging anger rampant it is impossible to feel cheerful. The mind must be content, and the health must be good to attain this desirable end. Therefore, we simply sing a slight variation of the time-honoured ditty on frugal diet, pure air and suitable exercise as a matter of prime importance to the cultivation of etiquette, not to refer to any higher or other consideration. Who has not admired the cheerfulness of a pic-nic party, or of a sleighing party, or of a hunting party, which is largely due to the fact that the party have dismissed all care, and have been taking agreeable exercise in the open air. The cheerfulness of some people is proverbial.

Demigne, we should cultivate friendship. The warmer the affections we give forth the warmer the heart becomes. "There is that giveth and it tendeth to plenty." The latent fire burns all the brighter when stirred by the breath of friendship. Probably no place is better calculated to beget and perpetuate lasting friendship than the college. Hearts are there welded together in the fervid heat of youth, which neither time nor space can disperse.

It is noticeable that the warmer the friendship the more delicate and considerate the conduct of one to another. Here, then, is a sufficient motive for all to understand the importance of possessing a cheerful mind, resulting as it does in many blessings, and not the least among them that of urbanity towards those around us. Cheerfulness, therefore, is a sacred duty. It is essential to complete success in our pursuits. It is a source of true pleasure to ourselves and others.

We have indulged in this somewhat prolix lucubration more to stir up our editorial selves to attend to the amenities of life a little closer, and to endeavour to incorporate them in our own system of behaviour, than to dictate to others, who are probably our superiors in this respect, for we are conscious that the beams which transfix our own optics are larger and more offensive to ourselves and others than the motes that dance in the sunbeams of our neighbours' eyes. *Sat sapienti.*

UNIVERSITY BANQUET.

IT is particularly requested that all graduates who expect to be present at the University Banquet to be given on or about the 24th of April, send their names as soon as possible to Mr. R. V. Rogers, M.A., Chairman of the Committee. Particulars as to the price of tickets, etc., may be found in another column.

FRESHIE—"What is the derivation of the word ovation?"

Senior—"Ovation, my little fellow, comes from the Latin word *ovum*, an egg. It arose from the custom of applying rotten eggs to distinguished political speakers, which was called giving them an ovation."—*Ex.*

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

SEPT., 1882. From Gill, Allan & Co. All their specimens of Gypsum, ground and unground, exhibited at the Dominion Exhibition at Kingston. This contains some fine crystals.

Rev. Dr. Honeyman. A fine collection of ores from Nova Scotia.

Mr. A. Macaulay. A pig with six legs, preserved in alcohol.

Rev. R. Chambers, Erzeroom, per Dr. Williamson, 1 ink-horn and pen, 1 pair wooden sandals elevated from the ground by cross-pieces under heel and toe, 1 pair shoes, 3 kinds of wooden spoons, 6 coffee cups and saucers, beads, tooth-pick, 2 Bulgarian towels, 2 pin-cushion coverings, 1 card case, 1 bit for bridle, and 1 horse shoe.

In addition to the above the museum received last June a collection of 330 representative specimens of rocks and minerals, and 71 fossils from the Geological Museum at Ottawa.

PETITION OF THE SENATE TO PARLIAMENT.

To the Honourable the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, in Parliament assembled:

THE petition of the Senate of Queen's College and University, of resident graduates and others, humbly sheweth,

That the present tax on books is to the prejudice of Canadian literature and of that development of Canadian literary talent which every Parliament that would encourage a national spirit must desire to foster. Canadian publications are already sufficiently protected by the Copyright Act, but, inasmuch as books written by Canadian authors must be published in Britain or in the United States if they are to find a market among all the English speaking peoples, the duty simply interferes with the sale in Canada of the best fruits of Canadian authorship.

That taxes upon knowledge can only be justified when they are indispensably necessary. This has been recognized in various ways in all civilized countries. But no tax upon knowledge can be more opposed to national well-being than one that burdens every student of science. Almost every work required by university students must for many years be imported from abroad. At present philosophical apparatus for laboratories is free from duty. Much more should the apparatus that every poor student is obliged to use, especially if he desires to go beyond text books to original authorities, be also admitted free.

That the curators of university libraries will always import their books directly from foreign publishers. In this case the present tax is neither in the interest of booksellers nor of the public. Neither is the trade the better for the duty, nor would the trade be the worse if it were abolished. The duty simply takes away directly from the colleges a considerable portion of the scanty funds which they collect on behalf of the intellectual development of Canadians. In view of the fact that there is not yet one good public or university library in Canada, the injury thereby done to all the higher life and true interests of the country is manifest.

In view of the above and other considerations, your petitioners pray for the abolition of the tax upon books, should the state of the revenue warrant your Honourable

Body in making any remissions of duty whatever.
And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
Kingston, February, 1883.

Signed by

GEO. M. GRANT, M.A., D.D., Praef.
JAMES WILLIAMSON, M.A., LL.D., Prof.
J. B. MOWAT, M.A., Prof.
N. F. DUPUIS, M.A., Prof.
GEO. D. FERGUSON, B.A., Prof.
JOHN WATSON, M.A., LL.D., Prof.
JOHN FLETCHER, M.A., Prof.
D. H. MARSHALL, M.A., F.R.S.E., Prof.
GEO. McGOWAN, F.R.S.E., Prof.
ALEX. B. NICHOLSON, B.A.
JAMES CARMICHAEL, Lecturer in Ch History.
JAMES FOWLER, M.A.
THOS. G. SMITH, D.D.
And others.

→ CORRESPONDENCE. ←

* * We wish it to be distinctly understood that the JOURNAL does not commit itself in any way to the sentiments which may be expressed in this department.

[We have received two or three communications, which from lack of space have been crowded out of this number, but which we hope to be able to insert in our next issue.] —ED.

ELOCUTION LECTURES.

To the Editor of the Journal :

I HAVE been expectantly waiting, as I know many other have likewise, since the Christmas vacation, to hear the lectures in Elocution announced. But it would seem as if the waiting and watching were to be in vain, but why it should be, I cannot see, for does not the calendar give us to understand that such a course of lectures are to be given? Does it not tell us that there is an Elocution Lectureship, founded by the Late John Watkins? Or is it just so many words put in to fill up the Calendar, and like the extensive and valuable collections in the Museum, to be heard of but not seen, although the Calendars says, "occasional demonstrations are given to the students." If this is the way the bequests of the friends of Queen's are to be treated, it does not seem to me that it will be much of an incentive to others to follow up their example. Hoping that the Calendar announcement on Elocution will soon appear in the tangible form of a lecturer.

I remain yours,

GRAY.

MONTHLIES VS. FINALS.

To the Editor of the Journal :

IN your last issue of the JOURNAL I noticed a paragraph in which it was suggested that a certain standard taken on the monthlies be accepted as an equivalent can pass on the final or University examinations. The idea is certainly a good one, and were it properly ventilated I am positive that the arguments in its favour would be sufficiently strong to induce almost all students to its support.

The object of Queen's University is to lay the foundation of a thorough education, and the examinations should therefore be conducted in such a manner as is best calculated to produce that thoroughness.

At present the energies of the majority of students are bent on simply passing the final examination, and all work not bearing directly on that final is naturally avoided.

What then is the best means to induce students to get up their work in a more thorough manner?

The idea suggested in the last JOURNAL seems to me the best method of overcoming the difficulty.

It is needless to dilate on the benefits arising from the introduction of such a system, suffice it to say, that the spirit of indifference which now seems to pervade all departments of study would shortly disappear, and a spirit of emulation such as had never yet existed would be the most natural outgrowth.

In addition to this fresh encouragement would be given to the professors in seeing their work receive its proper attention, and the bonds of sympathy which should naturally exist between professors and student would in a certain measure be strengthened. Hoping to hear the opinion of some of the old students, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

UNDERGRAD.

DEGREE OF B.A.

To the Editor of the Journal :

THE Senate has seen fit to make an innovation contrary to all the traditions of Queen's College, in establishing a course for the degree of B.A. part of which is honor work. Till the present time all honor work has been additional to that necessary for the degree of B.A. But the influence of Toronto University has proved too strong for Queen's, and she has adopted an honor course, as well as a pass course, for the degree of B. A. Doubtless this will enable more students to graduate with honor, but they will certainly leave College with less general knowledge than they would receive under the old curriculum. This change has taken place at an inopportune time, for the alumni of Toronto University are agitating for a change in its curriculum which will make all honor work additional to the ordinary pass work.

However, as the change has been made, and the Senate has recommended a particular order of taking up the subjects in the several courses, I wish to suggest that as many of the compulsory classes as possible meet in the forenoon—honour and optional classes, when necessary, being left till the afternoon in preference to others. This would leave the afternoon free for study and recreation. The present arrangement of classes causes great inconvenience to students, e.g., last year I had one class from nine till ten o'clock, another from eleven till twelve, a third from three till four. I hope the members of the Senate will see the force of this, as the order of their classes is a bugbear to many students at present. Again, in the calendar, under the heading "Academic Year," the

information which is most important to a student is omitted, viz., the dates of his pass examinations. It would entail no extra labor on the Senate to publish this important item of information in the calendar, and it would relieve the students of much anxiety.

MAC.

PROGRAMME FOR THE FINALS.

To the Editor of the Journal :

WOULD it be in accordance with correct views of education and especially of the purpose served by examinations that the programme of the finals should be made public two or three weeks in advance? Evidently, a good many students think that it would. With submission, I think that it would not, and it is just as well to look at the subject from the different points of view. What are the subjects taught in a University course? Not so much those that are of immediate practical utility, but those that are the best mental gymnastics. It is considered to be of far greater consequence to train the mind, so that it may work upon any subject forever after with precision, vigour and clearness, than to give it a number of facts that are of merely technical or professional value. How shall the student get the greatest possible good then from the subjects he studies? By the amount of mental exercise he receives. By the formation of the best habits of studying, thinking and expressing himself. In order to acquire these habits he must learn the fundamental facts of each subject and their underlying principles, and he must make these so completely his own that they shall constitute part of his mental furniture. In this process the great enemy to be avoided is cram, or overloading the memory with mere facts or formulas with the intention of unloading whenever the immediate object has been served.

Now, what would be the result of announcing two or three weeks beforehand the order in which the examinations are to take place? Simply, an encouragement to cram. There are some men whose capacities for cram are prodigious. In a fortnight, with the aid of notes, digests, an appreciation of the examiner's strength and weakness, and a good memory, they could manage to "make a pass" on almost any subject. They would waste the whole session, and leave college with a reputation for quickness which some mistake for intellectual ability, and yet be really as ignorant as when they entered. Such men have missed the whole object of college life. They have grown in nothing but self-delusion and conceit. The fewer of that class who get degrees the better for the reputation of the university.

The present system of examinations is intended to guard against those evils, and to ascertain as accurately as possible which of the students have profited most by the work of the session. The monthly examinations are intended to oblige men to call a halt occasionally, to review their work so far, and to get themselves in a condition to summarize it readily and accurately. The man who cannot pass the monthlies is warned in time. The man who pass-

es them well is sure of his ground when the 'dies irae dies illa' comes upon him in April. To go to the monthlies inspired by the hope of getting a book is childish. The true student has infinitely better reasons for not evading one of them. Having methodized his work from time to time, having passed it through his mind until it has become an abiding possession, he is not taken at unawares. Thereafter, in the great college of the world, he will not usually get a fortnight's notice when called upon to speak or act, or in any way to bring out the best that is in him.

Formerly, nearly a week was allowed to intervene in Queen's between lectures and final examinations. This was a mistake, for it tended in the wrong direction to which attention has been called in this communication. In this year's calendar, what I conceive to be the true system is announced. Lectures cease on Friday and examinations on the whole course begin on the following Monday. This is the method of the great British Universities. So far as honour students are concerned, they do not know till the moment they enter the hall, on what subject they are to be examined. It is felt that honour men should be "ready, aye, ready," It is expected that students come to college, not to have "a good time," but to study, and to study from the beginning to the end of the session. That by no means excludes amusements and athletics. The best students find it necessary to take their share of both.

ANTI-CRAM,

QUID REFERT?

"THEY had lived and loved, and walked and worked in their own way, and the world went by them. Between them and it a great gulf was fixed; it cared nothing for them, and they met its every catastrophe with the *Quid Refert?* of the philosophers."

DE LA ROQUE

What care we for the winter weather,—
What care we for set of sun,—
We, who have wrought and thought together,
And know our work well done?

What do we care though glad stars glitter
For others only? Though mist and rain
Be o'er our heads? Though life be bitter,
And peace be pledged to pain?

What care we? Is the world worth minding,—
The sad, mad world with its hate and sin?
Is the key worth seeking for, or finding,
Of the Cretan maze we wander in?

What care we though all be a riddle,—
Both sea and shore, both earth and skies?
Let others read it! We walk that middle,
Unquestioning way where safety lies,

And care not any for winter weather,
And care no more for set of sun,—
We who have wrought and thought together,
And know our work well done!

GEO. F. CAMERON, '86.

IT is well known that the Salvation Army does not wish to allow any into its meetings, except non-church-goers and people of the lowest class. The nicety of their discrimination was shown the other evening, when two of our Juniors were refused admission, but as they turned away they had the pleasure of seeing two seniors readily admitted. We draw no comparison, for 'comparisons are odious.'

↔PERSONAL↔

THE Rev. Gilbert C. Patterson, M.A., '80, of Summers-town, is in the city.

THE Rev. D. Kellock of Deseronto, a graduate of Theology in '81, has accepted a call to Spencerville.

THE Rev. Dr. Smith, pastor of St. Andrew's Church in this city, has received a call to St. Andrew's Church of St. John, N.B.

WILL. Lavell, M.D., '80, notwithstanding his popularity in Merrickville society, has left there for Windsor, where he hopes to be allowed to heal the diseased.

WE regret much to announce the death of Gilbert J. VanVlack, M.D., who died suddenly of heart disease in California, on the eve of his return to spend his remaining years in his native County of Prince Edward.

JOHN R. Lavell, B.A., '77, of Smith's Falls, for several years one of the editors of the JOURNAL, has went and gone and done it at last. On the sixth of this month he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Silla P. Macalister of this city, by the Revs. F. McCuaig and John Macalister, B.A., '65. Two of the oldest graduates of Queen's were present at the ceremony, the Rev. Wm. Bain, M.A., D.D., who graduated in '45, and the Rev. Geo. Bell, LL.D., a B.A. of '47.

↔DE + NOBIS + NOBILIBUS↔

A FEW days ago three Professors and a student "shoved the stanes" against a rink of the best city players. We are glad to mention that the College curlers were victorious.

MISS SMITH, a student in the Royal College, we are sorry to say is seriously ill. Of course we can't allow such a favourable opportunity to pass without saying, "we told you so." Is this a practical instance that woman's delicate constitution cannot undergo the severe strain of a college course, without the result as exemplified in this case?

LIST of University Preachers for the next month: February 25th, Rev. John Jenkins, D.D., L.L.D., Montreal. March 4th, Rev. Professor McLaren, Knox College, Toronto. March 11th, Rev. R. Campbell, M.A., Renfrew. March 18th, Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, B.A., Hamilton. March 25th, Rev. J. Edgar Hill, B.D., Montreal. This list promises well. None of the gentlemen on it have yet preached in Convocation Hall.

MR. F. C. HEATH, B.A., musical director of Queen's College Glee Club, has composed an Easter Cantata, which he intends to produce in Convocation Hall some evening in Easter week. The chorales and solos were composed by Mr. T. G. Marquis, '83, and are considered by those who have seen them to be well worthy of the author of 'Nausicaa.' The chorus will be rendered effective by the help of several city ladies, some of whom will take solos. The male soloists will be Messrs. T. Cumberland and J. Sherlock. From what we have heard of the first two or three rehearsals we have no hesitation in predicting a great success for Mr. Heath in the undertaking.

ONE of our new Professors states that he sees no fun in tobogganing, and speaks of it disdainfully as—"sliding down hill on a board."

THREE Professors engaged in a snow-shoe tramp on the Lake, on Shrove Tuesday. We would be glad to see them at the next club tramp.

DANIEL McTAVISH, M.A., '82, treated his fellow theologues last Tuesday evening to an oyster supper in his rooms on William Street. Just think of it, the divine and saintly theologues actually eating oysters; pandering to the sensuous desires of their bodies! Verily, verily, we greatly fear that they do follow after strange gods, even after the god mentioned in Phil. iii, 19. And what is worse, one of their number, we are told, not only bowed down to him and worshipped him, but also fasted nine hours beforehand, in order that he might get the full benefit of the feast.

AT A preliminary meeting of the banquet committee, held on Tuesday afternoon, it was decided that until it was ascertained how many would probably be present it would be inadvisable to make any further arrangements further than placing the price of the tickets at one dollar, and appointing sub-committees to canvass the graduates and students. After doing this, therefore, an adjournment was made. The committee is composed of R. V. Rogers, M.A., G. M. Macdonald, M.A., Professor McGowan, Dr. Saunders, D. A. Givens, B.A., Alex. McLeod, E. H. Britton, A. McLachlan, J. C. Anderson, A. Givan, W. J. Anglin and W. J. Shanks and J. J. Wright.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS THIS SESSION.—The number of students attending classes in Arts is 191; in Theology 20; in Law 5; and in Medicine, at the Royal, 88. This would apparently make the total number of University students 304; but as 48 of the medicals and half a dozen of the jurists and theologues attend classes in Arts, the actual total is 250, the highest number ever reached in Queen's. There is an increase this session in every Faculty. If this thing goes on new buildings will soon be required. The ladies number 10 in Arts, and 7 in medicine. As the Royal has more students this year than in any previous year of its existence, Dr. Stewart's regime of course always excepted, it is manifest that the admission of ladies has on the whole told favourably on the attendance. Some may have been deterred from facing the ladies, but evidently a good many more have come because of or in spite of them.

CURLIANA.—The pen is mightier than the sword. The final ties in competition for the Carruthers' gold medal were played off this week. The play had narrowed down to a triangular contest, the participants being Major Short, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Dennistoun, '86, of the JOURNAL staff. The two first were drawn against each other, and their game was somewhat remarkable. The score stood 13 to 5 in favor of Stewart, and that gentleman was "lying shot." Not content with this he threw another stone for 14. This shot knocked all his stones out of count, leaving 3 or 4 of the Major's in the circle. Mr. Stewart never made that fourteenth point, and the gallant Major passed him. The JOURNAL man now came upon the scene, and as a result has brought glory upon himself and the editorial circle of which he is a member. We congratulate our brother editor, and hope that Mr. Dennistoun's success will give much point to an article which appeared in our last issue advocating the formation of a college rink.

A SOPH'S. AMOROUS SPEECH.—BRILLIANT ORATION.—On the 13th inst. the train going west carried a Soph. and a Divinity student to a place called S—, where a "bun fight" was to be engaged in, and in which these two "gownsmen" intended to participate. The entertainment began at 7 o'clock in a large hall, and on a large platform in company with some distinguished personages, these two mashers, and grinders of hash, planted themselves. Whereupon the Soph., standing upon his feet, rolling his eyes, stretching his legs, opened his mouth, and spake as follows:—"Hear, O ye people of S— and vicinity, the words which I shall speak unto you, for I am a Soph. of Queen's College. I wear a mortar board upon my head six days out of seven, and taking pity upon you, I, in company with my brother "Divine," come forth to unfold some of the deep mysteries, and to solve some of the problems which we learn in K—. For it hath ever been upon my mind to address you upon a subject which lies very close to this soft heart of mine, and which pertains to the good of all men, (viz.) "Matrimony." Mine eyes have been propped wide open every night for a long time past, thinking upon this wondrous theme, and so I propose this night to give some good advice to the folk young in years, tender in heart, like myself, and I trust that my remarks may not be in vain. (At this juncture the "Divinity Hero" rolled his eyes, flapped his ears, and his knees smote one against the other.)

Ladies and gents,—I rise to address you upon the subject of matrimony, and my words must have weight, for I am no stranger to either you or my subject. I know whereof I speak, for I am a disciple of "Cupid," having graduated with honours in his school. Many a fair damsel have I loved, and many will I love in the future, and as I see before me so many of the youth of our land, I shall address not a few of my words to them. A young man ought to be of reasonable size. He should have a good head; if he can grow a beard it is well, but many imagine that if they sport a few spears of a moustache that they are men. Hark and listen, O ye people! A small moustache is only second mourning for want of brains, (at this point the Divinity Hero, with turned up eye, thanked the Gods that he was always clean shaven. His teeth chattered and his knees smote one against the other.) Soph continued, "Young men, many a girl who is not afraid or ashamed to work, never mind the looks, beauty is but skin deep, but, oh, ugliness goes clean to the bone, (at this juncture the "Divinity" elevated his feet, behind which he completely hid himself, his nasal organ alone protruding.) After giving some striking illustrations, the clever Soph., with chin erect, gave forth a problem to the audience: "If I can court, love and kiss other girls in one night, how long will it take a man who has his equilibrium to perform the same task?" To this question there was no reply, as the two cases were so far separated. When the stillness was becoming painful the Divinity lowered one foot (which obscured the light from half the hall) and elevated his nasal organ to a horizontal position. The Soph did not repeat his question. The oration was now near its close. His voice was shrill, his eyes distended, his mouth ajar, a look of agony was upon his face, whereupon the "Divinity," knowing the cause of his trouble, stood upon his heels and cried aloud, "Bring, oh, bring cakes, pies and buns, also a pail of water, for we are hungered and require meat." The rest of the night was taken up in devouring the fruit of the vine, and the product of the field. Thus ended one of the most brilliant amorous speeches ever delivered by a Soph., and people at S— and vicinity look sad when this Soph. is mentioned, and if a bun fight is ever held in S— again care will be taken to have more grub for this Soph., and also to have his oration delivered beforehand.

⇒ITEMS.⇐

ONE of the girls says: "Eating onions not only keeps the lips from chapping, but also keeps the chaps from lipping."—Ex.

ST. Valentine's day has come and gone, and as a result the walls of our sanctum boast of quite a few additional adornments, the bequests of generous hearted students who were the happy recipients of artistic 'one-centers.'

We are indebted to one of our exchanges for the following specimen:

Dere Gane :

I ain't mutch on a rhyme,
I don't no feet and time,
I bot this valentyne fer u
To tel that I to u are tru.
I don't go mutch upon its sense;
It's just chuck full of sentimense.
So take the farvant love of him
Who sines hisself

Your Willyum Jim.

See!
He
Goes whirling out the door.
Ah!
Pa
Has lit on him once more.
I
Sigh
To see him used like that.
Bad
Dad
To spoil his Derby hat.—Ex.

McSTAGGERT (on his way home, having jumped over the shadows of the lamp-posts, etc., brought up by that of the kirk steeple). "Eh—" (Pauses.) "Ne' mind! 'Sh no help for it! (Pulls up his pants.) Shall have to wade thish!"

HAMILTON College, on consideration of an endowment of \$500,000, is to become a Presbyterian college, subject to the Synod of New York. The endowment is to be collected chiefly by contributions taken in the various churches.

A CLEAN SCORE.—First gent: "Madame, permit me to introduce my friend, who is not nearly the fool he looks"—

Second gent:—"That is where my friend differs from me, madame."—Ex.

SCENE, recitation room, Wellesley College, class in Latin. Professor (who is a Harvard graduate, and consequently bashful)—"Miss A., will you decline the pronoun *hic*?" Miss A.—"*Hic, hac, hoc, hug-us, hug-us,*" Exit professor amid great excitement.—Ex.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

IT IS NOW GETTING NEAR THE END OF THE SESSION, AND A LARGE NUMBER OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS HAVE NOT YET SENT IN THEIR DOLLARS. THIS MAY APPEAR TRIFLING TO THEM, BUT IT IS A SERIOUS MATTER FOR US. WE SINCERELY HOPE THAT THIS MATTER WILL BE ATTENDED TO WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.

GEO. F. HENDERSON,
Sec.-Treasurer.

Box 1146.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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The Editor must be acquainted with the name of the author of any article, whether local or literary.

OUR delinquent subscribers need not delay so long in sending in the necessary. We do not ask that the subscriptions be paid in Manitoba lots or any such cumbrous material, but are quite satisfied with dollar bills, which the post office officials are only too happy to carry to us with the usual tax. So pay up, gentlemen, and have this matter off your mind.

THE critical spirit which seems to animate some of our student philosophers is certainly commendable.

Friendly discussions of philosophical questions may have their charms for the disciples of this science, but we question if they are quite so palatable to the generality of our readers. They are not, however, without interest even to ordinary mortals. But an editor is not supposed to be a philosopher, and hence his opinion pro or con would be regarded as a presumptuous interference.

THE Senate has deemed it expedient that the request in the students' petition praying that more time be allowed at the examinations should not be granted. We bow with submission to its decision.

We are glad, however, that it has been pleased to accede to their wishes as embodied in the rest of the petition, and has consequently agreed to announce the date and order of the finals ten days before they commence. We need scarcely add that this action on the part of the Senate is duly appreciated by the students.

WE see from reports in the daily press that the Chancellor headed a deputation that waited a fortnight ago upon the Finance Minister to urge the removal of the odious tax upon books. Almost all the Colleges in the Dominion were represented, and the matter was thoroughly canvassed, the Minister being well acquainted with the arguments from the booksellers' and the Treasury points of view. The deputation submitted two propositions, with either of which they would be content:—one to admit all books free; another, to admit books for Libraries, Colleges and Schools, including text-books. The whole revenue accruing from the duty is less than \$90,000. The Government had therefore better not make two bites of a cherry, but knock off at once and forever this irritating and antiquated tax. All students will feel obliged to Chancellor Fleming for the exertions he is making in their interest and the interest of the community.

TAKE time by the forelock. What are to be the colours for the Association football team next session? The record of last season makes poor showing when we consider how strong the team was individually. Let us frankly admit this and then profit by the confession. More organization is needed for next season's play. Although apparently a small matter, a pretty uniform gives a great deal of tone and spirit to a team.

Many of the men may be engaged in athletic contests during the coming summer, and it may be well furnish themselves with appropriate suits. If our colors were decided upon at once members could be supplied with much less inconvenience to themselves than if the matter has to be attended to after college opens. By all means a meeting should be called at once and this thing decided.

WE believe our university is annually losing numbers of students through not having honor matriculation examinations. There is great emulation between Collegiate Institutes and leading High Schools for position at these examinations at other Universities in this Province. Those who are very well prepared for matriculation have a strong inducement to go where they can matriculate with honor to themselves, even though in other respects they might prefer Queen's. Additional students would be attracted to Queen's if the same encouragement were given for passing a difficult examination as at other universities. It is the best students to whom such an examination would be an incentive, and it is that class of students which we accordingly lose by this deficiency in our curriculum. The amount of additional work thus imposed might be deducted from the ordinary honor course, or it might be allowed to remain altogether extra and appear as such in the degree. It is now a propitious time to institute such examinations on the eve of the inauguration of a new curriculum.

IN this JOURNAL we wish to give a seed thought which it is hoped may soon result in some fruit. A commendable custom obtains in some of our sister colleges across the great lakes which we would like to see introduced at Queen's. We refer to the custom of each class leaving a "class memorial." Our efforts can not yet result in anything so pretentious as characterizes our older sisters; but though comparatively small in numbers, we hope we are mighty in spirit and in love for our Alma Mater. We will not attempt to give the various forms which this spirit has taken in other places, but we may be permitted to make a single suggestion. We should have a life size portrait of Her Majesty adorning Convocation Hall. This would be appropriate to our name, and would be becoming, the loyal college of a loyal city. Will '83 move in this matter.

A VERY laudable and timely suggestion is given elsewhere *in re* the question of establishing Fellowships in connection with the chairs in English Literature and Rhetoric, and Modern Languages.

There can be but one verdict as to the advisability of this measure. The necessity is so urgent, and the advantages so patent, that no one can reasonably object on the ground of propriety.

We believe the primary, in fact the sole consideration of the governing body of the university whom we confidently hope will give this matter their attention, will be the question of the revenue requisite to support such an undertaking. But let the Council decide to carry out this measure and we venture to say that ways and means can be adopted for its accomplishment. If the supply is to keep parallel with the demand it seems to us the time has come for immediate action.

What has been said in regard to English and modern languages has equal force in some other departments, where the work is quite too heavy for a single professor.

FOR want of space we are compelled to leave out a lengthy article on "A Longer Session." But the subject being of importance the substance of the communication may be briefly discussed. It asks that the session be made two months longer than it is at present, and one reason for more time is that inordinate cramming could be avoided, if the amount of work gone over remained unchanged. We can't help noticing, however, that the inveterate crammer would only defer the evil day two months longer, and would as usual enjoy ignoble ease until within a few weeks of the exams. But apart from the interests or benefit of this class, which, we are sorry to say, can be found in Queen's, a longer session by a few weeks at least would be of decided advantage to many, if not all.

It is a plain fact that the time is too limited for the most diligent of students to get up the work as he desires. And, if there was general satisfaction given by commencing the session earlier this year than ever before, simply because there was more time, and hence more thoroughness in getting up the work throughout, any one can see how an extension of even one month would tell on the final exams. As Queen's extends her influence and raises her standard second to none in this country, we as students rejoicing in her standing before the world, feel the need of more time. The process of education is slow but sure, and a true education cannot be forced; if then, our session were longer—the curriculum of work remaining as it is—the mental training would tend towards the end so much to be desired. And we would have young men whose minds are in full activity to grapple with life's work, and not the receptacles of so many facts, for which the recipient finds no value, simply because they passed so rapidly before his mind that they could not be assimilated. But the student, from a physical standpoint,

would be benefitted also. A longer session means the development of muscle on the campus, the re-organization of the rifle corps, the formation of stronger ties of association and friendly rivalry in manly games with students of sister institutions. Thus more bodily exercise with less mental strain would obviate broken-down constitutions. For no matter what may be said against it, it is too true that many sacrifice health to gain knowledge. Some may think a few weeks would make little difference to such, but this is a mistake, for a few hours less study, and a few hours per week more exercise, stand between robust health and an active mind on the one hand and a dyspeptic frame and an enfeebled mind on the other.

We hope this question will receive the agitation and consideration it demands, and that the time may be so extended that every student will be able to appreciate fully the benefits of his college training.

EMERSON, THE PHILOSOPHER.

(A REPLY.)

IN the last number of the JOURNAL there appeared an article under the title, "Emerson, the Philosopher," which, however, without particularly dealing with Emerson, brought in quite a variety of subjects in its course. Still one particular idea, to which the others were apparently intended to be subordinate, struggled for expression throughout the greater part of the article. It manifested itself in a very well-intentioned effort on the part of the writer to show that whereas all philosophy and religion seek to solve the great problem of man's relation to God, yet the Christian religion, with that pure and lofty figure of the God-man as its centre, alone reveals that relationship in all its clearness. But though the intention may have been of the most laudable character, unfortunately the results are of such a nature that on a reduction of the statements to coherence with each other, the conclusions are anything but warranted by the premises—are, in fact, the exact opposites of what they reasonably should be. As I believe that if allowed to pass unquestioned the statements there made, when freed from unwarranted assumptions, would be injurious to the cause of Christianity, and as I am confident this was not the intention of the writer, I take this opportunity of showing where I conceive him to be astray. I assume at the outset that if any attempt is made to philosophically justify any position, it is thereby open to philosophical

criticism. Proceeding to the central idea at once, then, "we find it stated that, "thinking men hold it beyond a doubt that God is." Now, even admitting this to be so, (although it is rather a severe stricture upon the conscientious materialist,) the question immediately presents itself: What is the nature of this God who is so universally held to exist? It is found that unless we assume him to be the God of the Bible, the position which the writer takes with reference to the solution of the problem as to how man is related to this God is unaccountable. But, that all these 'thinking men' understand by God the God of the Hebrews, is by no means true. In fact, so numerous and widely different are the ideas expressed by the word 'God' among the various sections of humanity, that there is the greatest necessity for making it clearly understood as to which of these conceptions we are referring, and especially when we are speaking of any particular God who is the centre of a particular system of religion or philosophy. In the present case, the fact that Christ is declared to be the solution of the problem, shows conclusively that it can only be the Hebrew God to whom reference is made. But just because this reference is never made explicitly, the assumption of the identity between the Deity represented in the Bible and the God who is conceived of in any other system of religion, or by any philosopher, is apt to pass unnoticed. Besides, it is a well known popular error, and an exceedingly natural one, that when reference is made to God the majority of people in Christian countries immediately conceive the God of the Bible to be meant, and in the majority of cases they may be correct, but along with that goes the belief that if only the existence of a God is proved we have immediately proved all his attributes as set forth in Holy Writ, or at least we are entitled to deduce them from that existence. In the present case, however, we must be careful to rid ourselves of all these natural preconceptions, and, if we would bring order into chaos, not allow our minds to be influenced by the use of ambiguous terms. The Christian God no doubt has many points in common with other conceptions of the Deity, but when we come to consider all the conceived Gods between whom and man a relationship is sought to be established, there is found to be very little common ground among them. Even in the theories put forth by those 'thinking men' of the present day, the differences are of such a wide and radical nature that their conceptions of God have little more than the name in common. Hence, when the writer of the article referred to makes the statement that "philosophers now set out from the starting point of the existence of God to discover the nature of his relation to man," though I cannot agree with him in saying that that is the starting point of philosophy, or that philosophers do now start from that point, yet it is true that *existence* is the only attribute that all are agreed in assigning to God. In fact, existence is the one small category which separates the minimum God from no God at all. Still this is the only attribute which is even explicitly asserted to belong to the Deity in the article under discussion; and it is

quite plain that had any other attributes been added to these, it would immediately have shut out from the category of 'thinking men' all those whose God cannot be said to have any other attribute than that of existence. If, then, we go on adding attributes or qualities to this bare existence, until we have reached that conception of God which makes necessary the mediation of Christ to perfect our relationship to him, we have shut out every philosophy or system of religion save the Christian religion. The problem, therefore, which is stated in the passage which we have quoted, either has no interest whatever for the philosopher as such, or else the solution which is presented at the close of the article, taking the problem to imply no more than is stated, has not the remotest connection with that problem. Judging the problem by the ostensible solution, it is altogether beyond the pale of philosophy; judging the problem as stated, it has no connection with the solution. But, as I have said, the excessive ambiguity of the word God, used indiscriminately in a general and particular sense, and very often in both senses at once, serves to hide that want of connection which becomes so manifest throughout the article as soon as we begin to distinguish the various senses in which the term is used. The writer is altogether astray in supposing it to be the task of philosophy, or any part of its task, to discover the relation existing between the God of the Bible,—that is, God as he is there represented—and man; therefore failure cannot legitimately be attributed to any system of philosophy on the ground that it has not accomplished that end. With the fundamental and characteristic dogmas of the Bible philosophy has nothing whatever to do, and nothing would so surely destroy its validity, and reduce it to that servile and useless position which it occupied in the middle ages, as any attempt to make it proceed upon such foregone conclusions. If philosophy is ever to be of any real benefit to Christianity, it must be allowed to proceed upon its own ground, which is experience, and not revelation or theological dogma, and make use of its own method, which consists in showing what are the necessary conditions of that experience, and not what is implied in some given principle or fact as its *consequences*, not as its *conditions*. Now, although, in the article referred to, the relation of man to God is the problem which is set forth as requiring solution, "the mist of the ages which is still to be dispersed," and although this is the problem of which Christ is said to afford the only solution, yet, between the statement of it and the solution given, and contributing still further to the confusion and ambiguity already indicated, there appear certain other ideas and fragments of ideas which have little or nothing to do with the point at issue, or are only forced into connection with it by contradicting the starting point, or at least materially altering the nature of the question. Could we discover no reason for the aggregation of these disconnected and conflicting ideas, we should be at a loss to understand why anyone should take the trouble of stringing them together. We are enabled to account for this incoherency, however, when we perceive that the writer is evidently proceeding under the influence of a foregone conclusion, which conclusion, is that the only actual God is the God whose character is set forth in the Bible, that therefore the only actual relation which exists between man and God is the relation between man and that God; that, moreover, every one who is searching for God and his relation to man is, whether he acknowledges it himself or not, searching for that God and that relation. Keeping this foregone conclusion in view, we can understand how it is that while he freely criticises all other positions, his own requires no resting place. Conceiving, however, that philosophy is in some way connected with that conclusion, he seeks to judge its merits by it; and wherever

any other ideas of God and this relationship differ from his notion of the biblical representation, he concludes their authors to have lighted upon "ghosts" and other "misshapen monsters," forgetting that another, whose early religious training had caused his foregone conclusions to take on a different hue, would no doubt look upon many of the biblical representations of God's nature and relationship to man as equally ghostly and monstrous. Unless, too, the writer's conclusion be foregone, in comparison with what he does declare all other ideas on these points, whether belonging to religion or philosophy, to be so utterly astray or inadequate. Again, out of a rational experience, he admits, we are unable to deduce the doctrines of Christianity; hence they can never be employed in criticism of any system of philosophy which professes to be so established. Taking up another point, we find it stated that such thinkers as Plato, Plotinus, and Emerson sought to discover the relation between God and man, and being unable to accomplish it by means of reason, the two latter at least sought it in the "ultra rational." But to leave the sphere of reason is to leave the sphere of certainty, and, as he justly remarks, "though we must of necessity be limited by reason, our limitation is our strength." Still we are immediately informed that reason is quite incapable of determining the nature of the relation between God and man. Why, then, blame Plotinus, Emerson, and others for passing beyond reason in their attempts to solve the question? If, as in the present case, the problem is insoluble by reason from the very nature of the case, it is plainly not a rational problem, and hence must be solved, if at all, by a method that is ultra rational. The writer is evidently not aware of the material of which his own edifice is constructed, when he thus hurls critical stones at the glass houses of others. Again, it is but a vain attempt to mix oil and water, when he endeavours to show that Christ supplies the great lack in Kant's system of philosophy. We might just as well talk of the difference between mathematics and chemistry as being a lack on the part of mathematics, as to say that the difference between a certain philosophy and Christianity is a lack on the part of that philosophy. According to the Bible, Christ's primary object in coming to the world was to save man from the consequences of his sin both original and actual; but what has philosophy to do with original sin, with the wrath of God or the love of Christ; with the glories of a heaven to be gained, or the terrors of a hell to be avoided? These are matters which concern the Christian religion alone, and Christ, considered apart from these and the Bible, and in connection with any system of philosophy, loses his divine character and mission, and becomes simply the Ideal Man. There can, therefore, result naught but confusion from attempting to mix philosophical principles and Christian dogmas in that way, and make of them one system. It can only end in casting doubt upon religion, and making philosophy ridiculous. The distinctive principles of Christianity and philosophy are obtained from such dissimilar sources, and by such widely different methods, that they cannot be assimilated with each other. Their harmony must be sought neither in matter nor method, but in results. Lest, however, it may be supposed that I do not believe philosophy to have any connection with religion, let me state in conclusion that there is a vast difference between the philosophy of religion and the doctrines of any particular religious system. The doctrines of Christianity, for instance, are based upon the Bible, whose contents are believed to be the product of revelation and inspiration, and therefore fixed for all time. The philosophy of religion, on the other hand, is based upon an examination of man's religious consciousness, or his religious experience, the nature and conditions of which are to be accounted for in

essentially the same manner as we proceed to account for any other portions of experience. The philosophy of religion does not, therefore, proceed dogmatically, but critically, and is quite independent of any particular system of religion.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

THE following letter, written to a friend over the border, by a certain "pilgrim stranger" who located in the city for a short time, and who seems to have been slightly afflicted with a propensity for "taking notes," (not bank-notes of course), may not be without interest to some of the readers of the JOURNAL. The circumstances which led to its having fallen into our possession are not of sufficient interest to require their statement.

KINGSTON, March, 1883.

DEAR JOHN,—I have been here for some time, now, and my spare moments, being the most numerous variety in my possession, have enabled me to make sundry observations on the character of this queer old city, and, I was about to add, its equally queer old citizens, but that term only applies to a limited portion of its inhabitants, the others being much the same as are to be met with in the average Canadian town or city, though, perhaps, on the whole a trifle slower and more dignified, (from their own stand point), than the others. But as there is little to be gained by describing things and humanity of the everyday and every-where description, I will confine my observations as far as possible to the more unusual side of things, even though they be common in a sense. Among other things which tend to assure a stranger that he is not in his native element here, especially the average American, like myself, is the peculiar character of the edifices in certain regions of the place. In point of time their appearance would seem to indicate that they were erected about the eleventh or twelfth century, while in point of architecture they impress one strongly as belonging to the pre-Adamic age, and their existence at the present day would thus support the view that the Noahian deluge did not, as is held by many, extend over the whole earth.

When compared with the other buildings in the city, there is very little to indicate that there ever existed a transition period from the ancient to the modern styles of architecture. There is equally as little indication of any similarity between certain classes of its inhabitants, for I have observed among the citizens several specimens which have all the appearance of belonging to a very ancient variety of the race, as well as presenting a very ancient look as individuals. In fact, in gazing upon some of them as they move about with a far-away air of abstracted sadness and solemnity, one is led to suppose that the category of time does not apply to these individuals, and that a century or two may have slipped past without their being conscious of the fact, while their obituaries will probably never be written, if we are to judge from present indications. I felt an indescribable feeling of an awe-full nature spread over me as I gazed upon some of these relics of the past, and would gladly have learned something of their

history with a view to reading a paper on them before the ethnological society on my return, but found them so very reticent on the subject that I had to abandon my purpose. I have bestowed considerable attention on the study of the streets in the city, with the intention of discovering, if possible, the original plan according to which these streets were designed, and have come to the conclusion, after very careful deliberation, that there was no original plan or scheme, but that they were laid out by an intoxicated person on a dark night, or, perhaps, by two such persons, the darkness and intoxication in one case being exceeding great. The effect produced on one in wandering through one part of the city in particular, is such as to induce a feeling of indescribable meanness, occasioned by finding oneself ever and anon coming to a halt in a vacant lot, or some private individual's back yard, where the greater number of the streets seem to terminate. Such an experience is calculated to remove every trace of dignity which a person possesses, in an incredibly short time; and the more one happens to have of that article, which is both useful and ornamental in ordinary circumstances, the quicker does it seem to disappear in these regions; and then some difficulty is experienced in persuading oneself that he is not a tramp in quest of cold fowl and lemon pie. Altogether the sight of these streets in all their complexity, is one to be remembered,—to be stored up in your recollection, and brought out in old age, on those occasions when you take pleasure in recounting to your wondering grand-children the marvellous scenes and strange experiences which it has been your lot to pass through. [Here a few sheets of the letter have been lost. The next one in our possession is as follows.] Among other places of interest, I visited the University, incorporated by charter from the Queen, I am told, and named after her—Queen's University. The College buildings are among the finest in the city, and are rather pleasantly situated in a position which commands a good view of the harbour, from which also the buildings appear to fine advantage. There is a gymnasium in connection with the college, where the students repair in considerable numbers, to exercise and develop their muscles, principally those of their lungs and larynx. In the same building there is a medical college in affiliation with the University. It is rather a peculiar institution in many respects, and I have taken the trouble to investigate those peculiarities to a considerable extent. Its system of government, and the principles in accordance with which it is conducted, are of so novel and unique a character, that you will no doubt be interested in learning of them. In the first place, it differs from all other institutions of the kind, of which I have heard anything, in being under the control of the students instead of the professors. The general method of conducting its affairs is of the following character. When the students wish to issue any instructions to the faculty, they meet together for the purpose of deciding on these in a special room of the building, which they love to call the "den," a word

redolent with sweet memories for the average medical student. The intensity of the appropriateness of that title to the place can only be realized by those who have beheld it in all its glory. Especially is this to be accomplished on those occasions when they are celebrating the ceremonies connected with their favourite assembly, which they term a "re-union" or "pic-nic," a species of entertainment which would require a special description to give anything like an adequate idea of what it includes. The opening ceremony, however, invariably consists in introducing into their mouths that particular enemy whose duty it is to steal away their brains. This introductory performance is gone through with that neatness and despatch which characterizes the average medical student in such matters. The enemy performs his part of the contract with equal thoroughness and celerity, and then those mysteries begin, the adequate description of which would tax a Dante's powers. In reference to the celebration of these "re-unions" the place was named the "den." It is here, then, that they meet to "expatriate and confer their state affairs." Having, at any of their business meetings, formulated their united will upon any matter, the secretary is instructed to forward the same to the faculty and the matter is settled. One of their number, who is of a mathematical turn of mind, has discovered some interesting relations to exist between the time required to come to any decision, and the state of the meeting itself, which are perhaps worth mentioning. From the comparison of a large number of observations he has been able to deduce the following law, namely, that the time taken to reach any definite conclusion is inversely proportional to the square root of the percentage of those present who can successfully walk a crack in the floor ten feet in length, and directly proportional to the amount of talking done. It has been represented to me as an actual fact, that when the students allow any of the professors to take a holiday, which they are often so generous as to grant without its being requested, they do not deduct anything from their wages, but allow them to count full time, all of which tends to exhibit the amicable relations existing between professors and students. During the present session, however, certain difficulties have arisen which would seem to indicate that the professors had presumed too much upon the good nature of their employers, and had thereby involved themselves in trouble. It appears that a year or two ago the faculty undertook to give a course of instruction in medicine to a number of ladies, upon the understanding that the course was to be quite as full as that given to the gentlemen, though a separate one. From some cause or other they found that it would be inconvenient to fulfil this engagement; so the ladies had either to give up their course, already entered upon, or attend lectures with the male students. Unwilling to do the former, and believing that the latter, though a decidedly unpleasant course, would only be a temporary arrangement they entered the classes without any opposition on the part of the male students. Still it seems

that the faculty had taken this step on their own responsibility, and without the authority of the students for such action. This liberty on their part, however, was not then resented by the students; but when the ladies were found to be evincing an undue preference for the foremost positions on the examination lists, the students awoke to the consciousness that their interests were being seriously interfered with. They therefore assembled themselves together about the middle of the session, the immediate cause being a complaint on the ladies' part of the rude manner in which they were being treated by the male students, and instructed the faculty to dismiss those audacious females *instanter*. The faculty, however, having pledged themselves to give the ladies a full course, could not comply with these instructions without bringing themselves within the clutches of the law, and this they humbly represented to the students in council assembled. But that august body was not to be trifled with. The faculty had no authority for their action in the first place, and if they got themselves into trouble over it it was their own fault. They were particularly irate that their demand should even be questioned, and indignation meetings were held daily, at which speeches were made against foreign aggression in the shape of females, which, if directed against the Chinese by a hudlum orator of the Pacific coast, would have caused him to be applauded into the echo; as indeed many of these orations were in the famous 'den.' Whether the profanity indulged in by a hudlum audience is equal to that which found expression in certain portions of the 'den,' I am unable to say, as I have not yet determined with exactness the ordinary hudlum capacity for profanity. At any rate, the students speedily gave the professors to understand that they had either to obey orders promptly or they would dispense with their services for the future. At this juncture, however, several of the city fathers lent their influence, and modified the students to such an extent that they actually permitted the faculty to deliver, or pretend to deliver, separate lectures to the ladies; though they exacted from them a solemn promise never to try such tricks again, and never to make another contract to teach the mysteries of the medical profession to women, on pain of immediate dismissal from their employ. The separate course for ladies, however, turned out to be a mere sham, so that the boys breathe freely once more with regard to the results of the examinations. There is one fact which I think must be admitted by every one, and that is, that considering the relation in which the professors stood to the students, they acted very rashly in taking upon themselves to decide any matters relating to the college or its classes independently of the students, and the fact of such conduct nearly costing them their positions will no doubt be a warning to them in future. I might just add that the students of the final year, not having to compete with the ladies, though they had equally to attend lectures with them, did not take any active part in securing their dismissal, which was, of course, quite natural.

Queen's College admits ladies to her classes and degrees, but that institution being under the ordinary system of government the students have nothing to say in the matter. I attended an entertainment given in the main hall of the college, by one of the student societies, I believe. It was a very good one of the kind, and seemed to be fairly patronized by the public, and especially by that species of citizen whose occupation consists in maintaining a position at, or near, a street corner during the day, and appearing as a "gallery god" or a saloon frequenter during the evening. I had not expected to find this class of the community attending college entertainments, but, although from my position under the gallery where they invariably locate, I did not actually observe them, there was no mistaking that well known miscellany of indescribable and unearthly sounds through which this type of individual is in the habit of expressing his feelings, and also the complimentary manner in which he refers to the peculiarities of any one in the audience, which is of course calculated to induce in the person so referred to a calm and peaceful state of mind. The number of students, who attend these entertainments is very small, no doubt owing to the fact that they were busy preparing for examinations, as I have been given to understand that the passing of these examinations is absolutely necessary for the attainment of a degree at this university, and if that be so, college life must be a much more serious matter here than with us.

Tell Robertson that he is quite mistaken in supposing Kingston to be the name of a country post office. It is, as I have said, a city, and of no little importance in many respects. Thus endeth my discourse for the present.

Yours fraternally,

BROTHER JOSH.

POWER IN PREACHING.

THE above title suggested itself to my mind while reading an article on "Preaching, the Great Work of the Christian Ministry," contained in the first number of the *Knox College Monthly*. In that article the writer shews clearly that preaching should be the aim of every minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ; but his main object is to shew the necessity of a more thorough training in "Homiletics" and "Elocution"; which training seems to be neglected in Knox as it is in Queen's. He seems to have become acquainted with the fact, patent to every observant mind, that there is a deplorable lack of power in much of the preaching of the present day. It is not easy to define power; but we get an idea of what it is by thinking of it according to the impressions made upon us by its various manifestations. In the forces of nature, and in the phenomena of mind we have illustrations of physical and intellectual power; but power of the highest kind is not physical and intellectual, but spiritual. It is spiritual power, that power which in a peculiar sense is from God, and which enables us to overcome all that is in opposition to God's will, of which we wish to speak particularly. Such power must be possessed by every preacher of the gospel, or else he must inevitably fail. Why so? Because the enemy with which he has to contend is tremendously powerful. The preacher has to labor in a "devil-possessed" world. The command of the Master is, "Go ye into all the world—this "devil-possessed" world—and preach the gospel to every creature; and the gospel which he has to preach "is the power of God unto salvation." The first ambassadors of the Lord obeyed this command, and the result soon became manifest to all. Peter's sermon was a thunderbolt from end to end, a mighty avalanche which crushed the enemy's power, and laid three thousand conscience-stricken sinners, crying

for mercy, at the feet of the Son of God. The enemy is just as powerful to-day as he was then. Are we as powerful? I fear not. Are not such occurrences the exceptions now rather than the rule? In shame we must confess it. Some one says, "Are you not looking at the dark side of the question altogether?" Well now, fellow students, let us ask ourselves a question. What has been our power for God? The preacher's aim is to glorify God in the salvation of souls. How many souls have been saved through our instrumentality, since we commenced to work for God? How many lives have we been instrumental in revolutionizing? After labouring in our mission fields for a considerable length of time, how many of the persons who heard our preaching were enabled to say, "I have eternal life, because I know Thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent?" Some one says: "I did not have the pleasure of seeing much fruit; but I tried to do my duty, and I believe that the seed sown will take root, and bear fruit in God's own time." Well, my friend, I am sorry for you; for instead of consoling yourself in that way you ought to be right down on your knees asking God, by His Spirit, to search you and show you wherein you have failed to do the work committed to you. We should look for fruit and not be contented until we see it in abundance. There is something seriously wrong with us. We are apt to think that after acquiring a general knowledge of classics, science and philosophy; when we have finished the regular course of study in theology, we are prepared to preach, with power, the everlasting gospel. Now, it is necessary and advantageous for the preacher to pass through a careful training in the above subjects; but it is only a means not an end, as some, from their actions, seem to think. There are men in the church to-day tolerably well acquainted with all the important branches of knowledge, who as preachers are failures; whereas, did they possess the true element of power, they would be exerting a mighty influence for the glory of God in the salvation of souls. What is this power so absolutely necessary for successful preaching? The early witnesses for the Lord possessed it. Our risen Lord appeared to the disciples and said: "Ye shall receive power after the Holy Spirit is come upon you." In a short time that promise was fulfilled, for "they were all filled with the Holy Spirit, and began to speak with tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance." And a glance at the history of those who, in apostolic times, accomplished great things for God, will convince us of the fact that they were all "filled with the Holy Spirit." What was true of them must be true of us if we want, like them, to be successful soul-winners. Now, we all know that the Christian is indwelt by the Holy Spirit; but something more is needed; we must be "filled with the Spirit." We must be entirely under His influence and power. All our faculties must be prevailed by Him, engaged by Him, and under His divine influence. The Lord Jesus Christ, our pattern, was thus "filled with the Spirit." Christ did not preach until he could say, "The Spirit of God is upon Me, because He hath anointed Me to preach the gospel." Now it is to believers as sons of God through whom the Spirit manifests His presence and power, and therefore it follows that whatever Jesus did to fulfil His mission in the power of the Spirit we must do also. Now we find that His life was a life of faith in the present power of God. That is what we want. How can the Spirit exert His mighty power through us if, when we are addressing our fellow-men, we doubt the truth of what we are saying. Christ said, "We speak that we do know." There is so much so called "honest doubt" at the present time, which, in nearly every instance, is nothing but hard-hearted, God-dishonouring unbelief, that there is no power in nine-tenths of the

preaching. We seem to forget that our great work is to witness for Christ, and thus our testimony is altogether different to that of the apostles. As Saphir puts it, "The one is testimony; the other is an exposition of another man's inspired testimony." "Paul preached Christ; our tendency is to preach that Paul preached Christ." Oh, for another Whitefield to search us, who attempt to preach, with his piercing question, "Art thou a master in Israel and knowest not these things?" Christ's life was one of obedience to the will of the Father. Now here, I think, is just where we fail. Instead of being filled with the Spirit of God we are filled with the spirit of self. We will not make full surrender of self. We will not give ourselves over into the Lord's hands, and therefore the Spirit cannot work through us mightily. Christ's life was one of prayer for all the gifts and helps of God. He spent whole nights in prayer. What we want is more importunity in prayer. Some one has said, "Prayer moves the hand that moves the universe." Prayer is telling God all our wants, and getting from him all our supplies. Men who have done wonders for God have frequently talked to God in prayer. Would that we had more of the spirit of Knox when he cried, "Give me Scotland or I die."

Christ's life was one of devotion to God. And if ever God uses us that must be the alpha and omega of our existence. Oh, to be filled with the Spirit that brought the Lord Jesus Christ from His throne to this sin-deluged world; that caused Him to weep over poor fallen men while living among them; and that caused Him to give the last drop of blood in His veins to redeem man from sin and glorify God. If we were filled with that Spirit we would have power over ourselves and the enemies of God. Well, what must we do to get this power? We must just surrender; we must have honest dealing with God about ourselves; we must stop telling God what we do not mean, and say, Here I am, Lord, to be used for Thy glory.

Now, what are we going to do about this? Some of us will soon be leaving college for good to spend our lives preaching; others will soon be starting out to witness for Christ during another vacation; are we going to have this power from on high? Is our influence going to be felt for God; or are we going to settle down and make ourselves comfortable? I shudder when I think of the condition of so many of the ministers of this land. They are settled down with a vengeance. They have got a church, and if they manage to get up a sermon each week, run the orthodox tea-meeting, and raise the finances, all seems to be well with them; but there are no souls saved and God is not glorified. Thank God the feeling regarding our condition is one of dissatisfaction. Let us not rest until, by the power of God, self is lost; until our aim in living is to glorify God; then we will have power for good.

UPWARD.

PROF. in elocution—(Explaining Delsarte system of gesture)—"The head, held on one side, denotes affection."

Anxious Sophomore—"Which side, Prof.?"

Prof.—"That depends somewhat on the surroundings." Sophomore subsides.—*Ex.*

HERE is one from one of our theological seminaries: Professor in Systematic Theology: "Where is the lesson to-day, gentlemen?" Student: "It begins at good angels and goes to the Devil."—*Ex.*

PROFESSOR—"Can we conceive of anything as being out of time and still occupying space?" Student—"Yes, sir, a poor singer in a chorus."—*Ex.*

→ CORRESPONDENCE. ←

* * * We wish it to be distinctly understood that the JOURNAL does not commit itself in any way to the sentiments which may be expressed in this department.

To the Editor of the Journal:

YOU answered "Gray" in part, but one sentence of his letter is so offensive that it calls for remonstrance. He says, speaking of the Watkins lectureship, "If this is the way the bequests of the friends of Queen's are to be treated, it does not seem to me that it will be much of an incentive to others to follow up their example." It seems to me that before insinuating breach of faith against the Trustees of his Alma Mater, the writer might have made himself acquainted with the facts. The late Mr. Watkins did not find an Elocution Lectureship. He left a sum of money to the college. The Trustees could have put it to general endowment, but being anxious to perpetuate his name in connection with Queen's, they established an Elocution lectureship, without the slightest pledge that there was to be a lecturer every year. There are good reasons why one should not be appointed at present, and "Gray" can ascertain these by making enquiries at the proper quarter. I trust that he may now see his way clear to follow Mr. Watkins' example.

Yours,

A TRUSTEE.

FELLOWSHIPS.

To the Editor of the Journal:

THE authorities of our college are making noble efforts to keep abreast of the times, and we believe successfully. During the last six years the number of students in attendance in Arts has doubled—three additional professors and two lecturers have been added to the teaching staff, and much new apparatus has been purchased. For the number of students in attendance, our college is almost completely equipped; almost, we say, because it is evident to anyone acquainted with the working of our college, that some of our professors are still overworked. This applies particularly to the Professor of History and English Language and Literature, and to the lecturer in Modern Languages, who is also assistant to the professor in Classics. A Fellowship could be established in each of these departments at a small cost to the college, and with great advantages to the students, and the assistance we are sure would be heartily welcomed by Professor Ferguson and Mr. Nicholson, whom it would relieve of the most tiresome part of their work. It would be a great incentive to students taking honors in those subjects to have such positions in prospective. Even were the salary only barely sufficient to pay necessary expenses, say \$500, and the position tenable for two or three years, many would be eager to accept it for the advantages it would afford for attending lectures in the college. There is much work in English and in Modern Languages which an honour graduate could do as well as the regular professor. What objection is there to such a course?

MAC.

To the Editor of the Journal:

FROM references to the Museum again and again in your columns there would seem to be a burning desire on the part of some students to get more light on natural history than they get in the class. It cannot be that they wish simply to gaze upon dried plants, rocks, and fossils with the ignorant gaze of the crowd. They crave for "occasional demonstrations." In order to gratify this very proper desire, the private room of the Professor of Natural History was fitted up last summer with great care, and supplied with all the best specimens—botanical, geological, and zoological—that the museum contained, so that he could bring forth to the class from day to day illustrations of his lectures. I learn, on enquiry, that not one of the students has applied to him for further "demonstrations." They get, in fact, brought before them all that they need, and in the only way likely to do any good. The Museum is actually brought to them in condensed form, for an explanation of one specimen is of more value than a stare at a thousand.

There is another reason why the Museum itself is not thrown open at all times. It is certainly not closed, because it is shown to every one who applies to the lecturer on Natural Science. But it has been stated again and again, at Convocation and in public reports, that the Museum is not yet in anything like a completed state, and certainly not in a state to be shown to the public. Rome was not built in a day, but possibly a University should be finished in a year. Since the new building was handed over by the contractors, and classes were opened in it, workmen have been engaged on one department or other with scarcely an intermission. The Library has been reorganized, the Chemistry and the Physics Laboratories have been equipped, a select Museum has been arranged for the use of the Natural History class, and other improvements have been made, all costing time, thought and money. Last summer \$500 were spent on the work of dividing the Museum into two stories. Next summer shelving and cases will be provided, and some steps may be taken towards arranging specimens. No doubt all this could be done with vastly greater rapidity if the University were provided with more men and money. But in view of what has been accomplished, and in view of all the facts set forth which show that no one has suffered and that there is no real grievance, something more than mere hyper-criticism might be expected.

CURATOR.

DOCTOR—"Well Pat, have you taken that box of pills I sent you? Pat—"Yes, sir, be jabbers, I have, but I don't feel any better yet; may be the kid hasn't come off yet!"

MRS. A. T. STEWART is building a new College in New York, to cost \$4,000,000. It will be the largest in America, non-sectarian, co-educational, and the expenses will be put at a low figure.

→POETRY.←

SHELLEY.

I.

DUST unto dust?" No, spirit unto spirit
For thee beloved! for thou wert all fire,
All luminous flame, all passionate desire,
All things that mighty beings do inherit,
All things that mighty beings do require.
"Dust unto dust?" Ah, no! Thou didst not desire
In such a high and holy atmosphere,
Where clouds are not, but calms, and all things clear,
Not one like ours, but purer far and higher.
Thou didst not know of dust. How "dust to dust" then
here?

II.

Spirit to spirit, be it! Thou wert born
An heir-apparent to the throne of mind.
It lessens not thy right that some were blind,
And looked on thee and fixt a lip of scorn,
And threw on thee the venom of their kind,
Thou wert a brother to the sun and wind,
And it is meet that thou art of them now.
I see thee standing with thy godlike brow
High-arched, and star-lit, upwardly inclined,
While at thy feet the singers of sweet song do bow.

III.

For spirits are not as men: *these* did not know
An angel had been with them on the earth.
A singer who had caused a glorious birth
Of glorious after-singers here below,—
Where much was sung and little sung of worth.
I see the stars about thee as a girth,
The moon in splendor standing by thy side,
And lesser moons that evermore do glide
About her circling, making songs of mirth,—
And o'er thy head supreme Apollo in his pride,—

IV.

Pleased with the homage that his children give thee,
Remembering it as *his*, even as thou art;
Knowing thy heart a portion of his heart,
And spreading forth his breast as to receive thee—
Twin soul of his, that had been rent apart.
I leave to marts the language of the mart.
Ashes to ashes say above the crust,
Of him who *was* but ashes, it is just!
But over *thee* as homeward thou didst start,
Spirit to spirit was true, and not "dust unto dust!"

GEO. F. CAMERON, '86.

THE newest parlor game at Laramie, Wyoming Territory, where woman suffrage has been established, was invented by the ladies of that region. The girls sit in one room in a row, with a chair in front of each one. The young men are stationed in another room and are brought in one by one. When he comes in the youth chooses his chair, and the young lady behind him blinds his eyes with a handkerchief. Then the black cook comes in, kisses him and disappears. The young man is released, feeling much refreshed and elated, and promptly retires to the other end of the room. His feelings when the next young man comes in and is treated to this novel entertainment can be imagined, but they are mitigated by the pleasure of seeing the other fellow undergoing the experiment. As a winter's evening amusement it is one of the most popular in Wyoming.—Ex.

→PERSONAL.←

W. J. KIDD, '85, has returned to college with his health fully recovered.

JAMES ROSS, M.A., B.D., '81, has received a call to St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa.

DR. R. W. GARRETT, a distinguished graduate of last year, has commenced the practice of medicine in this city.

THE Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, M.A., lecturer last year on Apologetics, has accepted a call to St. John's Church, St. John, N.B.

H. H. CHOWN, B.A., M.D., '80, has permanently located in Winnipeg. We can wish him nothing better than that he may be as successful as he was a student.

RUFUS K. OVENS, ex-'83, gave his friends a pleasant surprise last week, by coming down and spending a couple of days visiting among us. The Juniors will have a good man added to their number, if he is able to come back, as we hope he will next year.

THE Rev. JOHN FERGUSON, M.A., B.D., '76, Chesley, on the 29th ult., was presented by his Monday evening Bible class with an address and a handsome copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, as a mark of the affection and esteem entertained for him, as pastor and teacher, by the members of the class.—*Canada Presbyterian*.

J. S. SKINNER, of the JOURNAL staff, has been seriously ill with inflammation of the lungs, on account of which it was feared he would not be able to graduate with his class this spring. We are glad, however, to say that he now is convalescent and expects to resume his classes in few days.

→ DE + NOBIS + NOBILIBUS. ←

ON the evening of Friday, March 2, the Alma Mater Society gave a very pleasant musical and literary entertainment in Convocation Hall. The hall was comfortably filled, and the gallery contained a batch of uproarious students, who supplied most of the applause and the whole of the boisterous howling.

The first piece, given by the talented Telgmann family, was the overture to "The Caliph of Bagdad," which was so faultlessly rendered and received such hearty applause that they had to respond to an encore, and gave the overture to "Tancredi," which was rapturously applauded. The selection given by the family in the second part was a solo by the smallest of the young ladies—a Fantasia, "La fille de Regiment." The mastery which this diminutive *artiste* has over her violin, and her graceful actions, make her a favorite at once. Miss Bamford's song was beautifully rendered and gained for her a storm of applause. The other performers, except, perhaps, Mr. Dunlop, are well known, and their performances were, as they always are, well received. Mr. Dunlop's recitations were very good, particularly the one about the capture of a mouse, which caused much merriment. Mr. Greenwood accompanied the Telgmann family in their last selection on the cornet, and Miss Hooper played the accompaniments to the several pieces with her usual taste and precision. The concert was in every way successful.

COLLEGE journalism is becoming quite the thing in this country. Every college worthy the name has now its newspaper, and these publications are as various in merit and general style as the colleges from which they come are numerous. Ontario boasts nearly a dozen, three of which emanate from Ladies Colleges. The International News Bureau gives a list of these papers with their circulation. Of Ontario sheets Queen's College JOURNAL is conceded first place with a circulation of 800. The Sunbeam finds its way to the same number of readers. This must be as gratifying to our lady friends, as it is merited. The Varsity, of Toronto, takes next place, with a circulation of 500, though its eminent ability deserves a much larger support.

CLASS cries: Seniors—"Are you going to graduate?" Juniors—"Will you pass in Philosophy?"

WHY have some freshmen annual mouths? Because they reach from 'ear to 'ear.

Snatches of ditties the boys are singing about college:
AIR—Old Grimes (*to be sung very slowly and with pathos.*)

Examination time has come,
The saddest of the year,
When "cram" is substitute for "bum,"
And "midnight oil" for beer.

AIR—Salvation Army Song, (*with more spirit.*)

When the Final's over we shall wear a crown,
We shall wear a crown, we shall wear a crown, &c.

THE other day while two seniors were testing each others knowledge of grammar, one of them asked the other to parse the following sentence; "An old woman lived in a garret." This simple sentence our worthy senior accurately parsed, paying strict attention to all the rules given him in the best of Canadian High Schools.

A third senior who was listening to the profound knowledge of his two classmen, volunteered to parse the sentence according to the method taught in the parish schools of Scotland. As he considered it a more philosophical method, his two classmates gave him an opportunity of proving it, and he forthwith parsed the sentence in the following manner:

an an incomprehensible article.
old a tough adjective o' a venerable degree.
woman a noun feminine, sometimes masculine, but never neuter, for her tongue 'e ay waggin'.
lived a dear verb governed by circumstances.
in a preposition o' a mongrel breed, for she 's whiles in an' whiles oot.
garret a rickety neuter noun at the top c' an ancient stair governed by the old woman wha lives in 't.

NOTICE.—A student who is afflicted with absent-mindedness wishes us to insert the following:

"Will the student who loaned another student a sum of money some time ago please remind his debtor of the fact, as he has forgotten from whom he got it."

IT's the old, old story. Even theologists, irresistibly drawn by the seductive allurements of the weird and mystic strains that float upward from the unfathomable and gloomy depths of *Hades*, are enticed to our sanctum in these lower regions. More than one of such deluded men, tasting of its bitter sweets, have fallen, completely fallen, intoxicated by the exquisite beauty and delicacy of our F. E.'s touch.

It was with feelings of genuine delight and heartfelt pleasure, that we noted the appointment of a certain senior, to the highly honorable and much to be desired position of Trumpet-Major to the renowned Rifle Company of Queen's, Dianthus Barbatus is a too too young man, and makes a capital tooter, and his marked musical abilities being recognized by the gymnasium club, they have also secured him and his excellent troop, containing several well known stars, to give daily vocal and instrumental concerts on the steps of the gym. The use of tobacco is strictly prohibited among the members of the brass band.

THE other day upon entering the library we discovered to our intense astonishment two of our sweet girl under-grads nearly buried among several piles of books, which they were examining with anxious mien. We felt sure that some hidden treasure, some pearl of great price, was about to be unearthed, and some lasting boon was about to be bestowed upon mankind! That the glory and lustre of the female mind was at last to burst forth, dazzling the world with its brightness, and awing it with its grandeur. It was with the greatest admiration and deepest respect that we watched them leave, well laden with the dusty tomes of their choice, and high (fully 50 cents) had they risen in our estimation. We stepped up to the counter, hoping to get an inkling of the coming masterpiece, when what met our startled and horrified gaze? What were these volumes? Third class 19th century novels, gentlemen, the refuse of a domestic library which had been donated *in toto* to the college. Ah, blasted hopes, too late we remembered the adage: "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." Moral—Put not your trust in girls.

THE decorous, the gentle, the righteous theologists! where are they? No longer as of yore canst we draw the line of distinction between them and the common herd of Philistines. Truly they have become as other men are. For behold, didst we not lift up our eyes and discover them, in the gentleness and festiveness of their nature, with cries of Mo(o)re, and nothing more, cast one, even one of their own, to the off side of the counter in the library, which hath circled around about its summit a railing of pure brass? Didst we not see them, from the exuberance and sportiveness of their saintly characters, moved, we wean, by the exhilarating effect of oys— suppers, commit thoroughly demoralizing antics, before the children of men, who, with righteous indignation at such desecration, charged upon their fold? Then didst we not behold the fright that was depicted upon the ashen-hued faces of these holy men? How their knees knocked together, and their trembling frames quivered, as an aspen leaf? How their vaunted philosophical elocutionist clutched in mortal terror the back seat, while the cold clammy sweat of anguish stood in beads upon his brow? Nay, think not, O man, that we sawst not also thy T(h)o-m foolery in a distant corner. And still further, didst we not see, through the dim religious light of the dust kicked up, just as two theologists didst try, in the language of a learned divine, to wipe up their hall, with a dearly beloved senior, who nevertheless was successfully using one of their reverences as a mop, the astonishmeut, grief, horror and indignation, that mingled themselves in the countenance of the entering Prof. Alas! alas! such are the disappointments of life. All is vanity and vexation of spirit.

NEW reading—Where the treasurer is, there the cash is also.

THE faculty seem determined to enforce the law prohibiting the use of tobacco about the college. Some of the boys, however, have become so addicted to its use that they can't refrain from indulging even during class hours. Only the other day one of the professors, after eyeing a student suspiciously during the greater part of the hour, noticed him disgorge the refuse of his 'idol' on the floor. Starting from his rostrum and pointing to the discarded weed, he charged the guilty offender thus, "*Quid est hoc?*" Student (very complacently) "*Hoc est quid.*" Class fall in.

EVERY time John receives the JOURNAL now he asks, "What do the students want now?" He thinks they had better petition the Senate to have the final papers published for general distribution a few weeks before that great and notable day of the exams. come. John, of course, intends that as sarcasm of the most withering kind, but some of our students have become so demoralized as to think it would be a good thing. That wrong inferences may not by drawn from this, we will say that *we* did not hear any of the theologists make such remarks.

→ITEMS.←

STUDENT (translating): And—er—then—er—then—er—he—er—went—and—er—
The class laugh.
Professor—Don't laugh, gentlemen; to *err* is human."

CO-EDUCATION.—In the United States, 90 per cent. of the Colleges and Universities, and 60 per cent. of the High Schools adhere to the principle of co-education, with beneficial results.—At the last Examination for the degree of B. A., at the University of London, 73 per cent. of the female candidates were successful, as against 42 per cent. of the male candidates.

"She leaned alone upon the fence,
And then she hove a sigh,
And for his footsteps down the lane
She waited patient-lie.

And presently he came to view,
And then she yelled a yell;
A heavenly howl of joy she howled,
And her bosom swelled a swell."

—Translated from the French.

"You are as sweet as a peach," he said, patting her softly on the cheek. "Yes," she murmured, snuggling still nearer to him, "I'm a cling-stone."—Ex.

1ST SOPH—"Say, fellows, have you heard the latest on a corset?"

2nd Soph—"No, what is it?"

1st Soph—"Why, a *waist basket*."

3rd Soph (of journalistic inclination)—"The only difference is, that what gets into the waist basket never gets into the *press*. See?"—Ex.

A CITIZEN went into a Norwich hardware store the other day and enquired;—"How much do you ask for a bath tub for a child?" "Three dollars and seventy-five cents," was the reply. "W-h-e-w!" whistled the customer. "Guess we'll have to keep on washing the baby in the coal-scuttle till prices come down."

To crib, or not to crib—that is the question—
Whether 'tis nobler in a man to suffer
The severe tortures of successive trials,
Or to take arms against a crowd of Profs,
And by cribbing, oppose them? To crib—to pass—
No more; and with a *slip* to say we end
The headache and the thousand other shocks
That we are heir to—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To crib—to pass—
To crib! perchance get caught; aye, there's the rub!

—Ex.

COURTSHIP and marriage.—A poem in two Cantos:

Canto I.

A little kiss,
A little bliss,
A little ring; 'tis ended.

Canto II.

A little jaw,
A little law,
And lo! the bonds are rended.—Ex.

THE COLLEGE FOP.

The swell stood in the college hall,
His watch-guard, purest lead,
The fumes that left his cigarette
Rolled round his empty head.

Yet pitiful and green he stood,
As born to be an ape:
A creature of infernal cheek,
A proud though childlike shape.

The fumes rolled up, yet there he stood,
Chuck-full of self-conceit:
His scented hair, his big brass ring,
His sleek, but ill-formed feet

Impressed us all that this *thing's mind*,
(O, Mind, forgive a joke!)
Was made of air and chlorophyll,
And thickened up with smoke.

* * * * *
There'll be a day—not far away:
The fop—where will he be?
Ask you the winds, that, far abroad,
Upon the wintry sea,

Hold revel with the crested wave;
And rend the ships of oak:
A strange weird answer they will give—
"He has gone up in smoke."—Ex.

"VERSIFICATOR;"—Pope is not the author of the lines you mention. The most correct version is as follows:

"The noonday gongs their thunder now begin;
The cause is dinner the effect is din,
Thus may we see, if sagely we reflect,
That cause is always greater than effect."—Ex.

A LADY, about to make ceremonious calls, sends her footman for her cards. Later—"Pat, how many cards have you left?" Pat—"The ace of hearts and the ten of spades, mum." (Lady faints.)—Ex.

THEY sat by the tower of Pisa,
And he did what he could for to plisa,
He looked in her eyes,
He heard many seyes,
Then stuck out his arm for to squisa.—Ex.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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The Editor must be acquainted with the name of the author of any article, whether local or literary.

THE reader will doubtless be surprised that this article did not appear earlier in the session. It will be remembered that in the last issue of the JOURNAL for '82 the sum of twenty-five dollars was offered for the best essay given in for publication this session. Owing to the failure of him who promised to fulfil, the JOURNAL has been placed in the unenviable position of being unable to keep faith with that announcement. At the time we received the promise we loaded the giver with thanks, which have proved rather precipitous. Next time we will count our chickens WHEN they are hatched.

SOME time ago our Association footballers met in scanty conclave and decided in what colors they would next session appear before an admiring world. The suit is as

follows: Dark-red stockings, white knicker-bockers and dark-blue jerseys. We are not going to talk about next year's conquests, but only hope the boys will do themselves justice. The Rugby men have not as yet decided their costume. Judging from last year's beginning they can take care of themselves and are going to make a lively scrimmage to come out near the top. The colors of both teams when chosen should at once be registered.

AT a meeting held by Canadian students in Edinburgh recently it was unanimously agreed that a club should be formed for the purpose of gathering together in a social manner the Canadian students in Edinburgh and thus to cultivate a feeling of friendship among them, and, above all, to strengthen the common ties that bind all to Canada. It was strongly felt that the constitution of such a club would enable new comers, on their arrival in Edinburgh, to find friends at once in a strange land, and to meet with a hearty and home-like greeting, as also to learn that in leaving Canada they had not left all things Canadian. The Club is called "The Edinburgh Canadian Students' Club." We wish it every success.

THE Professor of Physics, in closing his class this session, stated that in future he would make an attendance on the monthly examinations in his classes a necessity to the successful passing of the finals. He did not explain what his method or plan would be, but we have full confidence in its successful working, and its beneficial results. Any thing that will lessen the evils of cramming

and will induce systematic daily study is a step forward in our educational system. We would like to see it introduced into all the classes.

THIS is the right article put in the wrong place. It would have been unjust to our contemporaries and unthankful on our part to have closed the present volume of the JOURNAL without some reference to the many kindnesses and honorable mentions we have received. The article is in the wrong place because we have no exchange column. To whatever reason our friends may assign this we hope they will not put it down to the fact that we think such a column a mark of childhood in journalism. Such is not our opinion of a well managed exchange department. There is no more difficult part of an editor's work than to write a just criticism of a paper in different circumstances and perhaps with a totally different object from his own. Much ridicule has been cast on this part of our work and much annoyance felt by the course some college papers (?) have persisted in taking. These sheets print some of the wildest and most unjust criticisms with no other reason than the hope of being snubbed and therefore "mentioned" by some big gun. Wherever this narrow nothing-if-not-critical spirit is forever cropping out, we set down the institution to which it belongs as peculiarly secular and local. Our Canadian college papers and the best American are very free from this spirit, and to all these we extend our hearty hopes for continued success next session. We welcome two new arrivals—*Knox College Monthly* and *Astrum Alberti*—both of which supply a want we were long surprised to find existing in these colleges. We gladly take the hand of friendship offered by the *Varsity* and congratulate it on its very marked improvement during this year. We like the *esprit de corps*, which *Acta Victoriana* seems charged with. Our thanks are given to all our other exchanges, some forty in number, which of course we cannot review separately.

THE Finance Minister has answered the petitions in favor of remitting the tax upon books presented by the University authorities, the professors and students, and the friends of public libraries throughout the whole Dominion by advising Parliament to allow the importation of old books. Any book published within seven years of its arrival in Canada must pay the penalty of being new. If professors read new editions, or students study new text books, they must pay fifteen per cent. and submit to the usual custom-house impediments with all the attendant expenses. A finer example of asking for bread and getting a stone could not be desired. The Finance Minister may get twenty or thirty thousand dollars by this tax, though after deducting the payment of the custom-house officers he may have a minus sum to add to his surplus. But he will have shown how highly he estimates the intellectual development of Canada and the sacrifices he is willing to make for principle. The principle of course is the N.P., in plain English, a brace or so of small printing establishments in Montreal and Toronto that are already sufficiently protected by the Canadian Copyright Act.

THE appointment of the Rev. Donald Ross, M.A., B.D., to the Chair of Biblical Criticism and Apologetics is another proof that Queen's College, like John Brown's soul, is still marching on. A better appointment could not have been made. Mr. Ross distinguished himself, while a student, in almost every department, and notably in classics, mathematics and philosophy; and since his ordination, he has, unlike too many who leave college, increased his scholarship and kept himself well abreast of the thought, learning and spirit of the time. He has acted as lecturer and examiner here and in Montreal, and his testimony at the banquet to Professor Mowat's students was very signifi-

cant. He is a University man to the finger tips, and is animated with that intense loyalty to his own Alma Mater, which the ancestors of all Glengarry men felt for their chiefs. We cannot forbear adding a word of congratulation on the increasingly Canadian aspect that Queen's is assuming. Nothing shows more clearly that the country is passing out of the merely colonial condition. While recognizing to the full the wisdom that brought our philosophy from Glasgow, our classics from Oxford, and our science from Edinburgh, it is not unpleasant to students to know that a majority of the Arts Faculty, and all the Professors and lecturers in theology are Canadians, and most of them Queen's men. The Senate at present consists of those two Faculties and the Registrar, and the Registrar is not the least honored of our graduates. The Trustees of the University are giving ample proof that, other things being equal, no son of Queen's need fancy that he will be overlooked. Only, other things must be equal. We believe that in the case of Professor Ross they are a little more so.

→CONTRIBUTED.←

JOURNAL NO. IO.

WRITTEN FOR NO. II.

I HAVE this session read the Journal with considerable interest, and perhaps with greater interest than in former years because I have been more closely connected with it. For this reason I am always glad when the students agree in pronouncing any issue a good number; and am also pleased to notice in the exchanges favorable comments upon a particular article or upon the Journal as a whole. But notwithstanding the deservedly high place which the concensus of opinion has accorded us, we can scarcely yet lay claim to perfection. Even the partial eye of one who as a rule reads our paper with rose-colored spectacles, has detected a flaw or two, and thinks that, if possible, they should be removed. In thus assuming the rôle critic I do not pretend to any unusual capacity for the position. I only regret that, as I consider sympathetic criticism a matter not only of importance but of absolute necessity if any progress is to be made in the art of composition, no one more worthy has been induced to undertake the task.

Since most of the students have the last Journal still in their possession we will confine our remarks to No. io. There are, in the first place, a few typographical errors the results of which in one or two cases are rather amusing. Only the initiated will ever understand why the letters "bedrete" occur on page 120. It would require some

thought even for a student in Senior Latin to discover what was meant by "Demigne" on page 122; and in the same article one might try in vain to make out what were the "cannie feelings" of a dog. In fairness also we should no doubt ascribe the confusion in the first sentence of the editorial on the Study of Philosophy, as well as in the first sentence of Undergrad's letter, to the same source.

But in the second place we have errors which are in all probability the work of the writers themselves. These are in order :

'attitude against the christian world,'.....	p. 118.
'millenium,'.....	p. 119.
'loveable,'.....	p. 120.
'to receive than to bestow deference upon,'.....	p. 121.
'exhibition are,' and conduct to,'.....	p. 122.
'course of lectures are,'.....	p. 123.
'to either you or etc' for either to you etc,	p. 126.

There is also on p. 123 the word 'final' used first as an adjective and immediately afterwards as a noun. Most of these mistakes are no doubt due to oversight, but we should make a point of being exceedingly careful, for very few errors of this nature are sufficient to mar a production which but for them would have been in all respects creditable.

In the third place we have a large number of constructions which, though not grammatically incorrect, are far from being elegant. To these I wish to make special reference, as with a hasty perusal they might easily escape our observation.

(a) It is not usual amongst good writers to close a sentence with a preposition. Bunyan makes use of this construction, but he, although noted for his vigorous Anglo-Saxon, cannot in a case of this kind be considered a safe authority.

(b) 'Not so much....but' would be better 'not so much....as' p. 124.

(c) In prose undue prominence should seldom be given to any particular sound. Alliteration and rhyming syllables, inasmuch as they draw our attention away from the subject matter, should be studiously avoided. We have the following :—

'seeing—hearing—pleasing,'.....	p. 116
'average percentage,'.....	p. 116
'lovable—honorable,'.....	p. 120
'feet—seat,'.....	p. 121
'amiable—estimable,'.....	p. 121
'civilized citizens of a city,'.....	p. 121
'citizens of any city,'.....	p. 121
'sad exhibition of bad feelings,'.....	p. 122
'raging anger rampant,'.....	p. 122
'all care—open air,'.....	p. 122
'why it should be I cannot see,'.....	p. 123
'seeing their work receive,'.....	p. 123
'classes causes,'.....	p. 123
'tended—attention,'.....	p. 123
'direction, attention, communication,'.....	p. 123

Some of the above are more reprehensible than others, but every one might be altered with advantage.

It may not be out of place under this head to note that what is a defect in prose may be a beauty in verse. We have consequently nothing to say against Mr. Cameron's lines—

"We who have wrought and thought together;"
and "The sad, mad world with its hate and sin."

Perhaps Tennyson has used this construction with effect more frequently than any other poet. Examples can be found on almost every page, or at least in every one of his larger works :—e.g.

"To break my chain, to shake my mane;"
"shattering in black blocks"
"A breadth of thunder;"
"Hungry for honour, angry for his king."
"....and takes and breaks,"

and the well-known line from Merlin and Vivien,
"Lost to life and use and name and fame."

When Macaulay on the other hand was away on his travels, and had been inspecting the streets of Genoa, he wrote in his diary for the 31st Oct., 1838, that he was greatly excited and delighted. His biographer, Mr. Trevelyan, remarks that this was probably the only jingling sentence that he ever left unblotted. No one will deny that Macaulay was remarkably free from not only jingling sentences but also from unhappy combinations of every kind. But we remember one other occasion when he left unblotted a phrase which might admit of improvement. It is to be found in the first paragraph of his article on Hallam's Constitutional History, "and now they hold their respective portions in severality instead of holding the whole in common."

(d) The same word or phrase should not be used twice unless in the second case there is implied a close connection with the first. If only one expression would convey the precise meaning intended then this regulation would have to be set aside. The following words are perhaps unnecessarily repeated:

'thought—thought'.....	p. 118
'sometimes—some'.....	p. 121
'men—men'.....	p. 121
'learned—learned'.....	p. 121
'that—that—that'.....	p. 122
'in view of—in view of'.....	p. 122
'give—given'.....	p. 123
'further—further'.....	p. 125
'matter—matter'.....	p. 126

Moreover, the word 'of' occurs four times in a single sentence, p. 117, and 'to' five times, p. 124, and again eight times in a most remarkable sentence on p. 122. There is in this last also a peculiar repetition of the word 'beam,' which, it happens, is used in these two very distinct senses, (a) any large piece of timber, and (b) a ray of light. What makes it ridiculous is the fact that both kinds of beam are to be found in the human eye. Once more poetry shows itself superior to the rules, which are binding on prose, and once more also Tennyson is able to furnish us with illustrations, such as

"Ring out wild bells to the wild sky."
"that noble breast
Which heaves but with the heaving deep."
"These unwitty wandering wits of mine."

But there is a line in "The Princess," viz., 'Took the face-cloth from the face,' the beauty of which it is hard to discover, and the difficulty is increased when we find almost the same words again in "Guinevere."

(e) There are still a few defects that I would like to notice which do not readily admit of classification. Perhaps, however, an inclination to exaggerate may account for three of them. These are to be found in the use of the words 'immeasurably,' p. 116, 'completely,' p. 129, and 'run riot over the earth,' p. 121. If in the first of these a Canadian should write a better book than the one in question, what adverb would be forthcoming to express its influence; in the second, if the Divinity's nasal organ should also be hid, how is the concealment then to be described; and if the language of the third with regard to ministerial breaches of etiquette is quite appropriate, in what way would you refer to the spread of open or secret crime. Again, the clause on p. 123, 'honour and optional classes, when necessary, being left till the afternoon in preference to others' would have been more clearly stated thus: 'honour and optional classes rather than others being left, when necessary, till the afternoon,' for the preference is not meant to be given to the honour classes, but, as is plain from the sentence immediately following, to the 'others' i.e., to those which are compulsory. We consider the sentence on

p. 124, 'This was a mistake, for it tended in the wrong direction, etc.' tautological, for, if it were a mistake, it would certainly have a wrong tendency, and if it had a wrong tendency it would certainly be a mistake. Lastly, the sentence, 'If this is the way the bequests of the friends of Queen's are to be treated, it does not seem to me that it will be much of an incentive to others to follow up their example,' on p. 123, is quite irrelevant, for the writer is not discussing bequests to the museum, but 'Elocution lectures.'

You will, I trust, pardon my now giving my own opinion with regard to the whole matter. As to style in general that always is the best which is the most faithful expression of the thought. Words spoken or written are only the means by which mind holds communion with mind. Accordingly they should be transparent in order that we may behold the life behind them. A peculiar individual will naturally have a peculiar style. Ugliness of heart will display itself in ugliness of speech and deed, and the pure thought will have a pure expression. We can see from this how absurd it is for young writers, generally speaking, wholly to adopt the style of any author. In most cases the coat will prove but an ill fit. Not until we have forever shaken off all borrowed clothing, and appear in the dress woven by and from ourselves alone, will we be true to the best that is in us. The advice we have to offer to him, who is not afraid to look inside and examine his spiritual stock, is that he should be himself and not another. If he knows what truth is, let him be true to himself and others will recognize in him a workman who has a thorough understanding of his craft.

If we follow out the same idea now with reference to subject matter we will see that manner and matter are not two different things, but are in all respects one. With regard to each thought as it arises in our minds we should ask the question, 'Is it true?' Truth in its widest meaning is always beautiful. If we are true to ourselves then the embodiment of truth will be fair to look upon. The color of the universe is the same with the color of our day-dreams or our day-thoughts. An unhappy man can such melancholy out of a wedding procession or a conversazione. A happy man sees nothing but brightness in the bare rock or the frozen ground and is jubilant while walking through puddles of muddy water. If we are in harmony with ourselves, the expression of that harmony must be harmonious. If there is discord within us, then, no matter what we attempt to say, our words will be like the monotonous creak of the sign that swings in front of the tavern door, and will remind us of Milton's "Grate on their scrafford pipes of wretched straw." If, then, we are able at least in thought to begin our article with "Verily, verily," if our words are in accordance with eternal truth, we have laid a sure foundation and need not fear that the scorn of any critic will shake our superstructure.

NEXT we shall be having a coat tail flirtation code. Having the tails covered with mud will mean, I don't like her father.

"I think the goose has the advantage of you," said the landlady to an expert boarder who was carving. "Guess he has, mum—in age," was the quick retort.

It was a joint class meeting, and they were discussing the advisability of printing the names of the orators on the commencement invitations, when a sister timidly remarked: "But what about the essayists, Mr. President?" "Of course it is understood that the orators embrace the essayists," was the reply, amid the applause of the brothers and the blushes of the sisters.

→CORRESPONDENCE.←

* * We wish it to be distinctly understood that the JOURNAL does not commit itself in any way to the sentiments which may be expressed in this department.

To the Editor of the Journal :

DEAR SIR.—A letter appeared in the last issue of the JOURNAL purporting to be to "John," from "brother Josh."—If "John" is a gentleman the following will, in my opinion, be the tenor of his reply to that letter. I hope you and your readers will pardon the strong language which I am compelled to use, but severe diseases require severe treatment.

Yours, MAC.

DEAR BROTHER JOSH.—I was much pleased at the receipt of your letter—till I opened it. What was then my surprise to find that your letter consisted chiefly of abuse which I presume you intended for sarcasm, and of misstatement which I can scarcely believe you meant for truth. I received also the copy of the JOURNAL, which you sent me, containing your letter. It is there introduced by some remarks which represent you to be a "pilgrim stranger" in Kingston. Now when you determined to publish that letter for the benefit(?) of the students and the Medical Faculty, you should not have allowed it to appear under such false colors. I am sure everyone about the College will recognize that you are a student, and what student you are; then your position will assuredly be not a pleasant one, for if the students have any spirit they will heartily hate you.

Your description of the Medical College is surely over-drawn, you have represented the Medical Students as congregating in the "den," getting drunk and using profanity comparable with that of hoodlums, and you assert that the Professors are ruled by decisions arrived at in such meetings. This is insulting to the Professors, for whom at least you should have some respect, and besides it is not true; you as a student must be aware that it is an untruth. How did you discover these facts(?) about the Medical Students? Have you been in the habit of attending those orgies which you so graphically and maliciously describe, or do the lady medical students give you your information? Again in reference to those students who attend the College entertainments you have spoken very disrespectfully. The students at such entertainments occupy the gallery, and of this fact you as a student must be perfectly well aware; it must then have been a very mean spirit which prompted you to characterize them corner loafers and saloon frequenters. If you consider that their morals are in a bad condition, you should take some other means of elevating them than that of making odious and misleading comparisons. In regard to the late difficulties between the Medical Students and the Professors, you say that the students attempted to domineer the Professors and in fact did so. Now from all I can learn regarding the matter, the students threatened to go away themselves instead of sending the Professors away. I had always supposed that

Canada was a free country in which students might travel from one college to another the same as other people. The Canadians must be copying Russia in placing restrictions on students. Please tell me in your next if they hang students who dare to leave one college for another. Those lady students, who you say are so clever, must be lacking in modesty when they associate with such drunkards as you represent the male students to be, and they seem to enjoy the notoriety which they have gained for themselves, to judge by the persistency with which they remain. Why in the name of common sense do they not come to the United States and attend a Medical College expressly for ladies? You state that attending lectures with the male students was a "decidedly unpleasant course" for the ladies. Forsooth they would make good martyrs for they follow an "unpleasant course" with remarkable tenacity when the remedy which I have suggested is in their own hands. Perhaps they are such loyal British subjects, that they object to coming to the United States, if so they are more loyal to their country than they are to the traditions of their sex. I cannot understand how seven young ladies who are represented in the press as "modest and unassuming," can have the consummate self-complacency to walk into a room where there are sixty male students who strongly object to their presence. What would you think of a gentleman who forced himself into the company of a number of ladies, against the wish of the ladies even supposing he had a legal right to enter?

In conclusion I would advise you to con over carefully what your worthy Principal once said to the students, "wash your dirty linen at home." You have not only taken the dirtiest linen about the College, washed it publicly and thrown the dirty water over the Medical Professors, but you have gathered up all the filthy rags you could find in the back yards of which you speak in your letter. You say besides, about straying into these back yards, that "such an experience is calculated to remove every trace of dignity which a person possesses," you must have had more back-yard experience than most people, for in your letter you display a remarkably small share of dignity, and I fear you lost much of your truthfulness and gentlemanliness at the same time. The next time you have a college grievance to make public, assert what did occur, and how and when it occurred, and do not think that misstatement is justified, by being clothed in sarcastic language, and written over a *nom de plume*.

Yours paternally, JOHN.

P.S.—By the way how is that fair lady student of whom you spoke so highly in a former letter to me? She, doubtless, is the indirect cause of your onslaught on your fellow-students.

JOHN.

IN A Deadwood church, the other day, the large congregation were devoutly kneeling in prayer when an irreverent joker quite audibly whispered: "Here comes an Eastern detective." In seventeen seconds all of the congregation except the chief elder had slipped through the windows.

→THE PRIZE POEM←

ADELPHI.

FRATERNAL love and truth and honor gone ?
All faith divorced from life ? If this be so
Man's star sinks westering, and the world he walks—
Untouched of any ray of future hope,
Past all redemption, dead indeed in sin,
Bearing the burden of the primal curse,
Reels on to ruin, and her ancient dusk—
Wheels through the darkness to her final time !
But is this so ? I think it were in me
The veriest heresy to hold it so,
When I, not seeking, stumble once, ev'n once
In a whole lifetime, on a love like that
Of Edgar, and of Albert, Henderson—
A love beyond the love of woman's love,
A love beyond the love of woman far.
Two brothers, one is living still—from him
I heard the story.—Edgar Henderson,
And Albert, older by a year or two,
Loved one, and the same maiden, Minna Vane,
The toast, and boast of all the country round,
As fair as starlight, sweet as summer morn
In tropic isles, and pure and good withal.
She was their cousin, and from infancy
Had dwelt beside them, mingled in their sport
Whilst they were children, and when they had grown
To manhood, in their sober studies joined,
Till she became (and not unconsciously)
A part and portion of the life of each,
While they in turn became as dear to her.
To neither brother gave she preference;
Or, if she preference gave, it was not marked ;
And if she preference had, she told it not.
When Edgar saw that Albert loved the girl
He would not speak to hurt his brother's hope ;
When Albert saw that Edgar also loved
He would not throw a pebble in his way ;
When Minna saw that she was loved of both,
Not dreaming wrong she fed them both on love.
Yet envy never crept between them ; they
Were formed of proud material in the which
No dross was mixed. They only wrangled thus,
(In hall or hunt, an ever ready theme,
Which made all others servant to itself) :
"Now Edgar go to Minna, make her yours,
She loves you vastly ; you have but to call
And down the bird will flutter to your hand."—
And thus : "Nay, Albert, you who love her most,
And are the elder, as the better man,
You shall go to her ; you shall make her yours."
Each chided each so twenty times a day,
And were it forty times 'twere all the same,
Each loved his brother more than his desire.
Once Albert sought and asked her secretly,
"Do you love Edgar, cousin—yea or nay ?"
But she made answer with a rose-red blush,
(Which Albert might interpret as he would),
"I love you both !" And Edgar also went,
Unknown to Albert, and desired to know
Whether she loved his brother ; but the maid
Replied as ever, "I do love you both !"
And when he fair would press her harder still
For certain knowledge, in her woman-way,
She led him on to talk of other things,
Till he forgot his mission, and went home
Wise as he was the day before he asked.
So many suns set circling, many moons
Increased and waned, three summers came and went,
And still the matter doubtful hung in court.

But when the fourth year opened Edgar said,
"See, brother ! full three years are dead and gone,
And Minna sends all others from her side
Awaiting one of us ; you will not go
To speak her, nor will I alone, now let
Us go together, hand in hand, and say,
'We love you, cousin, each of us, so choose
Which one of us shall add you to his joys.
By your decision, be it what it may,
We pledge our honour we shall rest content.'"
And Albert rose and cried, "So be it then !"
And forth they went and bade her take her choice.
Then she, sweet Minna, of the golden hair
And perfect form and face and starry eyes,
Said only ever when they came to her,
Being weak, desiring, but not knowing right,
"Agree between yourselves, I love you twain ;
By your decision, be it this or that,
I pledge my maiden faith I will abide,"
Now had she spoke in other wise, and said,
When Albert came—"I love your brother!"—then
Edgar had won her ; or when Edgar asked
Had she, "I love your brother Albert !" said,
Albert had had her ; but "I love you twain,
Go settle the affair between yourselves,
And I by your decision will abide."
Perplexed them much, and they could not agree.
And so another year was born of time,
Was stricken with extreme old age and died,
And slumbered with its parents of the past,
While Minna knew not who should be her lord.
But when the second summer closed its buds
And on each calyx prest a parting kiss ;
When Autumn came with cooler winds and showers,
And lowering clouds foreboding Winter's reign ;
When late green leaves were tinting to their fall,
And Northern birds were looking towards the South,
And sighing for its suns and genial fruits,
Breaking the seal of silence from his lip,
"For the last time, my brother, she is yours,
So answer, will you wed her—yes or no ?"
Said Albert, "She is yours," was the reply,
"For you her heart hath waited many days ;
For you she puts all other suitors by ;
For you she hoards the honey of her lip,
Wooed, as you know, by many a vagrant bee ;
For you she hopes to wear her orange wreath ;
Now, this being so (and well I know it is),
I pray you, by the love you have for her,
And by the love I have for her, make not
A winter of her life, as you will do
Not taking her unto your heart, for see !
Being fixt, beyond all change, or chance of change,
I swear I will not wed her whilst you live,
And, swearing, wish you three score years and ten ;
Nay, more, so that they be not burdensome,
A golden age with golden joys annexed,
Nor think that I will envy you your bliss,
That she will be my sister is enough."
Then Albert leaned his head upon his hands,
And knit his brow, and bit his nether lip,
As if he rolled the matter to and fro,
Which Edgar marking, thought "He yields at length,
And he will wed her ;" but he knew him not,
Albeit he was the brother of his soul.
At length, "Well leave me for an hour alone ;
An hour ere this has settled weightier things ;
An hour shall loose, or cut, this Gordian knot.
Come at its close, your answer will be here."
Then Edgar, with a laugh upon his lip,
And yet another rippling round his heart,
Rejoicing in the sacrifice he made,

And quaffing in anticipation from
 A cup of joy he thought should soon be full,
 To Minna went and told her all was well,
 They having settled it in quiet wise.
 But scarcely had the word fall'n from his tongue,
 When one came to him running. Calling him
 Aside, with trembling speed he told his tale:
 "You had but left the Park when Albert came
 Into the armory, biting at his beard,
 And muttering ever strangely through its maze,
 Not dreaming I was watching him the while—
 'It is the only way, the only way,
 And being the only way it is the best.'
 Plucked from its rest a rapier, and ere I
 Divined his purpose sheathed it—in himself.
 I ran, and caught, and laid him down, when he
 With gentlest smile said, 'Maurice, you are late.
 It was the only way, the only way;
 Tell Edgar 'twas the only way, and best,
 And tell him that I loved him to the last,
 Far more than life, and more than my desire;
 And tell him farther, 'tis my will and wish,
 And he will work it seeing it is my last,
 That he should wed his cousin.' Here the blood,
 Which left his wound, as water leaves its fount,
 Choked other utterance, and he drooped his head,
 And with your name half-spoken, gasped and died."
 Then Edgar, groping as a blind man might,
 And bending 'neath the burden of the blow,
 The bitter burden of a new found pain,
 Walked through the stillness of the starry night,
 And through the giant shadows of the elms,
 Unto his home and knew it all too true.
 With funeral rite, but naught of pageantry,
 Albert was laid to slumber with his sires,
 And Edgar sorrowed for him many days,
 And Minna sorrowed with him for her friend:
 And when the accustomed time of mourning passed—
 (Albeit he mourned him ever in his heart.)
 Holding his dying wish in due respect,
 He went to Minna, none his rival now,
 And took her to his heart and hearth and home,
 To love and cherish her for evermore
 As one who had been purchased with a price.
 Such is the story as it came to me
 Nor wrapt, nor woven, in cunning word or phrase,
 But unadorned, unvarnished, simply clad.
 It may not cap your confidence in man,
 Nor rivet fast your mind to that I hold,
 But yet I hold, above the voice of all,
 Though thrice a thousand rise denying it,
 That noble faith is not divorced from life,
 That love fraternal still abides on earth,
 And I do hope to hold it to the end.

GEO. F. CAMERON, '86.

"You have driven horses a great deal, haven't you, Georgie, dear?" said a girlish voice from the depths of a sealskin sack, last night. "Oh, yes," replied Georgie, "I flatter myself that I can handle a horse about as well as the next one." "Do you think you could drive with one hand without any danger of the horse running away?" came softly through the night air.

STUDENT to chum:—"When I get done eating I always leave the table." Chum:—"Yes, and that is all you do leave."

→ CLOSING CEREMONIES. ←

THE formal closing of the 42d Session of Queen's University was attended with imposing ceremonies.

On Sunday afternoon, the 22d ult., the Baccalaureate Sermon was preached to the graduating class in Convocation Hall by the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, of Bradford, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

On Monday evening Lecturettes were given in the Chemistry and Science Rooms.

THE INSTALLATION

of Sandford Fleming, Esq., C.E., C.M.G., as Chancellor, took place at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon in the Hall.

After the usual declaration had been made then followed

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Three years ago, when first elected Chancellor of Queen's College and University, I had no little hesitation in assuming the duties of the office, for I have a keen sense of my own deficiencies. Again chosen for a second term of three years, I renew the feelings I then experienced, and I find extreme difficulty in acknowledging the high honor conferred upon me.

My life-long experience in an active profession has not connected me closely with academic studies, and I am well aware that there are many whose endowments and scholarship suggest far greater fitness for the high position of Chancery: than I can claim. I cannot but think that the selection of any one of the distinguished men who were nominated instead of myself, would have better advanced the interests of the University. If, however, it be considered that those interests do not greatly suffer by the choice made, it is manifestly incumbent on me to perform the duties of the office as best I am able, and while asking your indulgence, to endeavor to my fullest power to fulfil the obligations I again assume.

I need scarcely assure you that I highly value the honor you have conferred on me, and while asking you to accept my sincere thanks, it is proper that I should refer to the past and acknowledge the unfailing support and the genuine kindness which have at all times been extended to me by every member of the Senate and Council, and by the graduates of the University. With these recollections I feel greatly encouraged to think that whatever my misgivings as to my own qualifications, I can still confidently count on the continued indulgence and forbearance I have hitherto experienced. If, three years ago I was deeply sensible of the distinction of being chosen for this office, I have to-day the fuller gratification of receiving this additional mark of your confidence and esteem, which, after three years' experience of my efforts, by a unanimous vote, has placed me in the most honorable position in your gift.

I feel warranted in saying that we may all congratulate ourselves on the steady progress being made by the University. Each year the students have increased in all the faculties, and it has become necessary from the fact to obtain additional professors. The new building—entered upon on the occasion of my first installation—has been found in all respects to answer the purpose for which it was designed. The members of the University who so regularly attend the periodical meetings give assurance that their duties are held to be a solemn trust. The friends and benefactors who assemble on every occasion like the present, bear testimony to the strong interest taken in

Queen's University; and to the claims which the cause of "higher education" have established in Canada to just and honorable recognition.

By our by-laws Convocation for conferring degrees is held upon the last Wednesday of April in each year. It may not be wholly unprofitable, and I trust it will not be considered inappropriate, if I offer some remarks on this phase of university life, which according to the established regulations is appointed specially for to-morrow.

I beg leave to preface the few words which I propose to submit to you on points of educational interest, by asking you to bear in mind that I am in no way authorized to formulate the views of the Senate or University Council, and that the responsibility of any opinions I may express, extends to myself alone.

Whatever the origin of university degrees, whether they may be traced to a single controlling circumstance or to the public exigencies, which from time to time have arisen, it cannot be doubted that the practice of granting such distinctions and the usages connected with them are of great antiquity. The period when degrees were first conferred cannot be distinctly stated; it has, however, been traced back generally to the foundation of universities, and although there is much which is traditional with regard to the earliest of these institutions, we have in this circumstance a clue to the history of the long established usage.

Admitting that academic degrees are coeval with universities, and there seems to be little doubt on this point, we can trace the ceremony to be celebrated in this hall to-morrow far back among the centuries, certainly to the middle ages, if not to a remoter period.

Taking the four universities of Scotland, the oldest, St. Andrews, was founded by Bishop Wardlaw in 1411. In Ireland, Trinity College, Dublin, was founded under the authority of Pope John XXII. in 1320. In England, Oxford, the oldest was performing the functions of a university before the end of the 12th century, while the university of Paris and other European continental schools were marked by great activity at even earlier dates.

On this continent we do not claim any great antiquity in scholastic establishments; but if we take a general view of Europe we find a distinct historical record of antecedent scholastic life during which we are warranted in assuming that the ceremony of conferring degrees has been observed. We find that this record extends in Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, Spain, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden, over four and a-half centuries.

In Germany and Austria, over five centuries. In Portugal over six centuries. In England, France and Italy, nearly eight centuries.

If credit is to be given to tradition the great institutions of learning may be carried back to much earlier dates, although it does not appear that the term university was applied to them. According to some authorities the venerable Bede obtained the doctors degree at Cambridge in the 8th century, and the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on St. John of Beverly at Oxford, in the 7th century. Other historians connect the University of Bologna in Italy with a school established there, after the complete downfall of Paganism and the general adoption of Christianity. This school, founded by Theodosius II., in the 5th century, was revived by Charlemagne in the 8th, and some centuries later was attended by many thousands of students from all parts of the civilized world. Bologna is famed as being the oldest university in Europe where, in all probability, regular academic degrees were first instituted.

The Emperors and Popes of the middle ages gave to the Universities the right of conferring degrees in their name. The degrees so conferred became universal titles,

giving to those to whom they were granted, rights and privilege, and imposing upon them certain responsibilities. They constituted the connecting links between the scattered seats of learning in Europe, and graduates of universities enjoyed the advantage of being members of a great intellectual corporation with establishments in every civilized country.

We have to some extent the explanation why degrees were conferred in the name of the Pope as ruling authority. The church was the mainspring of intellectual action, and, acting through the universities, penetrated the constitution of each community. There was thus throughout Christendom, amidst all the national diversities and struggles for supremacy, a unity of learning diffused wherever the sway of the church extended.

The form of admission to a full degree was from the commencement marked by great form and ceremony. In England the distinction has always been highly prized. At one time it was attended by scenes of feasting and rejoicing. Any one having attained the position of a graduate assumed a higher rank and status. In Germany the Doctor ranked before the untitled Nobility and next to the Knights. The Doctor of Laws enjoyed the same privileges as Knights and Prelates. In Elizabeth's time the Academic Degree was given to a great number of distinguished men. By special statute its attainment was rendered as easy as possible to the favored and the nobility, and thenceforth a University education became a mark of a gentleman, and it has ever since remained an ornament and recommendation to the best society.

Throughout all the changes which have taken place in the world since the days to which I refer—through all the revolutions, the rise and fall of dynasties, the differences in matters of faith and the increase of general education—the academic degree has lost nothing in individual value. The scholar stamped with a university distinction continues to be held high in popular respect.

The university has been transplanted from Europe to America. It has taken root in the generous virgin soil on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. A few years ago the spot where we are now assembled differed from no other place in the primeval forest which clothed the face of nature. First it was La Salle who built Fort Frontenac on the site of the Limestone City. From a collection of fur traders' huts around the Fort, it passed into a village, to a town, to a centre of commerce with the marks of refinement which wealth can purchase, and with all the accessories our modern civilization demands. The buildings of this university have sprung into existence and stand out prominently in the architecture of the city. In this hall we perpetuate in a modified form the usages and ceremonies which, year by year for many centuries, have been practised in the schools of Europe—and to-morrow we will send to the world young men of Canada distinguished by the graduate's degree, to seal them as scholars according to ancient usage.

We still observe the ancient ceremony of matriculation, by which a youth becomes affiliated to the university. Having passed the prescribed examination and successfully matriculated, the student is privileged to wear the academic gown, a distinguishing mark given to us by mediæval Europe—and in itself representative of the philosophic robe in which the student of classic antiquity was clothed. At different stages of student life the dress has been diversified to denote the rank and scholastic status of the wearer. The title of Bachelor was introduced in the 13th century by Pope Gregory IV., to denote a student who had undergone his first academical trial. At that period the Bachelor's title was not of the same value as it has since attained. It has always been the lowest step in university honors, but at first it simply implied an imperfect or incomplete graduate. The very

term was held to be synonymous with scholar, and the distinction between a Bachelor and Master has been defined that "a Bachelor is a man who learns; a Master is a man who is learned."

The qualifications of a Bachelor's degree were subsequently raised. After the middle of the 13th century it became a regular academic degree and it has always been pre-requisite to the second or higher degree of Master or Doctor. On the distinction of Bachelor becoming exclusively a university degree, the formalities of the Master's degree were multiplied by way of giving it dignity and solemnity.

The degree of Master was granted to those who had satisfactorily completed their university course and who were found capable of teaching others. A diploma or license to teach was given under express Papal privileges as a testimonial or attribute of the academical dignity. The candidate at the same time received a hat as symbolic of his admission among the graduates, and from this circumstance no doubt has sprung the ceremony of "capping" the student observed to the present day when degrees are conferred.

The title of Doctor was held to be in no way superior to Master. However the sound may differ they were nearly synonymous. The term Doctor signified a teacher, and the degrees of Master and Doctor were conferred in the first instances only on those who were qualified by study and training and had naturally the power of communicating knowledge. The distinction was merely in the application of the terms. Those learned men who taught theology and philosophy were commonly designated Masters, while teachers of law and medicine were styled Doctors.

It was this system of which I have attempted to draw a faint outline that has given to universities the perpetual life which they have enjoyed. The training of men qualified to teach others, the conferring on such men the degrees of Master or Doctor as a guarantee of efficiency has indeed been the means by which the institutions of learning have reproduced themselves from generation to generation as the centuries rolled on.

Although all who received degrees were considered qualified to act as public instructors, and those who accepted the distinction were at one time bound when called upon to perform the duties of tuition, the practice became general in course of time to select a certain number of Masters and Doctors remarkable by their powers and attainments to act as authorized teachers. Such as these have been designated Professors.

Academical degrees, originating as described for the purpose mainly of securing competent teachers, afterwards became distinctions which were highly prized, and men competed for the dignity who had no wish or intention to teach.

The universities of the middle ages comprised four distinct Faculties—Arts, Law, Medicine and Theology. The Faculty of Arts was held to be fundamental, and the Master's degree was insisted upon as a necessary preliminary condition for all who designed to take a place in any one of the other Faculties. Thus the Faculty of Arts formed the basis of academic instructions, and it was, indeed, the type and mould in which all professional and technical education was set. The rule may not be rigidly enforced under the altered circumstances of to-day. The necessities of life, the pressure of competition, the claims of individual effort all intervene to give a practical form to technical education; but in the early history of high education the preliminary study of Arts was held to be indispensable; and it may be said that no one who has followed the same course in modern times has ever found that his labor has been given in vain. The typical University, with the four Faculties, has been compared to a

stately edifice of which the ground floor—the very foundation and basis of all—was Arts. The walls being represented by Law and Medicine, while Divinity formed the roof or superstructure, which crowned the whole.

I have alluded to the Professors. I may also refer to another important personage. In the Elizabethan Statutes (1570) it is prescribed that "the Chancellor shall have authority to adorn deserving men with scholastic degrees, and to reject and repel the undeserving;" that it shall be his duty "to punish idle strollers, spend-thrifts, sulky and disobedient, by suspension from their degrees and by imprisonment at his discretion." Fortunately we live in times more propitious for both students and Chancellor. The latter is never compelled to exercise his power in a way which would reflect on the good conduct of the former. In fact, offences of late years have become so rare that the laws relating to punishments have become obsolete. In other respects, the responsibilities of this high functionary have undoubtedly grown to be less grave, and his duties in every respect happily more agreeable. This is evident, when we read the record that during the century in which Henry and Elizabeth reigned, Cambridge lost no fewer than five Chancellors by the axe of the executioner.

Such was the University in past centuries—such the system of degrees, their antiquity, their origin, their value, their uses and some of the customs in conferring them. But before the typical seat of learning became known and recognized as a university, and as such was established throughout Europe, in every land where civilization and religion penetrated, we have a record of schools of an analogous character. Schools at which thousands of scholars met and studied under teachers renowned for their learning and the doctrines they taught. Throughout the world's history there have ever been natures who had felt that life had higher aims and possibilities than mere material success. In the 9th century our own Alfred revived letters and gave a stimulus to the schools of England, which the Danish invasion had almost extinguished. In the 8th century Charlemagne established schools in which the course of instruction embraced all the learning of the age. In the 7th and 6th centuries the Irish monasteries surpassed all others in maintaining the traditions of learning, and in the 5th century, schools were founded in Italy which have been continued up to the present day.

Chronologically as well as geographically we are thus drawn nearer to associations connected with the golden days of Greece and Rome, and to the famous schools presided over by the old philosophers; those sages whose recorded wisdom enriches the literature of every age. The schools referred to foreshadow the University and in some of them may at least be traced the germ of the academic degree.

The Atheneum of the Capitol, together with other establishments of learning throughout the Empire, were recognized as important elements in the arrangements of the State. They received the highest patronage, professional chairs were founded by the Emperors and they were perpetuated by princely endowments. The principle was recognized that the future influence of the State was based on the education of the youth of the country.

If Rome had the Atheneum of the Capitol, Greece gloried in the most perfect training schools at Athens. Those of Plato, Isocrates and Aristotle appeared to discharge the functions of a university in giving to the most distinguished men of the time their mental training. It is held by some writers that even the external organization of the university dates from this period in the history of Athenian culture, and that the educational plan and discipline of these schools represent an early form of the modern Faculties.

If there were no academic dignities precisely similar to our modern degrees, bestowed at those schools of antiquity, we may be sure that the students hailed with no little satisfaction the announcement that they had passed the Trivium or the Quadrivium; and we know that in those days, as at present, it was an object of ambition to claim as their Alma Mater, a school which had established the highest reputation for excellence.

Turning to Egypt, we find at a period when internal animosities and political discords were disturbing all other countries, when the other nations of the world were ravaged by war and were sinking from its effects; literature and science were drawn to Alexandria, and a famous school was founded which kept alive the embers of knowledge and preserved mankind from relapsing into barbarism. Alexandria, founded nearly three centuries before the Christian era, became the repository of all the learning of the civilized world. The library of the Ptolemies destroyed by Cæsar half a century before Christ, was the finest in existence. It is said to have contained 700,000 volumes. This library was attached to a magnificent establishment for the cultivation of learning, in which teachers and scholars were maintained at the king's expense. This establishment, known as the Museum, had a sub-division into departments or schools, where the different branches of education were taught, as in the faculties of a modern university. The schools were Mathematics, Literature, Astronomy and Medicine. Minor branches were classified under one of these general headings, and the schools were presided over by men of great distinction. Euclid was at the head of the mathematical school, where his elements of Geometry were first studied—a work which has held its ground as a text-book for nearly twenty-two centuries. Pre-eminently the school of medicine achieved great renown, and the reputation of having passed as a student at the Alexandrian Museum was regarded as a sure passport to professional success. Late events have particularly directed the attention of the English speaking family to this ancient seat of learning. A few months ago our flag was borne to Alexandria, and the British sailor directed the grandest engines of destruction ever produced by human skill to silence a people but a few degrees removed from barbarism. Such are the vicissitudes of time. When the people of the British Islands were painted savages, and centuries before they ceased to be barbaric warring tribes, the commerce and civilization of all nations converged at Alexandria. Alexandria was then the intellectual metropolis of the world, and it presented an example of a system of education from which it may be said, the university of to-day has been modelled.

I have in a few words dwelt on the antiquity of the ceremony to which every undergraduate looks forward as the step which is indispensable to taking his place in life. Whatever form the conferring of degrees may have assumed, there cannot be a doubt that for upwards of two thousand years some certificate of attendance at a school or college, some mark of proficiency in learning, has been held in reverence. This university strives to follow the principle by which the degrees it grants may have value in the world's estimation. It must be plain that for any honor to be attached to degrees the standard of education should be high and the distinctions should be awarded only to those whose diligence and attention have made them worthy recipients of them. Queen's University presents an example of an institution of learning complete in the four Faculties, and in this respect it is almost singular in the Dominion in retaining in its teaching all that was held to be valuable in the middle ages, so far at least as the course can now be healthily followed. I have mentioned that the early universities obtained their authority from the civil or ecclesiastical sovereign in

whose day the institution was founded. Our own university enjoys its privileges and its rights and exercises its powers under the Royal Charter of Her present Majesty, granted at the beginning of her long and happy reign.

In this as in all modern universities the degrees conferred are of two kinds. The first are scholastic distinctions, denoting the grade of the student and the rank which he has reached in educational progress. Each degree is a guarantee and certificate of the attainments of the graduate. It attests that the university authorities have satisfied themselves, that the holder has been a regular attendant at the lectures and that in the examinations periodically held, he has been found competent to receive it. These degrees are granted as a right to which the qualified student is justly entitled in recognition of his proficiency. The second order of degrees is conferred only on men who have distinguished themselves in literature or science, or who have become eminent in professional life and have gained the world's gratitude. Such honorary degrees are granted without examination. They are based on the common fame of the person to whom they are given and they are esteemed according to the judgment and justice exercised by the university by which they are accorded. Queen's has always been sparing of her honor. The number of honorary degrees at present held from this university are, of Doctors of Law 12, and of Doctors of Divinity 24, while the total number who have graduated is over 800.

As in modern universities which claim to have in view the higher education of youth, the Faculty of Arts with us retains its supremacy and to some extent it is held to be the basis on which special knowledge must rest. I here approach a question on which opinion has long been divided. It has led to discussions between men of admitted learning and ability, of different views, and, it may be added, without in any way leading to unanimity of opinion. It seems to me that these differences are not unnatural and that they must for some time continue to exist, for they depend on the tone of mind and particular training of those whose attention is given to the subject. On a former occasion I have referred to this dissonance of opinion. I did so with extreme diffidence; and with similar hesitation, I revert to the question for it bears directly on the degrees in Arts—Bachelor and Master, which we are now considering.

The basis of the Faculty of Arts, indeed of the whole scheme of academic education, has long been the language and literature of the ancient Greeks and Romans. No one questions the necessity of these studies at a period some centuries back when there was no modern literature worthy of the name, and when a man, ignorant of the classic languages, had no key to the recorded wisdom of the world. In the middle ages Latin was the language of the Church, of Law, of Medicine, of Diplomacy, of Courts even to some extent, and a knowledge of it to any one entering any of these spheres of life was indispensable. But the times in which we live are no longer the same. Principles of Government, new sciences, schools of thought, powers of movement and means of intercourse then undreamed of, comforts and conveniences at one time utterly unknown in palaces are now found in some of the humblest homes. These and a thousand changes have step by step, modified all the features of life and with them its necessities and requirements. The learned professions and their accessories have not remained stationary. Theological, medical and legal works are no longer written and read only in Latin. The laws of our country have largely sprung from sources which it requires no classical erudition to penetrate. Other professions have grown up that are by no means classical, and yet they are not necessarily or in any case wholly un-

learned. The modern languages have brought forth a most varied literature. There is much of little value, much which is ephemeral, but there are numberless works on every subject which will endure forever. Indeed no one life can compass the standard volumes already written in our own tongue, and day by day valuable additions are made in every sphere of thought in science and literature.

Then as to the literature of antiquity. What is valuable as a record of the past as history or philosophy, and what is pleasing and charming as the works of the imagination and fancy, can be read in translations. The English rendering should place the English reader for all practical purposes on a level with the classical scholar.

Is it then necessary? and, if unnecessary, is it wise? in the case of every individual student to devote so much of the most impressionable and valuable years of his life to a grammatical study of two dead languages. It is stated, perhaps, fairly, and with reason, that translations do not disclose the full beauty of the original writings. It is urged that translations give no better idea than plaster casts afford of the ancient sculptures. Let us judge by this standard of comparison. Any one who has seen the renowned marbles in the richest collections of the world—in the great galleries of the Vatican in the Ufficio of Florence and the Museum of Naples; any one who gazes upon these priceless treasures of ancient art must confess to a feeling of regret and disappointment. Disappointment that the originals before his eyes are so little better than the casts with which he is familiar. The surface of the work is injured by the tooth of time—it is blurred and blotched; in some cases the sculptures are defaced and not unfrequently clumsily repaired. Hence it happens that the mind reverts to the carefully formed artistic casts by which we have learned to know and estimate the original, forming, as it would seem, too high an ideal. Who amongst us has seen those pure and stainless modern reproductions, faultlessly brought out with all the care and taste of patient genius, would say they are in point of real beauty in any way inferior to the originals. There are casts quite the opposite to those I describe sold by itinerant vendors of cheap goods and to be found in the shops of the image makers. The copies I speak of are the work of educated artists.

Similarly with ancient literature. Is it not quite possible for a well executed translation to reveal to the ordinary reader the obvious meaning of the original, and to set before him the author's thoughts in much of their vigor and beauty? It is only the classical scholar of the highest attainments who can enter into the delicacies and fine peculiarities of the language in which the creations of antiquity are given. Such scholars are exceptionally few. These translations must far surpass the rendering of the generality of students who have devoted years to the study. Is it not possible to find in the reproductions of these learned men a direct path to the learning, the poetry and the history of the past? A path, which the many who can never distinguish themselves in Greek or Latin, may easily follow.

If this be possible we must enquire for another reason why the Latin and Greek languages continue to hold a fundamental position in academic studies.

It is evident to us all that education consists of two parts: First, that by which the mind and character of man are formed, by which he is taught habits of thrift, or self control, of industry and effort, by which he is fitted to fill an honourable place in life and become a worthy member of society. Second, the technical knowledge of a calling by which he may have to get his bread and live.

The advocates of the ancient languages appear to me to rest their argument principally on the ground that their

study forms the best means of attaining culture. They assert that the study of classics furnishes the best mental discipline, and that it is preferable to any other training for the permanent beneficial influence which it exercises on the character of the individual. The argument is as powerfully contradicted by authorities equally commanding respect. They contend that a training in the laws and principles, and known facts of science, exercises an equally beneficial influence on the mind, and that for the purpose of attaining true culture a familiarity with modern literature and with the various branches of practical and theoretical knowledge is as efficient as a classical education.

It may be asked what is the precise meaning of the word culture? It is indefinite, and hence may be understood in different forms. But be the meaning what it may must it not depend to a great extent on individual capacity and power of mind which the effort is required to develop and direct? May not the peculiarities of one mind suggest that it will derive advantages from the pursuit of classical studies, while in another case they point to the benefit of making modern researches the key stone of the arch we wish to construct? Physically how rare it is we see two people in every way resembling each other. Mentally the diversities are perhaps as great. Do we not find natural aptitudes and incapacities in the same individual, which cannot be materially changed by any effort of education? We meet men in the possession of powers which find their place in one sphere—marked by weakness in another direction. Some natures are logical, philosophical and contemplative to whom the gift of fluent speech is denied. Scotchmen are laughed at by men of vivid imagination for their tendency to indulge in metaphysical speculations. There are gifted men and women who have a keen perception of all that is pleasant to the eye or ear, in form or in sound, others have a high sense of the beautiful in colour or in words, who have no relish or capacity for the solid attractions of science. Our experience tells us that there are natures in whom some or all these delicate perceptions are weak or wanting, and faculties of another kind predominate. How many of us are deficient in appreciation of music? Johnson's insensibility to it is well known. Luther delighted in it. But in accordance with the beneficent law of compensation, minds constituted like that of Johnson may be distinguished by great intellectual power. We have only to suppose that proficiency in music was made the test of passing a matriculation examination to conceive the difficulties that would result. Men such as Johnson would undoubtedly be rejected. The Greeks taught music as a science, indeed the main subjects taught in Greece up to the days of Aristotle were music and gymnastics. Of course all are aware that music with the Greeks implied much more than with us, but the illustration is the same. Whatever it implied its theory and practice were regarded of the first importance in training the intellect and in advancing morality. Music was held to have a humanizing effect on the man in performing all the social and public duties of life. Such was the Greek theory. Suppose music again obtained the same distinction and was placed in the prominent position in the curriculum which classics hold. What shipwreck would there be to many a brilliant youth of high endowments and deep feeling, but weak in the perception of harmony? Indeed, had music in modern days been raised to the supremacy which classics have long held, the portal of the university would have been practically closed against many men who have become illustrations in the annals of their country.

It has been said that a defect in one faculty is compensated by a redundancy of power in another direction. One man may be colour-blind, but have the keenest perception of form—one unimpressed by music have a gift for mathematical analysis. A third to whom the study of a

language is weary and unprofitable, may be an untiring devotee of science. Men are not mentally uniform. It is wisely ordained that we differ in our tastes, in our capacities, in our power to undergo different kinds of mental labour, and it seems to me that these differences claim fuller recognition from universities. No man or class of men should be placed in a disadvantage by the course of studies prescribed for them. The curriculum should be equally just to all. So far as it is practicable to do so, the scheme of studies should be framed with a view of bringing out the best mental endowments of the students, and academical degrees should be conferred in accordance with this principle.

In this University, the Arts course, in addition to the ancient classics, includes the study of modern languages and English literature, mathematics and natural science, physics and chemistry, mental and moral philosophy, history and political economy. An ample range of subjects for a liberal education. The days are not the same when classics comprised the education of a gentleman, and when it was held that if he knew nothing else but Latin or Greek even in a perfunctory way—the individual was educated.

The traditional system of centuries back is departed from here. The teaching of this university establishes that the value of science and modern thought is recognized, and the staff has been strengthened in that view. Even since last Convocation two professors in science have been added to our number—men of high attainments, trained in the best schools of Europe. The Senate is step by step removing the embargo as the new calendar about to be published will show. Men reading for honors in Mathematical or Physical, or Natural Science, will hereafter be obliged to study classics only the first year, and even in that year they may take Latin, French and German instead of Latin and Greek; hence it follows that men of this class may take Latin and no Greek.

Looking at the advances which have been made in the proper direction and the spirit of progress which has been evinced, I feel warranted in saying that the determination of this University is, that it shall in no way be behind the demands of the time and the needs of the country in which we live. That the great aim is to maintain a high standard of education, and as speedily as it can safely be done to introduce all proper and desirable changes to render the teaching as unrestricted, as liberal and enlightened as possible.

In considering what further change it may be wise to introduce, or if any further modification in the teaching be called for, it may be well to ask ourselves the question; what course would probably be followed under like circumstances by the Greek philosophers themselves? In this we can only judge by the course which they actually followed in their own day. Did the Greeks enforce the study of the languages and literatures of nations which flourished before them? Where in their writings do we find the annals and histories of the Chaldeans, the Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Medians, the Persians or the Egyptians? Have the Greeks transmitted remains of the literature of these old civilizations or the still older civilizations of Central Asia? It is left to the distinguished scholars of this age to decipher the papyri of Egypt and the tile-libraries of Babylon, and to exhume from the ruins of dead empires a rich mine of literary treasure. By the cuneiform decipherments of late years we are carried back as far before the Greeks as the Greeks are anterior to ourselves, to learn of the existence in prehistoric times of a great Turanian civilization in the plains of Mesopotamia; to learn of the "Accads," a people allied to the Fins and Laplanders, who laid in Central Asia the foundation of a high civilization; who invented the most complex system of writing that human ingenuity has ever devised. Is there any mention made by the classic writers of the litera-

ture of this and other early civilized races? If the Greeks were unconcerned about the older civilizations of the ancient world, if they studied no language but their own, would they in our circumstances adopt the course which we have followed? If such as Plato, Isocrates and Aristotle and others who moulded the minds of the youth of Greece, lived amongst us to-day; if such men were in fact Canadians, would they teach languages no longer spoken by any people? Would they insist upon every Canadian youth, whatever his powers, going through a compulsory drill in the language of two pagan nations who flourished 2,000 years back? Does not the wisdom of such men, did not the practice of the old philosophers dictate that the reading of the ancient languages in the original should be entirely optional, and that it should generally be left to those students who have a marked taste and talent for the study?

If I be permitted to remark, personally I would deeply regret to see any change attempted in the teaching of this University, which would in the least lower the standard of education. Rather it should be our effort to widen its basis and raise the structure to a higher elevation than ever before. The Arts course as it now exists, need in no way to be interfered with. In my judgment it is inexpedient at this time to make any radical change.

The Arts course should be maintained in its integrity in order that every student whose turn of mind leads him to the study of the classics, should have an opportunity of perfecting himself in ancient literature as fully in Queen's University as in any sister institution. I believe, however, equally the interests of the university would be consulted and benefit extended to many among the youth of Canada, if another complete course was instituted. The course suggested should be at least equal in rank and status to the Arts course; in it the study of the ancient languages should not be enforced; it should be marked by the special study of modern languages and modern literature and modern science, and it should embrace all subjects calculated to accomplish the objects of a genuine and generous education and fit a man, intelligently and honorably, to perform every public and private duty in the twentieth century, now so soon to dawn upon us.

The practical effect of this proposition would be the division of the scheme of teaching into two main fundamental branches or twin faculties; "Arts Classical" and "Arts Modern."

The former with Latin and Greek as its right arm would carry with it the prestige of centuries and the traditional excellence and influence of its teaching. The latter need not necessarily exclude ancient literature, either in the original or in translations; but the supremacy of classics would not be asserted and the acquirement of the ancient language would be entirely optional. The students without aptitude for the study, who derive no appreciable benefit from the efforts given to its pursuit would no longer be compelled to pass what they hold to be so much unprofitable time of college life in the attempted acquisition. They would have an opportunity of knowing their own language thoroughly instead of being imperfectly acquainted with languages no longer spoken or used in daily life. The time gained by the abandonment of this study would be profitably turned to more congenial efforts and, by concentration of attention, lead to a higher standard of excellence. There is a wide range of choice in the biological sciences and in the new fields of thought which the mental activity of the last fifty years have opened up for cultivation. Modern languages may claim attention, but, I venture to express the opinion that they should be held in secondary place. The student should be led thoroughly to master his mother tongue—that language which in schools of Northern Europe is now taking the place of Greek and Latin; that language, in the

words of Macaulay, "less musical indeed than the languages of the south, but in force, in richness, in aptitude for all the higher purposes of the poet, the philosopher and the orator, inferior to that of Greece alone." No limit would be imposed to the student's enquiry in Arts Modern. Philosophy could be studied side by side with the book of nature and the knowledge which relates to the phenomena of the universe. History, Art, Jurisprudence, Political Science, Philosophy, and the whole circle of the sciences, mental, moral and physical, would be made open to him, and his attention would be specially directed to "that noble literature, the most splendid and most durable of the many glories of England."

These two main branches of teaching, the one based on the modern, the other on the ancient learning, would, although perfectly distinct, run in harmony side by side, as twin sisters under the nurturing care of the one loving mother. Their institution would conserve the venerated ideal of culture, the ancient literature which has come down to us encircled with a mystic antiquarian halo. The classics would be studied and continue to be valued as they have always been, as scholastic accomplishments of great intrinsic worth. Free scope and opportunity would be given to every variety of intellect to develop itself. The newer knowledge which is becoming of greater importance year by year as the world rolls on, would receive full and complete recognition and the whole fabric of tuition would be calculated to meet every possible demand in this intensely practical age—in this essentially practical country.

I have dwelt at some length on this topic, but I trust the interest generally taken in the question of higher education with special reference to the peculiar circumstances of this country; together with an earnest desire to increase and extend the public usefulness of this institution, may be accepted as my justification. I am satisfied that the greatest elasticity possible in the teaching must undoubtedly result in the greatest good to the largest number of students. A university cannot bring into existence those gifted beings who now and then appear upon earth to exercise mighty influence and shed lustre on the human family. It cannot create a Shakespeare or a Burns, it cannot send out many unrivalled, Admirable Crichtons, but it can call into action the mental faculties of ordinary mortals, and the attainment of their highest capabilities should be its aim.

In this institution we have a staff of professors with sound principles, high attainments, and on a level with the most advanced knowledge of the day. It will be their aim to call into activity the mental endowments of the students and direct them to the highest and noblest efforts. In unfolding the beauties of literature, the truths of science and the lessons of history, these learned and enlightened men will always be animated by high ideals of true culture. The culture to inspire the mind with lofty conceptions of the infinite Being who has placed us here for a brief moment in endless time. The culture to lift the veil which conceals our own imperfections, and which opens our eyes to our own insignificance. The culture which broadens our vision of humanity and enables us to discern the merits of others, and gives us a living sympathy with our fellows, in whatever station—of whatever race or faith.

I cannot venture to detain you by saying much about a somewhat novel, although not unprecedented feature in scholastic pursuits. I refer to the higher education of women, and the experiment which has been made in this institution, I am glad to say, with a measure of success.

The objects of institutions like this being twofold—the general and technical—the one to cultivate and enrich the intellect, the other to qualify for professional life—they should be considered separately. The training of women

for professions is debatable ground into which I shall not now enter, although, for my part, I have no hesitation in confessing my inability to perceive that even the mysteries of medicine should be concealed from them. Be that as it may, who, possessed with common justice, would urge that if the object of study be to inspire the mind with love of wisdom, of beauty, of goodness and truth, the inspiration should be withheld from women? If the object of education be culture, it may be a courteous compliment to the graceful sex to say that they need it not; it certainly cannot be urged that a monopoly of it should be retained by men. If our sisters or daughters desire intellectual discipline—if they seek to enrich their minds from the treasure house of learning, surely they should have open to them equal opportunities and advantages to those which our brothers and sons enjoy. I know of no reason why the women of Canada should not aim as high and have equal privilege accorded to them as in other countries. Not long since I read the announcement that a woman had won for herself an academic degree at University College, London. Many learned women have acquired distinction as teachers in the University of Bologna, and some of them have occupied the Chair of Anatomy. In Germany learned women have shared the honors of the Doctorate in Philosophy and Medicine. It would be exceedingly appropriate if this institution, bearing the title of our Sovereign, noble in her womanhood, should take a leading part in the higher education of the sex of which Her Majesty is so illustrious an example. It will be an event pleasing to us all if this University be the first in Canada to enroll the gentle sex among its graduates. It certainly will be a proud day for the Chancellor when he is privileged to encircle the head of some fair student with the laureate wreath as the emblem and reward of her academic success.

CHANCELLOR'S CONVERSAZIONE.

THE conversazione of the Chancellor on Tuesday evening was a repetition of closing entertainments so popular at the University for years past, but it is a repetition that never tires. The halls were crowded—it was a crush in places—but the warm welcome of the entertainers adjusted itself gracefully to its enlarged opportunity. These gatherings are essentially reunions of university men and those in sympathy with them, but they also draw together representatives of every class in the city. It was again noticed that year by year more visitors are attracted from a distance. The roll of students and interest in old Queen's is yearly expanding and with this grows the importance of the closing Convocations.

Among those present at this or other of the closing ceremonies were noticed: The Moderator of the General Assembly, Bishop Cleary, Revs. A. Young, J. Burton, B.D., D. J. Macdonnell, B.A., Prof. McLaren, M. W. McLean, M.A., E. D. McLaren, B.D., Dr. Kemp, Dr. Jardine, Father Twohey, F. McCuaig, Dr. Smith, Dr. Bain, Dr. Wardrope, E. C. McColl, B.A., M. McGillvray, M.A., R. Campbell, M.A., Donald Ross, B.D., R. J. Laidlaw, J. C. Cattanach, M.A., J. Stuart, B.A., J. Cumberland, B.A., Hon. O. Mowat, LL.D., Hon. A. Morris, M.A., D.C.L., James MacLennan, M.A., Q.C., D. B. MacLennan, M.A., Q.C., Dr. Bell, F.G.S., P. C. McGregor, B.A., Judge Macdonald, A. G. McBain, B.A., A. T. Drummond, LL.B., J. McIntyre, Q.C., R. V. Rogers, M.A., G. M. Macdonnell, B.A., A. P. Knight, M.A., etc.

Hundreds were presented to the Chancellor and Mrs. Fleming, and were also warmly received by Principal Grant, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Grant and other ladies and gentlemen prominent in the circle. The Band of Battery "B" occupied the museum and put forth its best programme. The entrance, stairways and lobby up stairs were decorated, so that under the flood of light the handsome and imposing building, with its moving panorama of bright faces and still brighter costumes, presented an attractive and prepossessing view.

CONVOCATION HALL

and its platform were the centre of attraction. The room, already handsome, was decorated with colored waves of cloth, festooned here and there, which brightened it up greatly, but did not improve the acoustic properties. The Chancellor presided, and a charming musical programme was rendered under the direction of F. Heath, B.A.:

Solo and Chorus, "Sailing"—H. Rathbun and Glee Club.

Solo, "My Queen"—J. Sherlock.

Piano Duet—Misses Snook and Agnew.

Solo, "Ave Maria"—Major Taschereau.

Song Valse, "Magnetic"—Miss M. Bamford.

Quartette and Chorus, "O"—Glee Club.

Solo, "I am Content"—Mr. Twynning.

String Quintette—Telgmann family.

Solo, "Rhymes and Roses"—Miss Bates.

This programme was interspersed with short addresses by the Hon. O. Mowat, Dean Baldwin, Judge Macdonald, Rev. Mr. Burton, the Principal and Rev. J. C. Cattanach, M.A.

The museum was turned into a refreshment room and thrown open throughout the evening. In two of the classrooms the ubiquitous reporter declares that dancing was indulged in to the music of the band.

Experiments were conducted in the Chemistry and Physics rooms, the electrical exhibition by Prof. Marshall being a rare treat. Prof. Dupuis and Dr. Max Dupuis gave one of their fine exhibitions of views by calcium light in the mathematical room.

The entertainment, which commenced at 7 P.M., lasted till midnight, and the evident reluctance with which the visitors left the pleasant halls was the best testimony to the excellence and the success of all the arrangements.

CONVOCATION.

ON Wednesday afternoon Convocation Hall was packed with a fashionable audience.

The students were seated in the gallery, and were more than usually enthusiastic, giving snatches of glees and choruses before the proceedings began and afterwards, which were much appreciated.

The members of Convocation arrived in procession, headed by the Chancellor and took their seats on the platform. The Chaplain, Dr. Jardine, opened with devotional exercises, and then followed the distribution of prizes to the successful students in the various classes, by the professors.

The winners of scholarships were announced, and gold medals presented.

The ceremony of laureation was then proceeded with, Rev. Dr. Williamson presenting the respective graduates to the Chancellor for "capping," and repeating the regular form on submitting each one. The graduates were addressed by the

REV. DR. COCHRANE.

He said: The day was a momentous and eventful one. They and their friends had been looking forward to it for years and now they testified that they had not studied in vain, having secured the honors given to successful students. He had a number of practical points to touch upon, and they were: (1) Seek the highest attainments possible in the profession you are to enter upon. Dr. Cochrane spoke of the failures that had occurred in professions. In the ministry there were too many preachers without churches, in law too many lawyers without briefs and in medicine too many doctors waiting for patients. (A voice—Amen.) In politics there were not enough men of independent principles. He hoped the motto of all would be "Excelsior" and that wherever their lot was cast the graduates of Queen's University would tower over all others, in their profession. (2) They should endeavor to seek celebrity in the professions chosen. They should become specialists, keep their ears and eyes open and learn everything by which they can come closer to men. There were many failures, not from a lack of knowledge, but because they knew not how to handle men in the affairs of life. They should understand human nature. (3) Regard all professions as on the ground of equality. This was necessary for the growth and stability of the country. The ministry was looked up to as the highest profession, yet, he thought, legal and medical men were only a niche below it. While they did not preach Christ they fought for justice against oppression, for truth against error, and what was grander than to be able to offer consolation to the afflicted? They must regard each other as working for the permanency of this great country. Dr. Cochrane spoke of the University as one of the noblest in the land, where all denominations met together and a spirit was propagated that all were brothers working together for the good of Canada. He urged the graduates to bear a strong love for the University and its professors. In no university was there such *esprit de corps* on the part of the graduates as in Queen's University. (Cheers.) They would not fail if they followed in the footsteps of their predecessors. He urged the graduates to look up to the College and "send your sons when you have them to be educated here." (Cheers.) The mere fact of being identified with Queen's would lift them high in the estimation of the people. "Do not disgrace your diplomas," he said, "be men of honour, purity and integrity." The speaker concluded by urging the graduates to give themselves to God, and when all the strife and turmoil of life was o'er the best of all judges would say, "Well done thou good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

On behalf of the graduating class J. V. Anglin then gave the following

VALEDICTORY:

Some things are given us often, some only once. The seasons return again and again, bringing back the same round of memorial occasions. But the emotions we now feel belong to this day alone. The sun rises every morning and finds most of us asleep; but in Lapland, after a six months' eclipse, all the hardy tribes flock to see the sunrise. To this epoch in our lives, the consummation of days of toil, we, graduates of Queen's, have looked forward through our youthful years. Now, that it is ours, we prize it, and to it we shall ever revert as one of the red letter days. But our joy is not unmixed. Honored by my class-mates with the duty, I present the valedictory of '83. *Ave et Vale!* is our covenant of life. Hail and farewell! We have met to part; some of us, mayhap, never to enjoy each other's society again. Even on this bright day the cloud comes. Alternation of shadow with sun is the law for us as for the physical world. We are not without consoling, however. Rains beautify and fertilize; scenery is enhanced by clouds.

We to-day separate ourselves in a degree from collegiate associations. We leave the scene of a four years' victorious struggle. "Here we have fought together and into manhood grown." That one's college days are his happiest, is true. In after life there may come serener happiness, flowing from success in greater duties, but the exuberant joy of college life is never surpassed. One seems to forget, upborne by the sympathy of his chums, that he must soon enter a broader, sterner conflict, single-handed. We say farewell to this historic city, beautiful for situation. To the citizens of Kingston, to the ladies, to the students who remain, to the officers of the institution, to each other, which, perhaps, is the most painful necessity. But farewell between lovers means anything but the ejaculation of *vale! vale!* So we have something to add. We have reached a halting place and pause to scan the past and look on to the future. On this occasion our thoughts take a sweeping range. With the brush of memory the past is canvased before us. For some the retrospect is a bright one; for others the picture is not all light. We recall the first instillations of knowledge at a mother's knee, the encouraging smile and more substantial "confectionery plum," the dreaded school, the dog-eared grammar, the classic legends, the tears so often shed, so quickly dried, the first prize, the longings to be a man, at last the proud day when we were sent to college, the meek freshman, the saucy soph, the junior, careless and free, then the year of seniority with its gravity, and now the red is rent from our gowns! The years of our quadrennium have been most fortunate in the University's history. We have been spectators of, or co-operators in, many changes. We saw these walls assume their stately form, a monument that Kingston appreciates this seat of learning. This is the last graduating year that knows of the good old college days as they were in the respected

pile to the north of us. There where the knife has succeeded the lexicon we spent our freshman days. 'Twas, then, sir, we heard of your election to the Chancellorship. Now we have seen your installation again, on which we congratulate you, proud to receive our degree at your hands. We saw the first ladies venture on the campus after the forbidden fruit. It is yet early to pronounce on the success of the departure. Perhaps we have the distinction of being the last class to go hence in which no sweet girl graduate shall be. Though the few fair undergraduates have in cases been keen rivals for honors there is no need of alarm, since it is not likely the women will come in as a flood. The majority wishing a higher education will seek something more conducive to their future bliss than a B.A. course. Doubtless it would add to the pleasures of life to have a wife able to describe the anatomy of the oyster in the soup, or give the chemical ingredients of your pudding, but if this be at the sacrifice of good house-keeping then woe is me! for

We may live without books; what is knowledge but grieving?

We may live without hope; what is hope but deceiving?
We may live without love; what is passion but pining?
But where is the man that can live without dining!

Queen's certainly deserves the credit due to those who prove a thing good or bad. Each fall has brought a large freshman class, and with the increased numbers we gladly see an enthusiastic college spirit.

Many changes have been made on the teaching staff. Several lecturers have been added to it. More prominence is being given to science, showing that the University endeavors to offer the best facilities for the pursuit of every branch of knowledge, giving no undue prominence to one, which tradition may have invested with a fictitious virtue.

Yet some Professors are overworked. Though, doubtless, time will produce necessary funds to meet present wants. Especially should greater advantages be offered for the mastery of our own language. A dignified D. D. explained "epitome" to a Sunday-school thus—"By epitome, children, I mean—that is, it is synonymous with synopsis." How many are there who converse in Greek derivatives, yet cannot interpret themselves in Anglo-Saxon, which is so strong in its simplicity!

With a more thorough English training should be permanent attention to elocution. If Whitfield by a word could melt the listening throng; Booth by the repetition of the Lord's prayer bring sneering voluptuaries to their knees, they did not gain the talent without training.

Considering the efficiency to which we approach, soon to rise above mediocrity, the student will not have to spend some years in Britain or Germany.

One Professor, whom we loved, has resigned active duties. Another is no more. It is an honor that we are the last class that was under the late Prof. Mackerras. Those following us know nothing personally of this inspiring teacher. Never can he be forgotten, for the existence of Queen's is a monument to his memory.

To-day we set sail on the voyage of life, out of the

building yard of early years, streamers flying, but before us what changes; some too light, may tip over with the first wind; some go down battling bravely in the wild sea, others reach the haven, grey and weatherworn. That desired haven is "success." Some may return hither, to learn of the saving of the soul, or of the body; for others the scene of noble labor may be the school, others may follow a mercantile calling; but whatever our life purpose we have one common end. Since each has his own ideal, success is hard to define. The only success worth the name is when a man gets what he desires, be it wealth or fame or power without paying too dearly for it. If the gain be at the price of physical, intellectual or moral health we give, like the ignorant negro, pearls for a bauble. Though the future is an impenetrable curtain which no human being can draw aside, success is rightly to be expected. Just as morning opens with painted clouds so does life.

"Youth is a breeze mid blossoms straying
Where hope clings, feeding like a bee."

The best of men have failed, however, in trying to succeed. Macaulay's college poem missed the prize. Cobden's first speech was a total failure. Than Bulwer Lytton few have won greater distinction, yet his first, a poetical effort, was a failure, his second, a novel, a failure too. Misfortune causes some to sink, foolishly, to listless depression, but it is often essential to success by stimulating to renewed efforts, the sinking into the earth to lay a sure foundation. Some students entering life stumble because they expect the homage due a senior, whereas, as at college, they must begin as freshmen in the world.

Let us consider some apparent factors in a life that ends well. Firstly, considering my platform, is a higher education essential to success in life? Scotland 200 years ago was, perhaps, the poorest country that could lay claim to civilization. So degraded were the common people that it was proposed to make thousands of them slaves. But, instead, the Parliament established schools, and what followed? Let Macaulay answer: "Soon, in spite of the rigor of the climate, in spite of the sterility of the earth, Scotland became a country which had no reason to envy the fairest portions of the globe. Wherever the Scotchman went (and there were few places he did not go), he rose to the top as surely as oil rises to the top of water. And what produced this revolution? The Scotch rocks were still as bare, the air as cold as ever. The State had given him education." Thus the better instructed the higher will the nation rank, and the national is the reflex of the individual character. True, many a successful man never had opportunity for higher education, for education alone is insufficient. A man might have all the learning any college ever taught condensed into his head, and yet prove a fool. Old Plato first expressed the idea that slowly obtains, that the accumulation of facts is not education. Discipline is the grand end; training and not smattering. Therefore the better one is instructed the less liable is he to fail; but if he does, he will more easily

get out of the groove that led him to misfortune, being liberal and versatile, not hidebound. For a mercantile life a higher education is beneficial, for the man's capacities are enlarged; even if he break stone he has the advantage of his illiterate neighbor. Imagine the delight he may derive from the crystals, or speculating on the date when the rocks he is pulverizing were formed.

Without persevering toil we gain little. Though we have just finished a "year's grind" we shall have to rest ourselves as the Indian who runs when he tires walking. There is no elevator to take us up to the pinnacle of success. How often in college have we seen work outstrip lazy talent? Genius is a capacity for taking trouble. "A good poet is made as well as born." Biographers discourage youth, extolling the gifts, underrating the toil, giving shrewd sayings of the child. Any mother could repeat striking speeches of her boy. Some, to shirk work, seek the "liberal professions." Such is the listless student who spends his nights in pleasure, crams up 40 per cent. of nebulous ideas, tells you college would be a fine place only for exams. Every step of another upwards he attributes to luck instead of to work. "It is just my luck," he says; "there wasn't a question I knew anything about. I crammed up conics and logarithms and we got solid geometry. I was always unlucky."

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

It would seem that obstacles to be surmounted is the indispensable condition of success. Garfield, teaching to pay his fees; Burns, a day laborer; Demosthenes, impeded by natural defects, conquers them. See him declaiming by the sea with pebbles in his mouth to correct his utterance; practising with naked blade above his shoulder to check an ungraceful motion. What results? Magnificent eloquence overpowering all who hear it, so that when Demosthenes spoke no sound was heard in Athens but the echoes of his voice.

Towering above other factors for success is a group centring about the will power, the faculty separating man from nature, giving him personality. Such are self-reliance, strength of determination, energy of purpose. In some strength of will seems inherent; others have but the germs. But it may be cultivated. A man of consummate talent, devoid of character, is like a steam-engine without a driver. "Where there's a will there's a way." The French proverb says "One gets the standing he claims." Gambetta, whose sensational death has lately been gossip, how did the great Frenchman rise from a poor shop boy to be the idol of the mob that gave him power? He is characterized as having no refinement of mind, and little of conduct, with moral and physical strength used up. 'Twas his over-mastering will power that kept him above his fellows. Napoleon would have the word "impossible" banished from the dictionary. When told the Alps stood in the way of his armies, "There shall be no Alps," he cried, and a road was made.

Some mistake other gifts for strength of character.

There is a deep meaning term, a synonym for audacity, viz., "cheek," without which some say we cannot prosper. The less one has the better, though for a time it has sway. The full head of wheat hangs low. Yet each should have proper self-esteem. It is as injurious to underrate as to overrate one's self. Aristotle ranked the vain and the mean man together. Some mistake obstinacy for manly decision, and blindly self-confident reach the ditch. Men without self-reliance are like trees in sand, with roots in every direction, but with no grip, the sport of every wind that blows. To prosper all one's efforts must be "levelled at one common aim." Dryden says no man need ever fear refusal from a lady if he only give his heart to the getting her. There is no blessing equal to the possession of a stout heart. Pluck is a grand helper. "If we should fail!" suggested the conscience-stricken Macbeth. "We fail," echoed tauntingly his wife; "but screw your courage to the sticking point and we'll not fail."

While stress has been put on the intellectual, moral character is no less important. Our name, like Cæsar's wife, must be not only above blame but above suspicion. And, further, without Christian faith there comes a paleness on the lustre of the proudest fame. It becomes a man in these days of non-faith to take a stand when society is being undermined by anarchy and nihilism that flow from agnosticism, which recognizes no God, no life beyond.

This day formally ends our education under guidance. We go to a wide field. Queen's graduates have happy homes in other lands, some making their mark at the antipodes; but what a widening field have we at home! Here educated men are needed more than ever. Were I capable of a "Fourth of July" oration, there would be as inspiring a theme in my native land as any American has. While we may laugh at the Republican's innocent egotism we cannot but admire his inexhaustible patriotism. We should be equally patriotic, since ours is the task of building up a nationality in which justice and freedom, arts and sciences, good government and domestic happiness may grow unchecked. Let party be second to a passionate love of country! To Canada's crude soil is coming the sturdy Briton, the restless Irishman, the stolid tribes of the old continent, and even the olive-browed native of the "gorgeous east." Soon will her broad acres resound with the tread of millions.

England, the pride of the deep, it is said, was calculated to be the seat of a mighty race, on account of its immense mineral resources. May not the same be prophesied of our Dominion, when we consider its natural wealth, its forests, its virgin mines, its boundless garden, enriched by wastefulness, while only the lone Indian scoured the plains. With a soil so suitable for the best of cereals, with a stern climate, there must grow up a vigorous race. Here a man must work or perish. Men who have but to tickle the soil to make it fruitful, who sit beneath the swaying palms, enjoying nature's unsought bounties, these are not the highest types. 'Tis here where necessity bids us labor or die that men develop. In this land which reaps all the benefits of monarchy without its caste, where the nuptials between liberty and order are solemnized, where civilization and knowledge fix their abode along its fertilizing rivers, may be developed a pride of race holier than Rome or Sparta knew.

As a son leaves his fond mother, so do we now part with our Alma Mater, who has nurtured and trained us. We go to push through the throng to the crown of success. Then shall we become thy *deus et tutamen*. Like oak and ivy shall we ever grow. We shall promote thy glory as in us lies, loving thee as a Roman the city of the seven hills, till dust to dust conclude our work, and we pass where farewells are never known. And when the end shall come, may it of each in '83 be said not that he did well or ill,

but that he did his best.

"Tis not in mortals to command success,
We will do more—deserve it."

DEGREE OF D. D.

The Vice-Principal read the following: In accordance with their minutes the Senate resolved to confer and hereby do confer the degree of D. D. upon Rev. W. Grant, M.A., of Shoalhaven, New South Wales, and upon Rev. Wm. McLaren, Professor of Theology in Knox College, Toronto, the degree of LL.D. on Robert Bell, M.D., of the geological survey of Canada.

Prof. McLaren was presented to the Chancellor by Principal Grant in the following terms:

Mr. Chancellor,—I have the honor to present to you the Rev. William McLaren, Professor of Theology in Knox College, Toronto, and to ask you to confer upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. In this case the Senate desires to honor, as far as it lies in their power, not only Dr. McLaren, but also Knox College, for it is well known that its students, past and present, unanimously declare him a worthy representative of that sister theological institution which has done so much for the establishment of the Church in Ontario. Dr. McLaren's ministerial career, from his ordination, was marked by pre-eminent success as pastor, preacher and teacher or Doctor. The evidences of his faithful activity and large powers of organization are to be found to this day in the congregations to which he ministered. On account of his abilities as a teacher, and his acquirements in the special department of systematic theology, he was appointed Professor in his Alma Mater, Knox College, and the expectations formed of him have been amply fulfilled. Indeed, during the last ten years he has discharged all the functions of a true doctor of divinity. His published treatises on important themes prove him to be possessed of a logical and vigorous mind, and ripe and accurate scholarship, while his devotion to the cause of Foreign Missions shows how deeply his heart is interested in the grandest of Christian enterprises. The Senate believes that the conferring of this degree will commend itself to all the ministers and members of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and trusts that it shall be considered to symbolize in some measure those sentiments of friendship and esteem which are cherished by the Senates of institutions which have so much in common.

DR. MCLAREN'S REPLY.

As Dr. McLaren advanced to speak he was received with loud cheers. After returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him and the kind words which had been spoken concerning him, and of the institution with which he was connected, he said he accepted the honor, not only as a valuable academic distinction, but as a token of the kind feeling they cherished towards Knox College. He hoped that the two institutions, having so much common, would work harmoniously to advance the work of Christ and for the advancement of those who attended them. The speaker referred at length to the requirements for teaching theology and the great amount of work requisite to make the ministry successful. The degree conferred upon him he would look upon as a new call, and he would make additional exertions to sustain the favourable opinion they had of him as a churchman. He was proud to be connected with Queen's University and wished its prosperity, and at the same time hoped that its influence would widen and deepen with each new accession of graduates. (Cheers.)

The Principal then read the following, but the gentleman to whom it referred was absent in his distant home:

Mr. Chancellor,—I have the honor to present to you the name of the Rev. Wm. Grant, Minister of Shoalhaven, New South Wales, as one adjudged by the Senate worthy of the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Grant graduated in 1829 as Master of Arts at King's College and University, Aberdeen. He was ordained Minister of the Parish of Tenanddy in 1837, and in 1853 offered himself for the Colonial field. For the last 30 years he has rendered most valuable services to the church in New South Wales. His brethren esteem him for his elevated and refined manner, his scholarship and theological attainments, his wisdom in council, and his ministerial labors, while he has won the love of his people by his fidelity, ability and unbounded goodness. During the negotiations for the union of churches in New South Wales, his weighty character influenced many who would otherwise have stood aloof, and his selection as Moderator of the General Assembly in 1869, showed how highly he was respected by the church generally.

DEGREE OF LL.D.

Professor Williamson read the following statement:

Robert Bell, assistant director of the geological survey of Canada, is one of the few native Canadians who have devoted their entire lives to scientific pursuits. He comes from a family, the members of which have always been remarkable for the interest which they have taken in the objects of natural science, and the valuable geological and mineralogical collection presented by his late father formed the nucleus of the museum of this University. Dr. Bell graduated with distinction in McGill College, Montreal. While still a very young man he was employed on the Geological Survey, and enjoyed for many years the teaching and example of the distinguished geologist, Sir William Logan, its first director. He is now the oldest member of its staff, having been appointed more than a quarter of a century ago. Dr. Bell is a practical naturalist, geologist and geographer. A large proportion of what is definitely known of the geology of Canada and of the topography of the more remote parts of the Dominion is due to his assiduous labors. His accounts of these investigations contained in annual reports of the Geological Survey, and his numerous articles on zoology, botany, geology and mining, published in other forms, have added greatly to the credit of Canadian science. Dr. Bell is a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, and of the Royal Society of Canada, and a member of the various other learned societies, but has been deemed peculiarly fitting that he should receive from this University in which he was formerly one of the professors, the honorable academical degree of Doctor of Laws.

The proceedings were brought to a close by the Chancellor's Chaplain pronouncing the Benediction.

BANQUET TO THE CHANCELLOR.

A COMPLIMENTARY Banquet was given by the Council and undergraduates to the Chancellor in the College on Wednesday evening. R. V. Rogers, M.A., occupied the chair, supported on his right by Chancellor Fleming and on his left by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Kingston. Dr. Williamson occupied the first vice-chair, and the President of the Alma Mater Society the second.

After the cloth had been removed followed a variety of speeches, spicy and eloquent, in proposing or in response to the toasts.

"The Queen," proposed by Mr. Rogers from the chair, was duly honored. "God Save the Queen."

The Chairman toasted the guest of the evening, in hon-

oring whom the students honored themselves. Mr. Fleming, though not to the manner born, had lived so long in Canada, had done so much for it, that Canadians claimed him as their own. He had stretched the ribbons of steel which hold the panting, puffing, steaming iron horses as they rush from Toronto towards the North, from Halifax to Quebec, from Winnipeg towards the setting sun. He had made himself a name in literature, in science and in the history of the day, and the fame he has gained has redounded to the glory of Canada. The College, her interests, her welfare, her advancement, have at all times been in his mind and heart. He has worked for her on both sides the Atlantic, in Ottawa and in Washington. He has given of his own freely and he has begged and borrowed from others for her. Mary Tudor said that upon her heart after death would be found the word "Calais," but upon Sandfield Fleming's larger and softer heart there is even now imprinted the words "Queen's College." The toast the speaker proposed was received with great enthusiasm.

The Chancellor responded in the following words:—

• I only wish I was able to acknowledge in suitable terms the extremely kind compliments which you have paid me.

If there is anything to lessen the very great satisfaction which I experience on the present occasion it is my inability to express with sufficient earnestness how highly I appreciate the honor which has been conferred upon me by making me so conspicuous a guest at this splendid entertainment.

I am well aware that it is not so much to the humble individual as to the exalted position which he occupies that so many gentlemen are met around the banqueting table to pay a tribute of respect. I regret the more therefore that I am not gifted with the eloquence necessary to speak in fitting terms on the present occasion. No one knows better than I do how unable I am to fill as I would wish the distinguished position I have been called upon to occupy. No one knows better than I do how imperfectly I have performed the duties of Chancellor for the past three years, and no one I fear will so much need your most generous indulgence during the three years now entered upon.

You have referred to the fact, Mr. Chairman, that it has not been my good fortune to be born in Canada. In the kind and cordial remarks which have fallen from your lips you have alluded to a land beyond the sea. That land where I first saw the light is indeed very dear to me. There my happy boyhood was spent among scenes of legendary interest; but this thought takes me back to pre-historic times as far as Queen's University is concerned, and I will not therefore farther allude to it. If the remembrance of the land of hill and heather brings from the spring time of life a fresh sweet fragrance, I cannot forget that another land has strong attractions and peculiar charms. In Canada it has been my good fortune to find a home and many warm-hearted friends. Here I have spent the greater part and the best years of my life. All who are dearest to me are here; any small success I may have gained has been here, and it is extremely gratifying to be identified with Canada even in a limited way. I am proud to be considered a Canadian, and I sincerely trust that all Canadians may esteem as highly as I do the advantages we enjoy in this fair land.

I do not propose to take up your time by dilating on the free institutions, the geographical extent or the physical structure of our country. I will leave it to others better able, to describe all our peculiar advantages, to dwell upon our prairies teeming with fertility—our inland seas, our fish pastures on three oceans, our mighty rivers, our ample forests, our lofty mountains, our exhaustless coal-fields, and, generally, the extraordinary magnificence and

wealth of our Dominion and the abundant space and resources for the overflowing millions of Europe.

I shall only, and that in a brief sentence, allude to one of the many advantages which we are privileged to enjoy in this country of ours. I refer to the peculiarly happy and promising ethnological conditions which obtain. We find everywhere in Canada, we find in this very room representatives of all the great European races—English, French, Irish, Scotch and German. Here we have men whose forefathers were separated by feelings of hatred, meeting and intermingling socially or in peaceful emulation. There is a peculiar and most important kind of education going on inside and outside of universities in this country. We are all sprung from races which, in the past centuries, continually warred against each other and looked upon each other with the bitterest aversion. Here we come into peaceful contact, in the college, in the market, in the municipal councils, in the legislatures and in the social gatherings.

Education leads us to feel respect for each other and gives mutual confidence. It melts down the hostile elements of former times, it effaces the enmity of creeds, it destroys the national antipathies, the animosity of races, and slowly, yet certainly, the antagonism once wide as the poles, is entirely lost sight of.

The character of men becomes more powerful for good by the mingling of diverse elements, and we are warranted in thinking that the blending of races amongst us will result in incalculable benefits. The very differences in the elements will be sources of strength to the people of Canada—different characters, different traditions, different faiths and different ruling qualities will give variety to the component parts, and striking and distinguishing characteristics to the whole.

A generous education will greatly promote the blending process and assist in combining all the best qualities of each of the races which go to form our population. Such an education as Queen's aims at, must greatly aid in breaking down the barriers which no longer should exist among men enjoying, in common, the same blessings and breathing the free air of Canada.

I am imbued with the idea that this University has important public functions to perform in burning out prejudices and old hatreds. Its objects will be to create humanizing tastes and give rise to feelings of confidence and friendship between the good and noble minded of every race and creed in the Dominion.

Our population in one respect resembles the great St. Lawrence which flows in front of us. It comes from various remote sources, separated by broken wilds, by rugged rocks, or by dark and deep morasses. The streams may have foamed from many a cataract; they may be laden with sediment and be tinged by different hues. United in a broad and placid body impurities settle down and the whole sparkles with brilliancy. The various waters together form a noble expanse to float on its bosom the industrial wealth of half a continent.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I thank you most cordially. I thank the Council and graduates and friends of Queen's University for the reception they have given to the toast, and for this crowning mark of their kindness and regard. It will be my earnest endeavour in some degree to prove deserving of what has been said and done. It will be my highest ambition to be able faithfully to serve the University in the exalted office in which I have been placed. My deepest regret is that my ability falls so far short of my desire to fill my obligations.

"Sister Institutions" was proposed by Rev. Dr. Williamson in an eloquent speech, and Major Walker, R.E., responded on behalf of the Royal Military College.

"The City" was proposed by Rev. Dr. Cochrane and responded to by the Mayor. The former referred to the

hospitality which he had so often experienced at the hands of Kingstonians, and the latter gave some good advice to the students.

Judge Macdonald in toasting "The Trustees" paid an eloquent tribute to the services rendered by these gentlemen to Queen's University.

A. T. Drummond, LL.B., replied on their behalf.

Principal Grant, in replying to the toast of "The University," said: The object of a University is to develop mind, in order to the development of character to all its rightful issues. That object may be expressed in the word, culture. From that object, several conclusions as to the nature and scope of universities follow. Universities should have self-government. They should be characterized by the utmost catholicity, including all types of men and making all feel at home. Every science should be studied in a complete university, and therefore if theology be a science, its exclusion from the curriculum leaves the institution in a truncated condition. Again, a university should not shut out from the benefits of culture one half of the number of minds in the world on the mere ground of sex. Every one knew that Queen's gloried from the first to the last of her history, that she had been true to those characteristics.

Rev. Dr. Jenkins gave "Our Guests." Bishop Cleary, who had been called upon by the proposer of the toast, was greeted with cheers: He said that he represented by his presence, not his own feeling and sentiment only, but those also of his Catholic congregation in Kingston, who would not be a little pleased by his expression of good will and sympathy with the labors and literary triumphs of Queen's University. He would further say that, unworthy though he was to be numbered among the Bishops of the Church, he officially represented an ancient and glorious hierarchy, who throughout all ages and in the midst of gravest difficulties attending educational efforts before the Northern hordes of barbarians who had settled upon the plains of Europe had submitted to her civilization or the art of printing had yet been invented, had planned and encouraged everywhere schools of sacred and profane learning with a measure of success that can be appreciated by none so well as by the students of mediaeval history. Yesterday he had listened with extreme gratification to the learned address of Chancellor Fleming in which was traced the origin and progress of high education from the renowned school of Alexandria in the first four centuries, to the learned sanctuaries of Ireland in the sixth, seventh and eighth, and thence to the formal institution of universities in the period immediately following the establishment of the Christian Empire of the west under Charlemagne. The Chancellor gave just and generous praise to the Popes and Bishops for their admirable zeal in the interest of those grand centres of intellectual activity and virtuous training of men in Christian character. He (the Bishop) was proud to say that the historic robes he wore that night were the cynosure of learned spectators at the ceremony of blessing and laying the foundation stones of twenty universities between the days of Charlemagne and Charles the Fifth.

Principal Grant had specified two characteristics of this University which attracted the Bishop's attention. The first was the "catholicity of sentiment" pervading the institution. He begged to say that he was there that night because of his belief in the reality of that sentiment and to mark his recognition of it. The Principal would bear witness that on the occasion of his soliciting voluntary aid from the public to erect this noble pile the Catholic people of Kingston extended to him cordial encouragement. The distinguished Principal declared a while ago the supreme necessity of maintaining the right of religion to direct and control and sanctify the whole order of education, and that Queen's University affirms this principle as the basis

of its charter. To this truly catholic declaration the Bishop heartily subscribed. It is a dogma of his faith. It is an heirloom of his office. For it his church has fought against the powers of this world, and shall continue to fight evermore. It is because Queen's University embodies this sacred truth he took his place, as a Catholic Bishop among the Senate, professors and graduates. Secularism is the cry of the age. It is modern Paganism. It is the war-cry of unbelief against Christ and His Kingdom. It is a preamble to the oppression of religion, the corruption of the Christian conscience and the destruction of human liberty. In illustration of his position the Bishop adduced the religious and political theories of the philosophers of the pre-Christian period and those of the Voltairian school of the last century, who were men of mighty intellect indeed, the highest types of human reason, as the guiding power of society, apart from the influence of religion. Their main principle has been formulated by Plato, "The evils of States will never be remedied till philosophers become kings, or kings philosophers." The maxim is, at all times, true in the abstract, and now-a-days, more truly than at any former period of political history, it is practically realized. For now "philosophers are kings." That is, ideas now govern the world, and men of ideas determine the fate of ministries and dynasties. Hence the greater necessity of impressing upon the youthful mind in our universities true and just and lofty ideas, lest the false and glittering philosophy of ancient Paganism or modern Free Thought should usurp the functions of royal wisdom. See how fatally it acts upon the life of mankind when philosophy divorces the wisdom that comes from above, from Him who glories in His titles of "Lord of the sciences," and "the Father of lights." He referred to the religious, moral and political debasement of the individual man in Athens and Sparta and Rome under the legislation of philosophy. He quoted the "Divine Plato" and his pupil Aristotle, the preceptor of Alexander, who utterly ignored the dignity of man, as man, and subordinated his intellectual and moral rights, his very right of existence, to the supposed rights and utility of the State. Man was allowed no sphere of his own, no liberty to develop his own energies of mind or body, to choose his own walk in life or regulate his own family and the education of his children. Is it not an appalling evidence of the depths of infamy to which dialectics without religion would degrade society, that master minds would insist upon claims of State to absolute and irresponsible power over each individual's life before his birth, at his birth, and throughout his whole course of existence? In the days of philosophy uncontrolled by religion there was no dignity in individual man, no personal liberty or right, no sacredness in family life, nor any political freedom of thought or action. After seventeen centuries of Christian enlightenment Philosophy again raised its proud head in Europe, and has not the world witnessed the revival of those shameful theories and their deplorable results? The Bishop referred to the teachings of Voltaire and Rousseau, and the frightful ruin worked by them in France and all over the continent of Europe. What political liberty did they allow to individuals, or sacredness to religion, or decency to the order of public morals? The best blood of citizens flowed in torrents under the guillotine; thrones, altars and schools were swept away or perverted to infamous uses; and the votaries of education without religion saw the full development of their system solemnized in State rejoicing, when the obscene goddess was enthroned, under the title of Reason, upon the Altar of Christ in the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, and Sardanapalus slept upon the couch of St. Louis.

Jas. MacLennan, Q.C., proposed the health of the Pro-

fessors, to which Professors Fletcher, Sullivan and Saunders replied.

Other speeches followed from Rev. Mr. Cattanach, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Dr. Bell, A. Shortt, B.A., W. G. Anglin, M.D., Jas. A. Brown, B.A., A. McLachlan and others, till about one o'clock, "God Save the Queen" concluded the ceremonies.

RESULT OF EXAMINATIONS.

Passmen in Arts.

JUNIOR MATHEMATICS.

H. Horsey, J. McKinnon, J. V. Anglin, O. Bennett, S. Gardiner, E. Corkhill, E. Elliott, J. Armour, F. Young, T. W. R. McRae, M. G. Hamilton; J. G. Dunlop, G. R. Lang, equal; H. Folger, W. McClement, equal; J. Miller, H. H. Pirie, equal; N. S. Mullan.

SENIOR MATHEMATICS.

J. M. Dupuis, A. E. McColl, equal.

JUNIOR ENGLISH.

A. McLachlan, J. Rattray, W. G. Bain, J. C. McLeod, D. W. Stewart, G. F. Cameron, G. Chown, J. Skinner, H. Pirie, J. P. McNaughton, J. Ashton, Miss F. Britton, M. S. Hamilton, R. Whiteman, J. M. Shaw, S. H. Gardiner, F. W. Kelly, R. J. McLennan, M. H. Folger, A. D. Cartwright, E. C. Shorey, A. E. McColl, H. Halliday, W. J. Drummond, N. M. Grant, H. Westlake, D. J. Hyland, R. J. Gordon, J. Macnee, J. F. Carmichael, Gordon Smith, E. Ryan, F. M. Young, M. Dupuis, J. Dow. D. M. Robertson passed a special examination.

SENIOR ENGLISH.

W. Clyde, J. E. Duclos, M. McKinnon, R. Gow, J. Henderson, W. Wright, R. J. Sturgeon, J. Milne, W. P. Chamberlain, W. J. Kidd, L. Irving, G. R. Lang, W. G. Mills, J. Armour, G. Mitchell, J. McNee, F. W. Johnson, J. McNeil, I. Newlands.

JUNIOR LATIN.

W. G. Bain, J. Rattray, R. Whiteman, O. Bennett, E. Elliott, J. J. Ashton, E. C. Shorey, J. G. Dunlop, J. C. McLeod, J. McKinnon, H. E. Horsey, Miss Greaves, N. M. Grant, H. H. Pirie, E. Corkill and J. Foxton, equal; M. G. Hamilton, W. McClement and J. Miller, equal; E. Ryan, N. S. Mullan and J. M. Dupuis, M.D., equal; D. G. Munro, L. Irving, E. W. Rathbun, T. W. Kelly, G. J. Smith, D. M. Robertson, F. M. Young, J. C. Booth. W. J. Shanks, passed a special examination.

SENIOR LATIN.

J. M. Snowden, G. W. Mitchell, Miss J. A. Hooper, W. J. Drummond, W. Clyde, R. M. Dennistoun and M. H. Folger, equal; J. Henderson, A. D. Cartwright, H. V. Lyon, E. H. Britton, J. J. Douglas, M. McKinnon and J. J. Wright, equal; I. Wood, J. McNeil and S. Crawford, equal; G. R. Lang, J. R. Shannon, R. J. Sturgeon, S. Childerhouse, G. G. Marquis and A. McAuley passed a special examination.

JUNIOR GREEK.

W. G. Bain, E. C. Shorey, J. C. McLeod, R. Whiteman, H. E. Horsey, O. Bennett, J. Henderson, J. McKinnon, E. Ryan, J. Kennedy, J. J. Wright, D. G. Munro, J. Dow, H. P. Thomas, D. M. Robertson, W. J. Kidd, W. J. Shanks and J. A. Grant passed special examination.

SENIOR GREEK.

A. Gandier, J. M. Snowden, G. W. Mitchell, W. Clyde, W. J. Drummond, J. W. H. Milne, H. V. Lyon, R.

Gow, M. McKinnon, F. W. Johnston, N. Campbell. E. H. Britton passed a special examination.

JUNIOR FRENCH.

J. G. Dunlop, E. Elliott, Miss L. Mowat, Miss H. E. Mowat, J. Foxton, Miss J. F. Britton, John Miller, R. M. Dennistoun, A. J. Macdonnell, J. C. Booth, E. W. Rathbun. Special examination, E. Dupuis.

SENIOR FRENCH.

M. H. Folger, Miss J. A. Hooper, G. F. Henderson, J. R. Shannon, A. J. Macdonnell, J. F. Carmichael.

JUNIOR GERMAN.

J. G. Dunlop, J. Miller, T. W. R. McRae, E. Elliott, Miss A. Fowler, R. M. Dennistoun, Jos. Foxton, A. J. Macdonnell. Special examination, E. Dupuis.

SENIOR GERMAN.

M. H. Folger, Miss J. A. Hooper, Miss Jennie Greaves, J. E. Duclos and G. F. Henderson, equal; J. R. Shannon. A. McLeod passed a special examination.

HISTORY.

W. Nicol, H. V. Lyon, H. Halliday, Miss A. Fowler, Jno. McLeod, James N. Grant, H. R. Grant, A. McLachlan, J. Henderson, J. M. Sherlock, J. E. Duclos, Jas. P. McNaughton, A. G. Farrell, W. McNee, Jas. F. Carmichael, A. Patterson, Jno. McNeil, G. R. Lang, D. J. Hyland.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

H. R. Grant, John McLeod, R. J. McLennan, A. J. Goold, John M. Shaw, A. McAuley, J. D. Kennedy, Isaac Newlands, J. A. Brown, W. Hay, W. Spankie, E. H. Britton, A. Patterson.

JUNIOR PHYSICS.

Alfred Gandier, G. Y. Chown, A. G. Farrell, A. E. McColl, Robt. Gow, W. P. Chamberlain, I. Newlands.

SENIOR PHYSICS.

J. C. Connell, A. Givan.

JUNIOR CHEMISTRY.

Miss Fitzgerald, J. Cooke, J. M. Snowden, J. J. Ashton, L. Perrin, E. Corkill, N. M. Grant, W. McClement, G. F. Henderson, N. S. Mullan, Miss J. F. Britton, Miss Hooper, J. R. Shannon, R. M. Dennistoun, R. M. Gow, F. W. Johnson, A. Hobart.

SENIOR CHEMISTRY.

A. Shortt, J. V. Anglin, W. Chambers, D. E. Mundell and J. S. Skinner, equal; Miss Greaves, D. W. Stewart and H. E. Young, equal; J. Shaw, H. B. Rathbun, A. J. Goold, H. M. McCuaig, I. Newlands, A. McAuley. Jas. A. Brown passed in the 1st division, organic chemistry.

JUNIOR PHILOSOPHY.

Miss Fitzgerald, J. Connell, G. Y. Chown, W. C. Chambers, A. McLachlan, D. E. Mundell, R. J. McLennan, H. Halliday, A. J. Macdonnell, D. W. Stewart, W. Nicol, J. Cooke, J. P. McNaughton, I. Wood, J. M. Sherlock, H. M. McCuaig, L. Perrin.

METAPHYSICS AND ETHICS.

C. J. Cameron.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

J. V. Anglin.

SENIOR PHILOSOPHY.

S. W. Dyde, Alex. McLeod, Jacob Steele, Alex. Smith, S. Chiderose.

HONOR LIST.

History, 1st Class—A. Gandier and A. L. Smith.

Mathematics, 1st Class—A. Givan.

Chemistry, 1st Class—W. Nicol.

Philosophy, 1st Class—A. Shortt.

Political Economy, 1st Class—D. McTavish, H. W. Westlake, 2nd class.

GOLD MEDALISTS.

Mathematics, A. Givan.

Philosophy, A. Shortt.

Political Economy, D. McTavish, M.A.

Chemistry, W. Nicol.

History and English, A. Gandier.

Passmen in Theology.

Biblical Hermeneutics—John Hay, Jas. Murray, John Robertson, A. R. Linton, R. C. Murray, A. K. McLeod, John Young, P. M. Pollock, W. S. Smith.

Greek Testament Exegesis—J. Moore, A. R. Linton, P. M. Pollock, D. McTavish, John Young, P. F. Langill, J. A. Brown, John Hay, J. C. Anderson, L. W. Thom, W. Hay, W. S. Smith.

Hebrew, jun. div.—P. F. Langill, J. Hay, P. M. Pollock, R. C. Murray, J. Young, N. Campbell, A. McAuley, W. Hay.

Sen. div. do.—J. Murray, J. Robertson, A. R. Linton, D. McTavish, J. Moore, J. Somerville.

Apologetics, sen.—A. R. Linton, J. Murray, D. McTavish, J. Bennett, J. Moore, P. M. Pollock, J. Robertson. Junior division—John Hay, B.A., R. C. Murray, B.A., J. C. Anderson, W. Hay, John Young, B.A., P. F. Langill, B.A., A. K. McLeod, J. A. Brown, B.A.

Systematic Theology, senior—A. R. Linton, B.A., D. McTavish, M.A., and Jas. Murray, B.A., equal; James Bennett, B.A., James Somerville, B.A., John Moore, B.A., and John Robertson, equal.

Junior division—John Hay, B.A., R. C. Murray, B.A., J. Young, B.A., P. F. Langill, B.A., J. C. Anderson, W. Hay and A. K. McLeod.

Church History—James Murray, B.A., P. M. Pollock, B.A., D. McTavish, M.A., John Hay, B.A., James Bennett, B.A., L. W. Thom, John Moore, B.A., R. C. Murray, B.A., Wm. Hay, John Young, B.A., P. F. Langill, B.A., J. C. Anderson, A. K. McLeod, A. R. Linton, B.A., John Robertson.

Medicine.

HONOR LIST.

J. F. Kidd and J. Young—Certificate of Honor for having meritoriously discharged the duties of House Surgeon of the Hospital.

W. G. Anglin and T. A. Moore—Prizes in cash of \$60 each for their efficiency as Demonstrators of Anatomy.

MEDALISTS.

J. F. Kidd—Gold medal for excellence in the subjects of the final examination.

W. G. Anglin—Silver medal for excellence in the subjects of the final examination.

Alice McGillivray—Silver medal for excellence in anatomy, histology and physiology.

Scholarships.

ARTS.

W. J. Drummond (St. Andrew's Church, Toronto) Senior Greek.

A. Gandier (Toronto, with honor of St. Andrew's, Toronto), Junior Physics.

J. McKinnon (Glass Memorial), Junior Mathematics.

J. M. Dupuis (McIntyre), Senior Mathematics.

R. Whiteman (Church No. 1), Junior Greek.

- A. McLachlan (Church No. 2), Junior Rhetoric and Eng. Literature.
 S. W. Dyde (Buchan No. 1), Senior Philosophy.
 W. G. Bain (McGillivray, with honor of Church No. 1), Junior Latin.
 E. L. Fitzgerald (Grant), Junior Chemistry.
 Hugh R. Grant (Nickle), Natural Science.
 W. Nicol (Cataraqui), History.
 M. H. Folger (Kingston), Senior French and German.

THEOLOGY.

- John Hay (Anderson No. 1), Sessional Examination in first year Divinity.
 Peter M. Pollock (Hugh MacLennan), Church History.
 Paul F. Langill (Church of Scotland No. 3), Sessional Examination in first year Hebrew.
 D. McTavish (Anderson No. 2), Sessional Examination in Senior Divinity.
 James Bennet (Anderson No. 3), Sessional Examination in Senior Divinity.
 John Moore (Mackerras Memorial), Greek Testament Exegesis.
 J. Murray (Spence, with the honor of the MacLennan and Anderson No. 3).
 A. R. Linton (Leitch Memorial, with honor of Anderson No. 2).
 R. C. Murray (Church of Scotland No. 4).

Prize Essayists.

- "The Spectroscope and Spectrum Analysis"—W. Nicol.
 "Recent English Psychology"—A. Shortt.

Graduates.**DEGREE OF B. A.**

- J. V. Anglin, Kingston.
 J. A. Brown, Beaverton.
 Neil Campbell, W. C. Chambers, Kingston.
 S. W. Dyde, Kingston.
 A. M. Ferguson, Kingston.
 A. Givan, Campbellford.
 A. J. Goold, Kingston.
 Robert Gow, St. Thomas.
 H. R. Grant, Halifax, N.S.
 Wm. Hay, Alex. McAuley, Halifax, N.S.
 A. McLeod, Manitoba.
 John McLeod, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
 D. E. Mundell, Kingston.
 Wm. Nicol, Cataraqui.
 H. B. Rathbun, Deseronto.
 J. M. Shaw, Kingston.
 A. Shortt, Walkerton.
 John S. Skinner, Kingston.
 A. L. Smith, Cornwall.
 J. Steele, Tatlock.
 W. H. Westlake, Montreal.
 H. E. Young, Napanee.

DEGREE OF LL.B.

- John Strange, B.A., Kingston.

DEGREE OF M.D AND C.M.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| W. G. Anglin. | C. Clancy. |
| J. Cryan. | L. Davis. |
| H. M. Froiland. | D. C. Hickey. |
| J. F. Kidd. | G. S. McGhie. |
| A. McMurchy. | T. A. Moore. |
| T. Page. | R. A. Smith. |

W. J. Young.

T. H. McGuire, B.A., '70, of this city, has been visiting during the month at Grand Forks, Dakota, and we hear that he has had a call to the bar there.

TRUSTEE MEETING.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the College held on the 26th, Rev. Donald Ross, M.A., B.D., of Lachine, was appointed to the Chair of Greek Exegesis and Apologetics. As to the Chair of Chemistry the appointment of a Professor therefor is to be made not later than the 1st September by a Committee.

John McIver was made Treasurer, and the appointment of Dr. Bell, as Registrar and Librarian, confirmed.

The following Trustees were selected for four years: D. B. McLennan, M.A., Q.C., Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, Sandford Fleming, C.E., C.M.G., N. J. McGillivray, B.A., and Dr. Neil.

Hon. A. Morris was unanimously elected Chairman of the Board. It was resolved to equip the museum and the laboratories. The financial statement showed a small balance to the credit of the College.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

Y. M. C. A.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held in Divinity Hall on the 17th of March. Reports were heard from the conveners of the different committees. The work carried on in the city and vicinity by the Religious Work Committee is in a prosperous condition. The new station opened on Ontario street can be made a success by prayer and visitation. The Friday evening prayer meetings had been well attended. More life and earnestness had been manifested than ever before. The Bible Class on Sabbath mornings had been most instructive, and had impressed upon the students the necessity of private bible study.

The retiring officers reported: The President stated that our meetings had been characterized by a great deal of enthusiasm. He believed that a noble influence was exerted in the University, even upon those who were not members of the Association. The evangelistic meetings held in the Opera House had been a means of blessing to many.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

PRESIDENT—S. W. Dyde.

VICE-PRESIDENT—D. Munro.

RECORDING SECRETARY—M. McKinnon.

TREASURER—J. Brown.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—J. W. H. Milne.

LIBRARIAN—O. Bennett.
DELEGATE to Intercollegiate Convention held in Milwaukee—A. Gandier.

DELEGATE to Dominion Convention held in St. John—A. McAulay.

Mr. D. McTavish has agreed to send a circular monthly to each of the students engaged in mission work who will send him any items of interest bearing upon the work. His address, till further notice will be Chesley, P.O., County Bruce, Ont.

During the summer would each member of the Y. M. C. A. who desires to see the work of the Association prosper next session send to the convener of the De-

votional Committee one topic (with passage of Scripture), for a Friday afternoon prayer meeting; also make any suggestions as to the best manner of conducting the Sabbath morning Bible Class? With such assistance the committee will be able to prepare a suitable programme of religious meetings, and will have it ready for distribution at the beginning of the session. Address—Alfred Gandier, Fort Coulonge, Quebec.

OSSIANIC SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held in Divinity Hall on the 17th of March. Professor Nicholson gave an interesting and spirited address on the object and working of the Society.

The following staff of officers was appointed for the coming year:

PATRONS—M. C. Cameron, M.P., and Rev. N. McNish, LL.D.

BARD—Evan McCall, Esq.

HON.—PRESIDENT—J. S. McDonald, Esq., Found. In. Soc., Wis.

PRESIDENT—James Brown.

VICE-PRESIDENT—R. C. Murray, B.A.

SECY.-TREASURER—M. McKinnon.

LIBRARIAN—D. M. Robertson.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Profs. Nicholson and Harris, and J. McLeod.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE following officers were elected for 1883-4.

HON. PRESIDENT—Prof. McGowan.

SEC.-TREASURER—R. J. McLennan, '84.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Divinity—A. Linton, B.A. Arts—G. Mitchell, '83; J. Booth, '82. Medicine—A. Forin, '84; T. A. Bertram, '83; W. F. Coy, '82.

→ DE + NOBIS NOBILIBUS. ←

WE would call the attention of students to the advertisement in the advertising columns of the Public School Journal Teachers' Agency, Cincinnati. Intending teachers may gain considerable by sending for the circular of this firm.

ARISE YE GOTHS,—Prof.—“What does Condillac say about brutes in the scale of being?” Student—“He says a brute is an imperfect man.” Prof.—“And what is man?” Lady Student—“Man is a perfect brute.” (No applause from the male students.)

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.—Mr. Isaac Newlands, one small snake preserved in alcohol; Mr. Daniel McTavish, a collection of ores (principally silver) and minerals from Colorado and Wyoming.

IN the extracts from the Calendar for the coming session, which the Senate has printed for the special use of intending matriculants, there are several changes that are gratifying to us, not only because they are in the right direction, but because we think they are partly due to our continued agitation for them through the columns of the JOURNAL. Another week has been added to the session, and though we have not as yet had all we want, still we do not despise the day of small things, but we

trust the Senate may see its way to add at least three weeks more to the session. Be it understood, however, that we do not advocate a lengthened session if that means more work. Our idea is that we should have seven months at the very least to prepare the work which is now done in six. If the Senate should think well to make the change suggested above, as also to print an outline of the subjects to which we have frequently referred, we could scarcely say that all our wants and wishes were satisfied but we would certainly regard it as a red letter day in our Collegiate history. Additional subjects for examination have been added to the matriculation examination work for those who wish to take honors, and as an incentive to students to take this course after this year, honors and scholarships will be awarded on the continued result of the pass and honor examination.

Prizes in books were given at Convocation by those Professors in whose classes there still are students of varied ability. The binding of the books was more handsome and expensive than that of former years. It was Turkey morocco instead of calf. The work reflects much credit on H. Staleraffe Smith, of this city, the binder.

The following of the medical grads of '83 passed the Council examinations: W. G. Anglin, J. Cryan, D. C. Hickey, J. F. Kidd, A. McMurchy.

W. G. ANGLIN, M.D., a distinguished graduate of this year, and a member of the JOURNAL staff, leaves shortly for England and the Continent, where he will continue the study of medicine for a year or more.

ALEX. G. FARRELL AND JAS. P. MCNAUGHTON, both of '84, have received appointments on the Government's surveys in the great Northwest. They left for their posts last Wednesday. Donald M. McIntyre, B.A., '74, received a similar appointment and left to join his party at Winnipeg the early part of the month.

IT is with much regret that we announce the death of Andrew Moore, M.D., '65, of Cartwright. He died at his home on the 8th of this month.

THE Rev. T. G. Smith, D.D., has accepted the call of St. Andrew's Church, St. John, N.B.

DR. A. J. THIBODO, M.A., '51, of Tuscarora, Nevada, was lately in the city visiting his friends and relatives.

REV. JAMES ROSS, B.D., B.A., '78, has decided not to accept the call extended to him by St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, much to the loss of his congregation in Perth.

WE are very sorry to hear that the Rev. Jas. W. Mason, B.A., '78, after fifteen months sojourn in Colorado in search of health, has returned to Providence, R.I., in a precarious condition. For the benefit of his many friends and class-mates we may add that his address is 24 Jewett street.

REV. A. H. SCOTT, B.A., '75, is meeting with marked success in his pastorate at Owen Sound. His congregation is now the largest in the Presbytery and the largest in that section of Northern Canada.

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